

# ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE  
REGULAR



# NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER  
FORCES

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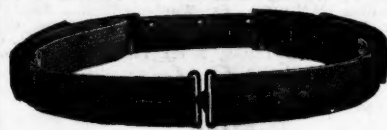
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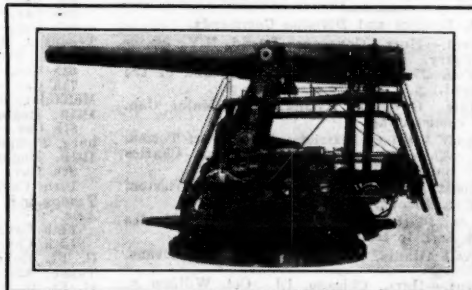
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### STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

#### Department, District and Division Commands.

**Eastern Department.**—Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y. Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry. General Barry will leave for the Philippines about Feb. 25, 1914, to assume command of the Philippine Department.

**1st Division.**—Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y., Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry, commanding.

**North Atlantic Coast Artillery District.**—Hqrs., Fort Totten, N.Y., Col. John V. White, commanding. Brig. Gen. Charles J. Bailey ordered to command in February.

**South Atlantic Coast Artillery District.**—Hqrs., Charleston, S.C., Col. Frederick S. Strong, commanding.

**1st Brigade.**—Hqrs., Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y. Col. Charles G. Morton, 5th U.S. Inf., in temporary command.

**2d Brigade.**—Hqrs., Atlanta, Ga. Brig. Gen. E. K. Evans.

**Central Department.**—Hqrs., Chicago, Ill. Col. William A. Shunk, Cavalry, in temporary command. Major William H. Carter to command in February, 1914.

**3d Cavalry Brigade.**—Hqrs., Ft. Riley, Kas. Col. C. A. P. Hatfield, 13th Cav.

**2d Division.**—Hqrs., Texas City, Texas. Major Gen. William H. Carter commanding. To be relieved Feb. 1, 1914. Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell ordered to assume command and to leave Manila about April 15, 1914.

**4th Brigade.**—Hqrs., Texas City, Texas. Brig. Gen. John P. Wisser. Brig. Gen. Hunter Liggett ordered to command in February, 1914.

**5th Brigade.**—Hqrs., Galveston, Texas. Brig. Gen. Thomas F. Davis. Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston ordered to command in March, 1914.

**6th Brigade.**—Hqrs., Texas City, Texas. Brig. Gen. C. R. Edwards in temporary command. Brig. Gen. Thomas F. Davis ordered to command on Feb. 1, 1914.

**Southern Department.**—Hqrs., Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, commanding.

**Cavalry Division.**—Hqrs., San Antonio, Texas. Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss.

**1st Cavalry Brigade.**—Hqrs., Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Brig. Gen. James Parker.

**2d Cavalry Brigade.**—Hqrs., El Paso, Texas. Brig. Gen. Hugh L. Scott, U.S.A.

**Western Department.**—Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal. Major Gen. Arthur Murray.

**3d Division.**—Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal. Major Gen. Arthur Murray.

**Pacific Coast Artillery District.**—Fort Miley, Cal. Brig. Gen. Charles J. Bailey. Brig. Gen. John P. Wisser ordered to command in February, 1914.

**7th Brigade.**—Hqrs., Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Brig. Ramay D. Potts ordered to command.

**8th Brigade.**—Hqrs., Presidio, San Francisco, Cal. Brig. Gen. Ramay D. Potts. Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing ordered to command.

**Philippine Department.**—Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell. Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry ordered to sail for Manila March 5, 1914, to assume command.

**District of Luzon.**—Brig. Gen. Eli D. Hoyle.

**District of Mindanao.**

**Hawaiian Department.**—Hqrs., Honolulu, Oahu, H.T. Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston. Major Gen. William H. Carter ordered to command in March, 1914.

**1st Hawaiian Brigade.**—Hqrs., Honolulu, Oahu, H.T. Brig. Gen. Montgomery M. Macomb. Brig. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards ordered to command in February, 1914.

### ENGINEERS.

Band and Cos. A, B, C and D. Washington Bks., D.C.; K and L in Philippines, at Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island—address Manila, P.I.—arrived Feb. 4, 1912; E, Galveston, Texas; G, H and M, Texas City, Texas; F, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; I, Ft. Shafter, H.T.

### SIGNAL CORPS COMPANIES.

Headquarters, Washington, D.C.; A, B and H, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C, Valdez, Alaska; D, Texas City, Texas; I, El Paso, Texas; E, Ft. Shafter, H.T.; M, Ft. Mason, Cal.; F, Guard de Infanteria, Manila, P.I.; L, Ft. William McKinley, Rizal, P.I.—address Manila—arrived Nov. 2, 1910; G, Ft. Wood, N.Y.; K, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska; A, D, E, I and L are field companies.

### FIELD HOSPITALS AND AMBULANCE COMPANIES.

Field Hospital No. 1 and Ambulance Co. No. 1, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; Field Hospital No. 2 and Ambulance Co. No. 2, Presidio, Monterey, Cal.; Field Hospital No. 3 and Ambulance Co. No. 3, Texas City, Texas; Field Hospital No. 4 and Ambulance Co. No. 4, Ft. William McKinley, Rizal, P.I.

### CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Hqrs., band and Troops A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.; Troops E, F, G, H and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo.

2d Cav.—Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.  
3d Cav.—Entire regiment at Ft. Sam Houston, Texas  
4th Cav.—Entire regiment at Schofield Bks., Honolulu, H.T.  
5th Cav.—Hqrs. and Troops I, K, L and M, Ft. Myer, Va.; Troops A, B, C and D and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Sheridan, Ill., and Troops E, F, G and H, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.  
6th Cav.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.  
7th Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines, at Ft. William McKinley, Rizal—address Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived Dec. 30, 1910. Regiment is permanently stationed in P.I.  
8th Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines, at Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga—address Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived Dec. 30, 1910. Regiment is permanently stationed in P.I.  
9th Cav. (colored).—Entire regiment at Douglas, Ariz.  
10th Cav. (colored).—Hqrs., 1st and 2d Squadrons and Troops I, K and M, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; Troop L, Ft. Apache, Ariz.

11th Cav.—Entire regiment at Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.  
12th Cav.—Hqrs., Machine-gun Platoon and Troops F and G, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; Troops A, B, C and D, Ft. Bliss, Texas; Troops I, K, L and M, Ft. Meade, S.D.; Troops E and H, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.

13th Cav.—On patrol duty on Mexican border. The headquarters and address of entire regiment, except Co. I, at Ft. Riley, Kas., is Ft. Bliss, Texas.

14th Cav.—Hqrs. and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Clark, Texas; I, K, L and M, Ft. McIntosh, Texas.

15th Cav.—Address Ft. Bliss, Texas. The entire regiment is on patrol duty on the Mexican border.

### FIELD ARTILLERY.

1st Field Art. (Light).—Entire regiment at Schofield Barracks, Honolulu, H.T. Hqrs. arrived in November, 1910.

2d Field Art. (Mountain).—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila, P.I.; Hqrs. arrived Aug. 3, 1913; Batteries A, B and C, Ft. McKinley, Rizal; Hqrs. and D, E and F, Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga.

3d Field Art. (Light).—Address Hqrs. and Batteries A, B and C, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas; D, E and F, Ft. Myer, Va.

4th Field Art. (Mountain).—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.

5th Field Art. (Siege).—Hqrs. and Batteries A, B, C, E and F, Ft. Sill, Okla.; D, Ft. Snelling, Minn.

6th Field Art. (Horse).—Entire regiment at Ft. Riley, Kas., except Battery C, which is at Ft. Bliss, Texas.

### COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Brig. Gen. E. M. Weaver, Chief of Coast Artillery.

Company and Station.

1st. Ft. McKinley, Me.

2d. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.

3d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.

4th. Ft. Mott, N.J.

5th. Ft. Williams, Me.

6th. Ft. Monroe, Va.

7th. Ft. Banks, Mass.

8th. Ft. McKinley, Me.

9th. Ft. Warren, Mass.

10th. Ft. De Russy, Honolulu, H.T. Arrived January, 1913.

11th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. Arrived Oct. 4, 1910.

12th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.

13th. Ft. Miley, Cal.

14th. Ft. Greble, R.I.

15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.

16th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.

17th. Ft. Washington, Md.

18th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. Arrived Oct. 4, 1910.

19th. Ft. Caswell, N.C.

20th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.

21st. Ft. Howard, Md.

22d. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.

23d. Ft. Wint, Grande Island, P.I. Arrived April 1, 1911.

24th. Ft. McKinley, Me.

25th. Ft. Miley, Cal.

26th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.

27th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.

28th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.

29th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.

30th. Ft. Worden, Wash.

31st. Ft. Caswell, N.C.

32d. Ft. Baker, R.I.

33d. Ft. Columbus, Wash.

34th. Ft. Stevens, Ore.

35th. Ft. Monroe, Va.

36th. Ft. Mott, N.J.

37th. Ft. McKinley, Me.

38th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.

39th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.

40th. Ft. Howard, Md.

41st. Ft. Monroe, Va.

42d. Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. Arrived Oct. 4, 1910.

43d. Ft. Terry, N.Y.

44th. Ft. Washington, Md.

Will leave about May 17, 1914, for station at Ft. Grant, Canal Zone.

91st. Jackson Bks., Fla.  
92d. Ft. Flagler, Wash.  
93d. Ft. Stevens, Ore.  
94th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.  
95th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. Arrived March 4, 1911.  
96th. Ft. Revere, Mass.  
97th. Ft. Adams, R.I.  
98th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.  
99th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. Arrived Dec. 3, 1913.  
100th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.  
101st. Ft. Totten, N.Y.  
102d. Ft. Adams, R.I.  
103d. Ft. Howard, Md.  
104th. Ft. Armstrong, H.T.  
105th. Ft. Ruger, H.T.  
106th. Ft. Worden, Wash.  
107th. Ft. Williams, Me.  
108th. Ft. Worden, Wash.  
109th. Ft. Greble, R.I.  
110th. Ft. Greble, R.I.  
111th. Ft. Dade, Fla.  
112th. Ft. Du Pont, Del.  
113th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.  
114th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.  
115th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.  
116th. Ft. Screven, Ga.  
117th. Ft. Adams, R.I.  
118th. Ft. Monroe, Va.  
119th. Ft. Washington, Md. Will leave May 17, 1914, for station at Ft. Grant, Panama, Canal Zone.  
120th. Ft. Strong, Mass.  
121st. Ft. Screven, Ga.  
122d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.  
123d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.  
124th. Ft. Andrews, Mass.  
125th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.  
126th. Ft. Worden, Wash.  
127th. Ft. Crockett, Texas.  
128th. Ft. Crockett, Texas.  
129th. Ft. Adams, R.I.  
130th. Ft. Adams, R.I.  
131st. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.  
132d. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.  
133d. Ft. Terry, N.Y.  
134th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.  
135th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.  
136th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.  
137th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.  
138th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. Arrived Oct. 4, 1910.  
139th. Ft. Du Pont, Del.  
140th. Ft. Howard, Md.  
141st. Ft. Strong, Mass.  
142d. Ft. Wint, Grande Island, P.I. Arrived Sept. 2, 1911.  
143d. Ft. Kamehameha, H.T. Arrived May, 1913.  
144th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.  
145th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.  
146th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.  
147th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.  
148th. Ft. Baker, Cal.  
149th. Ft. Casey, Cal.  
150th. Ft. Ward, Wash.  
151st. Ft. Andrews, Mass.  
152d. Ft. Banks, Mass.  
153d. Ft. Andrews, Mass.  
154th. Ft. McKinley, Me.  
155th. Ft. Williams, Me.  
156th. Ft. Constitution, N.H.  
157th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.  
158th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.  
159th. Ft. Ruger, H.T.  
160th. Ft. Stevens, Ore.  
161st. Ft. Barry, Cal.  
162d. Ft. Dade, Fla.  
163d. Ft. Pickens, Fla.  
164th. Jackson Bks., La.  
165th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.  
166th. Ft. Monroe, Va.  
167th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.  
168th. Ft. Monroe, Va.  
169th. Ft. Monroe, Va.  
170th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.  
\*Mine companies.

### INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—At Schofield Bks., Honolulu, H.T., arrived May 18, 1912.  
2d Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Shafter, H.T. Arrived March 30, 1911.  
3d Inf.—Hqrs. and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Madison Bks., N.Y.; Cos. A, B, C and D, Ft. Ontario, N.Y.  
4th Inf.—Entire regiment at Galveston, Texas.  
5th Inf.—Entire regiment at Plattsburg Bks., N.Y.  
6th Inf.—Entire regiment at Presidio of San Francisco.  
7th Inf.—Entire regiment at Galveston, Texas.  
8th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila, Hqrs. and Cos. A, B, C, D and Machine-gun Platoon, Camp Keithley, Mindanao; E, F, G and H, Ludlow Bks., Mindanao; I and L, Augur Bks., Jolo; K and M, Pettit Bks., Mindanao. Regiment arrived in Philippines March 4, 1912.  
9th Inf.—Hqrs., Machine-gun Platoon and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Thomas, Ky.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Logan, H. Roots, Ark.  
10th Inf.—Entire regiment at Camp E. S. Otis, Canal Zone, Panama—arrived Oct. 4, 1911.  
11th Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.  
12th Inf.—Hqrs., Machine-gun Platoon and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I and K, at Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; Cos. L and M, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.  
13th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila—arrived Oct. 31, 1911. Regiment is permanently stationed in P.I. Hqrs. and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, G and Machine-gun Platoon, Cuartel de España, Manila; F, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. William McKinley, Rizal.  
14th Inf.—Hqrs. and Cos. E, F, G, H and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Lawton, Wash.; Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. George Wright, Wash.  
15th Inf.—Hqrs., 1st and 3d Battalions and Machine-gun Platoon, Tientsin, China, address there; Co. E, Camp John Hay, Benguet, P.I.; Cos. F, G and H, Camp Eldredge, Laguna, P.I.—address Manila, P.I.—regiment arrived in Philippines Division Dec. 3, 1911, and is permanently stationed in P.I.  
16th Inf.—Entire regiment at Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.  
17th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. McPherson, Ga.  
18th Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.  
19th Inf.—Entire regiment at Galveston, Texas.  
20th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Bliss, El Paso, Texas, on border patrol.  
21st Inf.—Vancouver Bks., Washington.  
22d Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.  
23d Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.

(Continued on page 675.)



## ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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## DIVISION OF MILITIA AFFAIRS.

Expressing the belief that the time has arrived when the Division should formulate a scheme that will serve as a basis for theoretical instruction for the National Guard and be applicable to all the states of the Union, Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, U.S.A., Chief, Division of Militia Affairs, in his annual report refers to the uniformity and continuity of instruction essential in the training of as many little forces as there are states, which little forces may any day have to be united into a single larger one for national defense. Such a fixed system would also prevent those breaks in adopting a new system which are likely to occur with the advent of a new inspector-instructor not familiar with local conditions and without a definite guide. The slight decrease in numbers in the year has been more than offset by the larger efficiency, and although diminishing numbers may continue for some time, the resultant increase in efficiency will lead to renewed spirit and interest, ultimately bringing an increase in numerical strength. The apparent severity of the regulations of the Department lies in local conditions rather in the rules themselves. If any organization shows ultimately that it is unable to comply with requirements it should be eliminated from consideration as a Federal asset and assistance formerly given should be withdrawn from it. The promise of adequate return should be the basis for giving Federal aid. "A reduced but dependable force is of greater value than an increased but unreliable one," is a remark in the report made at this point that has all the force of an axiom.

Owing to the difficulties encountered due to the slight control by the Federal Government, little has been done in the organization of tactical divisions and divisional districts beyond obtaining the approval of the Governors and their co-operation. The best step to be taken now, says the report, is to detail Regular officers, one for each tactical division, with directions to co-ordinate the instruction throughout the year at home stations of different states composing their particular division, to arrange division encampments, exercises, etc., to determine stores needed for mobilization, to study the question of storage and distribution of reserve supplies, to encourage the formation of missing units, and to co-ordinate the maintenance and supply of Militia divisions in the Federal service with similar ones of Volunteers that it will be necessary to raise in any great war.

In every division except the 15th there is an excess of Infantry, an excess, General Mills explains, only relative to the other arms. There can never be a real excess of Infantry. There is a deficiency in all the other arms without exception. In the twelve divisions, there is a deficiency of eighty-seven batteries of Field Artillery, seventy-seven troops of Cavalry, twenty-seven Engineer companies, eight Signal companies, twenty-six field hospitals, thirty-three ambulance companies, twelve ammunition trains, twelve supply trains and twelve pack trains. The excess of Infantry could be turned to good effect by converting it into Field Artillery, Cavalry, Engineers, etc. In the last ten years the Guard has remained stationary in numbers. The report pays a tribute to the state of New York as follows: "It is gratifying to be able to say that in one of the divisions, the 6th, where the entire organization exists within the state of New York, real progress has been made toward supplying missing units, instruction work has been planned with the idea of securing co-operation among all the parts composing the division and generally the idea of the complete and balanced division, adequately equipped, mobilized and ready for Federal service, together with provisions for its maintenance while in such service, as

far as the duty of the state is concerned, has been kept in mind and much progress obtained toward this ultimate goal. On the other hand the 7th Division (Pennsylvania), which is the only other case where the report on the reorganization of the land forces of the United States contemplates the existence of a complete division within a single state is no further advanced than it was a year ago. The shortage of auxiliary troops in this 7th Division is so great that at the present time this alone negatives any idea of a division in that state." The report goes into a long discussion of Cir. No. 8, and the authority of the War Department to issue it, along the lines of the treatment this subject has already received in the columns of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

The report calls attention to the misinterpretation of the term "minimum strength" which now seems to be erroneously understood as meaning "maximum strength," the result being that units of absurdly small strength exist; for example, of the 1,606 companies of Infantry, there are 1,038 below the minimum strength. In the Field Artillery the average strength throughout the United States was about two-thirds of the minimum strength. None of the other arms is maintained at the prescribed minimum strength. The strength of the National Guard on May 31, 1913, was 9,130 officers and 111,672 enlisted men, a net decrease of twelve officers and 1,038 men. The only state where the strength reached five figures was New York, which had a total of 14,477, Pennsylvania being second with 9,705. New York increased more than 500, while the Keystone state had a gain of only eighty-six. The decrease in strength was not confined to any section of the United States.

Only fifty-seven per cent. of the men armed with the rifle had target practice in the year, and only forty per cent. of these obtained a qualification of at least third-class men, "the lowest grade that would show an appreciable value on the battlefield." Too much money, the report says, was spent in preparing teams for interstate competitions. Little improvement has been shown in the matter of armories. Only a few states are making progress in developing wagon transportation. New York has 375 wagons. The Detached Service law and the conditions along the Mexican border have made it difficult to detail the requisite number of inspector-instructors to the states. In April last a request was received for the detail of a Regular officer to accept a commission as colonel of a National Guard regiment. No legal objection exists to the acceptance of such a commission, and similar requests will receive favorable consideration on the part of the division. The reports of the Federal inspectors show that the Guard does not take proper care of the Federal property. The greatest deterioration occurs in firearms and leather equipment. The neglect of rifles is confined to a few states. In Mississippi out of 1,305 rifles on hand not enough were in serviceable condition to carry on the summer practice. In Alabama the rifles short would equip a regiment at peace strength. In the year, 15,000 members of the National Guard took the anti-typhoid inoculation. "The time has arrived for a larger use of it in the state forces."

The report refers to the great powers of the state adjutants general. While admitting that in general they are able and patriotic men, they are too quiescent, they look at the Guard too much from a state point of view and too little from the Federal point. "There is no doubt in my mind," says General Mills, "that were these gentlemen to appreciate the great responsibility that is upon them and were they to lay the situation before the members of the Organized Militia in their respective states frankly and earnestly, entering in a wholesome way into the work, the present difficulties would disappear, and in a short time we should emerge from the serious danger that now threatens us."

New legislation recommended by General Mills is an increase in the number of sergeants in the Regular Army so as to permit more to be detailed to the National Guard; special financial aid for the Field Artillery of the Guard; adding property duties to the duties of the disbursing officer, with provision of a graded salary; provision for the disposition of useless rifle ranges; erection of a suitable armory in the District of Columbia; additional clerks in the Division of Militia Affairs, and franking privilege for the National Guard official matters in the mails.

This very interesting report of the Division Chief closes with an academic study of the question of a Reserve in the Militia. At the time General Mills became chief, all the assistants of the office were relieved except one. Such an abrupt change he calls "unwise and unsafe," as a continuous and progressive policy is the only thing that will make the Guard what it ought to be, and continuity is difficult to obtain when such change of officers occurs.

In September, 1913, a special board of U.S. Navy officers investigated a number of sites for the location of a high power radio station authorized to be erected on the California coast by the Naval Act of Aug. 22, 1912 (37 Stat. L., 338). The sites examined were, in the main, in the neighborhood of Los Angeles and San Diego. In making its selection it was necessary for the board to consider not only the suitability of the site from an electrical standpoint, but also a situation for proper military protection and its adaptability for communication with Hawaii, the Panama Canal and the Atlantic coast. The site selected by the board as best meeting all requirements is located near San Diego. This selection was approved by the Superintendent of

Radio Service, the General Board and the Department. This particular site is located on La Chollas Heights, about four miles east of the city limits of San Diego and about eleven miles from the sea coast. It embraces some 73½ acres and has an elevation of about 450 feet above sea level. It is believed that this property may be acquired by the Government for \$15,000. The necessary steps for the transfer of title are now under way and should be consummated within a short time. It is the purpose of the Department to begin the erection of this radio station as soon as practicable after the title to the site has been acquired.

The letter we publish signed "Jaime con Esperanto" is one among the numerous indications we receive that our troops in Texas are satisfied that with them, in the language of Longfellow, "Life is real; life is earnest." It will, however, take a large measure of Christian Science faith to convince them that "things are not what they seem," or that they are to be considered only as viewed from the latitude of superior headquarters. The hardships and inconveniences enumerated by our correspondent are incidental to the locality, but they should certainly have been mitigated, so far as possible, and it is reasonable ground of complaint that our officers and soldiers have been compelled to put their hands into their own pockets to pay for comforts which were a proper charge against our Quartermaster Corps. If diplomatic or military policy requires the continuance of the Texas camps, everything should be done by the War Department to make border life as comfortable as possible, for it is bad enough at the best. The general refusal to re-enlist is the most sincere of all possible criticism, and the stories carried abroad by those leaving the Army are a severe hindrance to recruiting. Any saving that leads to discontent among our soldiers is the poorest possible economy.

Lieut. Comdr. David F. Boyd, U.S.N., and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs have been designated by the Secretary of the Navy to investigate the feasibility of developing an oil supply for the Navy in Oklahoma. The investigation will be conducted under the authority of the Gore resolution. One of the features of the project is the construction of pipe line by the Government from the oil field to the seaboard which will be something like a thousand miles in length. As expressed in his communication to the Senate Committee, Secretary Daniels is of the opinion that the Government should develop an oil supply which would make it independent of the Standard Oil Company and other private concerns. It is generally recognized that oil is the future fuel of the Navy. It is doubtful whether any more coal burning battleships will be constructed, and the Secretary is anxious to place the Navy in a position where it will not be at the mercy of the big oil-producing companies. By the very nature of the business oil develops monopolies, and the Secretary thinks that the only competition that can be obtained is through a government owned plant. The project in Oklahoma will involve the expenditure of millions of dollars. The Government has already required some oil lands in California.

The letter on pages 651-2 from a chief machinist of the Navy, over the pen name, "One Who Knows," furnishes interesting testimony to the favor with which Secretary Daniels's scheme of universal naval education is being received. Now that it has been decided upon it should receive a fair trial, which we are sure it will have, so far as concerns the efforts of the officers of our Navy. The Navy Department reports that classes were organized on the Atlantic Fleet as soon as the order was received. Of the ninety-five first enlistment men on the Florida ninety-three asked for special instruction. Of the crew of the Arkansas 499 expressed a desire to pursue studies. About 200 men are receiving academic instruction on the Utah and eighty-five have joined a class in mechanical and marine engineering, conducted by Ensign J. H. Falge. With a large proportion of her crew on liberty, while she is being overhauled, twenty-five men of the North Dakota availed themselves of an opportunity for instruction even before the educational order was issued.

A distinguished party of clergymen were granted, by the Navy Affairs Committee, a hearing on the proposed legislation for an increase in the number of chaplains. Among those appearing at the hearing, which took place on Jan. 10, were Bishop Lawrence, of Massachusetts; Father O'Hearn, Georgetown University; Dr. Wallace Radcliffe, of Washington, D.C.; Dr. C. S. Macfarland, Secretary of the Federated Churches; and Chaplain G. Livingston Bayard, U.S.N. All of the clergymen insisted that welfare secretaries should not be substituted for chaplains. Bishop Lawrence suggested that junior officers or enlisted men might be appointed assistants to chaplains. He is of the opinion that plenty of excellent Christian workers could be obtained in the Navy who would be of valuable assistance to the chaplains. The Bishop expresses the belief that this would be a better plan than the appointment of welfare secretaries.

All orders for The Howitzer for 1914, the annual of the Corps of Cadets of the United States Military Academy, edited by the Class of 1914, should be sent before April 1 to the business manager, Cadet John H. Jouett, U.S.M.A., West Point, N.Y. The other members of the Howitzer board this year are: James B. Cress, editor-in-chief; Harry C. Ingles, associate editor; Arthur D. Newman, assistant business manager.



Asst. Paymr. Richard E. Lambert, U.S.N., attached to the U.S.S. Alert, First Submarine Group, Pacific Torpedo Flotilla, having been asked by the president of the "Woman's Republic," of St. Louis, to join the World Peace Army which the "Republic" is promoting, sent in reply the following explanation of his reasons for not accepting the invitation: "Like most Army and Navy officers well acquainted with the dire and disastrous results of warfare, I am heartily in favor of anything that makes for a dignified and honorable peace among the nations of the earth. Like these brother officers also, I feel that in the present development of civilization the surest means of peace and of adequate protection to the people and their property rests largely in the safest minimum organized military and naval defense, instantaneously able to take the aggressive if considered necessary by the statesmen leaders of the nation. The most effective, efficient and intelligent operation of the whole military and naval establishment devoted to that object depends absolutely on the proficiency of the individuals to whom is given the task of its operation, from the highest to the lowest. With that viewpoint I enrolled in the Navy personnel, and am spending my best effort in fitting myself for any and every service, however exacting, which the country may demand of that personnel." In the columns of this woman's paper we find this choice morsel by John Leo Tierney, of the St. Louis University: "Follow an invading army into the conquered city, watch their orgy, drunk with victory, with wanton will they careen through the streets with conscience wide as hell, Mammon their God, lust their King. See the plunder—see sweet virginity sacrificed on the altar of a brutish lust." Three great cities were taken possession of by the American troops that fought in the Spanish War: Santiago, Havana and Manila. In each of these cities the soldiers came as angels of mercy and pity, not only to restore order and prevent excesses, but to rescue the inhabitants from the results of their own sloth and ignorance, to save them from the fevers that had carried off thousands, and to begin in them sanitary reforms that were to end the sway of tropical diseases that for centuries had taken their deadly toll each year. The City of Mexico was subject to a similar experience when it was occupied in 1847 by American troops. Nowhere in the annals of American history has any such picture as Mr. Tierney draws been presented by soldiers of the United States Army.

At the annual meeting of the board of directors of the National Rifle Association in Washington, D.C., Jan. 14, 1914, the following officers were elected: President, Brig. Gen. C. D. Gaither, of Maryland; first vice-president, Adjutant Gen. Frank Maloney, of Tennessee; second vice-president, Adjutant Gen. Fred Wood, of Minnesota; third vice-president, Adjutant Gen. Henry Hutchings, of Texas; treasurer, Col. H. G. Catron, of Ohio; secretary, Lieut. Col. A. S. Jones, of New Jersey. Col. J. G. Ewing, of Delaware; Lieut. Col. William Libbey, of New Jersey, and Lieut. Col. E. B. Bruch, of New York, were elected as additional members of the executive committee. In his annual report Lieut. Albert S. Jones, secretary, advocated construction of ranges in all large cities. It was decided to send a team to Canada in August or September, 1914, to compete for the Palma trophy, to compete again with Great Britain for the Dewar cup, and to urge Congress to appropriate money to send a team to Peru for the international matches there this year. A proposal to send a team to Denmark for international matches there was not approved. It was announced that a new match would be held in April for the individual gallery shooting championship of the United States. Upon the suggestion of Brig. Gen. R. K. Evans, U.S.A., the association adopted a resolution advocating the purchase of the Camp Perry, Ohio, rifle range by the Federal Government.

A plea for the transfer of the Indians to the care of the Army is one of the features of a book by Dr. W. Thornton Parker, of Northampton, Mass., entitled "Personal Experiences Among Our North American Indians from 1867 to 1885." He says: "Whenever any serious complications have arisen in the management of the Indians, the Army has been called upon to provide a remedy. Why not avoid many of these evils by placing the Indians under the care of the officers of the United States Army? Politics would be powerless to exert a harmful influence, and the condition of the Indians would be better, and supplies of all kinds would be more sure to reach them and be honestly distributed. I am strongly in favor of the transfer of the Indians to the care of the War Department, provided the Government would also supply suitable teachers and instructors. Industrial education is most important for him. I think the admirable system carried on by General Armstrong and Captain Pratt proves this assertion."

The third edition of "A Military Primer," by Major Francis C. Marshall, 2d U.S. Cav., and Capt. George S. Simonds, 22d U.S. Inf., has been prepared specially with the view of meeting the needs of officers and non-commissioned officers of the National Guard and of the students of other military schools than West Point for which the first two editions were issued. The problems discussed are little more than map reading problems, and if, when the student has completed the book he can read the maps readily and at the same time has learned the relations the various covering detachments bear to the larger forces they protect, the authors say they will feel the purpose of the volume has been accomplished. The book is intended in general to illustrate the application of the Field Service Regulations to the small forces used in the maneuver exercises held from time to time in various parts of the country.

A book on "Philadelphia in the Civil War" has been officially approved by Mayor Blankenburg, of that city, and appears under the supervision of a special committee appointed by him, consisting of Robert B. Beath, Lieut. Col. John P. Nicholson, U.S.V., recorder of the Philadelphia Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S., and James W. Latta. The book is copyrighted in the name of the Mayor, and was put to press by the Dunlap Printing Company. The author is Mr. Frank H. Taylor, well known for his sketches and drawings and numerous publications of a special character. It is one of the very few instances of the direct publication by and through the city government of a work which is not official, statistical or commercial in its subject-matter.

#### MISSTATEMENTS CORRECTED.

The New York Evening Post has a short and easy way of disposing of an adversary: that is by so wresting a portion of his text from its context as to misrepresent entirely what he said as a whole. This method the Post has twice attempted with Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Chief of Staff, U.S.A., once in an article appearing Jan. 13 and another on Jan. 17. Had the editor of the Post taken the trouble to read the statement of General Wood on which it founds its criticism he would have seen that the guns referred to by General Wood in his estimate of the number we should require in the event of war were to supply the U.S. Army of 500,000 men with matériel which cannot be manufactured after war is declared; that is, to furnish the regular mobile Army in the United States with a war strength of approximately 75,000 men, with the 216 guns necessary to make it effective; to furnish the existing Militia in the United States with the 696 guns needed to make it efficient, and to furnish two field armies of Volunteers which would have to be raised with 312 guns. Nowhere in General Wood's hearing appears the statement that these 1,224 guns asked for are for the purpose of repelling an invading army of 500,000 men.

In answer to the following question by one of the Military Committee:

"General Wood, how large an army is it possible for any nation to send overseas nowadays? That is, across the Atlantic or Pacific—assuming that there is a defensive force on the other side?"

The answer was:

"Assuming that you have sea control—that is, that you have wiped out or neutralized the other country's fleet—it is a matter of hundreds of thousands; there is practically no limit except the other nation's trained men."

Question by a member of the Military Committee: "How large an army would it be possible for any nation to send across the Atlantic Ocean to this country after having disposed of our fleet?"

Answer: "Five or six hundred thousand men probably."

In his hearings before the Military Committee General Wood does not give it as his opinion alone that this country needs an army of 500,000 men to give this country any chance of success against invasion in case of war with a first class Power, but he gives it as the opinion of the War Department, and this opinion has been arrived at after very careful study. Perhaps the following figures may be of interest to the editor of the Post:

"Never in our history have we been thoroughly prepared for war. To employ untrained personnel is always dangerous and very expensive."

"In the Revolution we used 231,771 Regulars and 164,007 Militia and Volunteers against England's 150,605."

"In the War of 1812 we had 56,032 Regulars and 471,622 Militia against English and Canadian forces of only about 55,000 men."

"In the Mexican War 31,024 Regulars and 73,532 Militia were required to conquer about 46,000 Mexicans."

"In the Civil War the United States employed 67,000 Regulars and 2,605,341 Militia and Volunteers to defeat about 1,000,000 Confederates. (The careful calculations of Col. Thomas L. Livermore make a grand total of 978,664. The Confederate estimates are from 600,000 to 700,000.)"

"In the Spanish-American War we were compelled to use 58,688 Regulars and 223,135 Militia or Volunteers to subdue 200,000 Spaniards."

"How many Americans have any conception of the outrageous extravagance in men and money that has characterized our past wars? How long would any properly run corporation or company tolerate any such mismanagement?"

The Post endeavors to discredit General Wood by quoting from what it described as a "corrected interview" with General Crozier. We saw what purported to be such an interview, but it was so evidently of newspaper manufacture that we could not use it. What General Crozier did say in his annual report, over his own signature, was this: "Field Artillery: Of the 264 batteries required for the mobile Army of 450,000 officers and enlisted men in continental United States in case of war with a first class Power, the necessary number of field guns, carriages, limbers and equipments for only 188 batteries are now in the possession of the Regular Army or Organized Militia, in ordnance establishments, under manufacture or to be manufactured under appropriations now available, with the exception of a number of bolos and scabbards and a number of horse equipments for the individually mounted men. The amount of ammunition on hand for the field guns is far short of that considered desirable. No permanent ammunition trains have been provided."

In his hearing before the Military Committee General Crozier said: "At the rate of the present appropriations it would require twelve years to get ammunition enough for the batteries required." In the event of war we should have no time whatever for preparation. We have at present for our modern field guns 186,508 rounds of ammunition, about one-quarter less than the 250,000 rounds the Russians expended in nine days at Mukden. Exclusive of the action at Port Arthur, the Russians expended during the war with Japan 954,000 rounds. It is obvious, therefore, that the estimate of 438,000 rounds to meet the demand of the guns now in the hands of the Militia is a conservative one. This is what General Wood says in his annual report: "The Field Artillery has made satisfactory progress during the past year so far as its training is concerned. This progress has been manifested especially in increased efficiency in target practice. The modern field gun is a weapon of such great accuracy and rapidity of fire when handled by a highly trained personnel that it is impossible for any troops, without such losses as are prohibitive, to advance over a terrain swept by its fire. It is therefore necessary not only that the existing Field Artillery be trained to the highest possible degree, but also that our armies be furnished with an adequate amount of Field Artillery sufficiently trained to at least neutralize the fire of any field artillery that may reasonably be brought against us. The present shortage, which is one of the most serious features of our military situation, constitutes a grave danger, yet it is one readily relieved at the present time by providing adequate appropriations. Later the relief may be too late. Were war to come while we are so inadequately provided with field artillery matériel, and especially with ammunition, our chances of success would be seriously prejudiced. It must never be forgotten that battles are won only by superiority of fire, and modern battles show that the Field Artillery alone fur-

nishes this superiority in the early stages, and contributes to it during the entire action. Infantry, when confronted by an enemy strong in artillery, cannot even advance to the position where their weapons first become effective, without prohibitive losses, except under the protective fire of its own field artillery. It may be said, therefore, that success in war will depend more than ever before on field artillery."

There is no conflict of statement here. It will be noted that the estimate of General Crozier is for 450,000 men and that of General Wood for 500,000. On the basis of 500,000 the estimate of General Crozier would have shown a shortage of 158 batteries out of 315. The Post well knows how worthless a daily newspaper interview is, and it owes it to its own reputation to apologize for the wrong it has done the Chief of Staff of the Army. Even an officer of our Army has a right to fair treatment.

#### NATIONAL BOARD FOR RIFLE PRACTICE.

The National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, met in Washington Jan. 15 and 16. Its members are: Hon. Henry Breckinridge, Assistant Secretary of War, president of the board; Lieut. Comdr. Thomas T. Craven, U.S.N.; Capt. S. J. Bayard Schindel, U.S.A.; Capt. William G. Fay, U.S.M.C.; Brig. Gen. Charles D. Gaither, Maryland; Brig. Gen. Bird W. Spencer, New Jersey; Brig. Gen. James A. Drain, Washington; Major Gen. J. Clifford R. Foster, Florida, and Lieut. Col. S. W. Brookhart, Iowa.

The board decided to make a sweeping change in the manner of conducting the national matches. Heretofore one great central competition has been held, teams from the service and all the states and territories taking part. This year there will be divisional matches held in various portions of the country. In 1915 the match will again be held at one central place.

An important change in the rules of the matches was one which provides for the entry of teams from military schools and colleges. The board went on record in favor of the construction of at least one rifle range of considerable size in every state, this to be available for the Army and Navy, Marine Corps, the National Guard, civilian riflemen and school and college students, such ranges to be suitable for all classes of fire, including combat fire or that kind of shooting which is intended to instruct men how best to fire under battle conditions.

The board adopted rules to govern the award of silver plaques to the National Guard organization in each state found to be most proficient in rifle practice during the year. These are beautiful trophies and will be greatly appreciated by the states.

The board decided that the course of fire to be followed in the national divisional competitions of this year should be that of the new firing manual which is just about to be issued to the Army and the National Guard. The probable result of arranging for divisional national matches will be the holding, during the year, of rifle competitions in widely separated portions of the country upon a more extensive scale than ever before. The limits of the divisions have not yet been fixed. It seems probable that one of these great division competitions will be held on the Florida state range; another is likely to occur at Sea Girt, N.J.; one at Wakefield, Mass.; another at Camp Perry, Ohio, and others at places yet to be selected.

The board recommended that the Secretary of War distribute the three sub-target gun machines now in the possession of the Department to the high schools of three different cities to foster an interest in rifle practice among the school boys at these points.

The rifle matches, of course, will be shot as in all previous years with the new Springfield rifle, the service weapon. There will, however, be a change from the revolver to the pistol, the automatic pistol now being the military hand arm of the Services.

#### CAPE COD CANAL FOR BATTLESHIPS.

The "Act of Confederation of the United States of America" adopted in 1781 declared that one of the main purposes for which the States severally entered into a "firm, legal friendship" with each other was for "their common defense." The same purpose was declared in the Constitution of the United States adopted in 1789. "It was the uncontradicted opinion of the wise and patriotic citizens who formulated the Constitution of the United States," says Hamilton, "that the prosperity of the American people depended upon their being firmly united for the common defense, security of their liberties and mutual and general welfare." Continuing he says: "Security from foreign danger is one of the principal objects of civil society. It is an avowed and essential object of the American Union."

The principle of "common defense" is, therefore, says Rear Admiral Colby M. Chester, the keystone of the structure of the North American Confederation. Admiral Chester makes excellent use of this point in an argument he presents for the widening of the Cape Cod Ship Canal at the expense of the National Government for the purpose of giving passage to our battleships. His proposition is: "That Congress and the Executive should be advised to give up the idea of constructing a channel through the Monomoy shoals, and devote the money it would probably cost, say \$4,000,000, towards the construction of that part of the Cape Cod Canal that has been made through the navigable waters of the United States, pay the canal company for the work already done on the channel and breakwater (upon such basis as may seem just and equitable), and deepen the channel to a depth of forty feet, under the direction of the United States Army Engineers."

"In a few brief months," says the Admiral, "the Panama Canal will be thrown open to the commerce of the world, when the principal trade routes from all lands, but from this country especially, will lead to the strait that cuts the continent in twain, in order that ships may reach new markets in South America and countries bordering the Pacific Ocean. All short cuts to that point d'appui may mean the difference between success and defeat in our efforts to secure the trade the United States must have if we are not to become a second class nation. It seems to me that any ship that will use the Panama Canal should be able to pass through the Cape Cod Canal. Both for the national defense and commercial purposes, therefore, the increased depth of the canal required by this proposition should be made, and that at once, for to do so before the waterway is open will be an easy task, and the cost of the work will be very much less than later on."

The importance of a canal across Cape Cod was made apparent to General Washington when he attempted to



find a passage across the Isthmus from Barnstable to Buzzard's Bay for small vessels so as to outfoot the British who were obliged to take their slow and overloaded ships on their long way around Nantucket Shoals to Sandy Hook when they were driven from Boston Harbor in 1776. The importance of such a canal to the defense of the New England coast "is," says Admiral Chester, "made evident by the fact that practically all the efforts of the Army in the preparation of war problems on a large scale have been concentrated on the defense of this part of the country. The annual maneuvers of the years 1909 and 1912, the only ones in which the Army, disassociated from the Navy, has been engaged, have taken place around Boston. It was assumed in carrying out these campaigns that the fleet as the first line of the country's defense had been destroyed or neutralized by an invading force, and the Army was the only power left to protect the enormous interests centered around Boston and New York. The result in each case only went to show how necessary to the salvation of these interests was the sea power of the nation."

"No commander-in-chief of the fleet would ever attempt to pass through the tortuous and ever shifting channels in Vineyard Sound even if there was water enough to float his ships, for it is likely that he would be delayed by fog, bad weather and other causes in using this passage to such an extent as might mean the difference between victory and defeat for the force he commanded. The only course left him, therefore, to pursue at present, is to proceed around Nantucket South Shoal and in taking this route, should the enemy precede him into Massachusetts Bay, he would be cut off from making a junction with Boston Harbor and its fortifications, and leave his small vessels with no port to fall back upon, in case they should be disabled. The deepening of the Cape Cod Canal sufficiently to permit the passage of battleships would obviate these objections, add greatly to the zone of control of the fleet, and increase the value of the harbor defenses of Boston and New England ports as well."

#### MAP READING.

From the lecture on map reading by 1st Lieut. Philip G. Wrightson, Inf., U.S.A., at the school of officers of the Wisconsin National Guard, referred to recently, we take what follows:

"The hills are places of value because they afford a good view of the surrounding country and the saddles are important to notice as it is through them that an army must pass. The water courses must be noted as on them will depend the water supply of man and beast; you must note whether these water courses are always flowing or dry a part of the year, also whether subject to sudden overflows or freshets. On the farming or on the manufacturing community will depend the feeding of the army or the repairs to transportation or clothing or footwear. And the roads which are fine for marching in August might be entirely impassable in April. So you must note whether the road is of dirt or macadam. If a narrow road, perhaps a column of squads is the widest formation possible on it, but a road possible for a platoon would certainly facilitate the march of troops. The road itself might be all that could be desired in width, but if where it crosses streams it is narrowed down, and a road is no wider than its narrowest part, then you must hunt the map for a nearby ford, often found alongside the bridge where it had been used by the inhabitants of bygone days. And when you see a ford you must know the depth of water and the character of the bottom and the steepness of the banks. And all this a military, contoured map will tell you before you begin your march."

"Just as we are noting what you ought to find on a properly drawn map, you are learning what to put on that map you have been sent out to make. Now it is very possible that while on the march the enemy is discovered, and it will be necessary for your troops to get off the road and maneuver in the fields. What then are the obstacles to getting off the road? Barbed wire fences, board fences, stone fences and hedges. These things are shown on the map and must be taken into consideration in planning your march. For the fence may partake of three characters, an obstacle, a screen and a protection."

"Railroads also connect important points and care must be taken to note whether the road is single or double track, narrow or standard gauge, the telegraph lines strung alongside the track, the water tanks, round-houses, rolling stock, track repair material, etc. Are the bridges of wood, stone or steel; are they high and long or low and short? Are they within easy rifle or cannon shot of woods or hills? Are there switches or Y's available? For it is in such important features that the military map differs from a civil map. The best geological map published does not contain all the information absolutely necessary for the commander of troops."

"And there is one more very important point often entirely omitted in the discussion of map reading, and that is the vegetation and the time of the year you read the map. An area may be indicated as planted in corn. In May it would be easily passable for all arms and afford no concealment to an enemy. But in August, or just before cutting, it would be difficult for cavalry, impassable for wheeled vehicles or artillery and afford most magnificent covers for infantry or machine guns, and it would require most careful patrolling to keep an enemy out. So, too, with a country indicated as covered with timber and underbrush; in the summer, splendid shelter and in the other months, when the leaves are fallen, comparatively open. The influence of agriculture on the soil as well as the vegetation must not be overlooked in reading a map. A farming country might be generally passable at a rate of two and one-half miles an hour in October when the crops are off and the ground is hard or frozen, but in spring when plowing is going on and the ground soft and cut up, the rate of march might well be reduced one-half. So you see clearly the need of using your imagination in map reading."

"All these items noted above and many others are of vast importance, not only to the commander of an army, but also to small operating forces, to the outposts, to the patrols and even to the scouts. A scout in possession of a fairly good map will be able to see more, to find his way about more readily, and by going faster and farther accomplish more good than if he had to grope through a strange country. A stronger feeling of security is also his for he is more certain of finding his way back and of avoiding dangerous localities. He also checks up on distances and directions and thereby discovers new roads, trails, the closing of old roads, destruction of bridges, etc. For the commander of an advance guard, the map is essential, for it is 'up to him' to secure the line of march, and if he does not know where the next hills are, the next river, the next forest, he must slow down his march until his scouts send back word, which might easily result in the enemy securing an advantageous position from which it would cost many lives

and much time to dislodge him. In a rear guard action, the commander must know the same things, only in the reverse order and for the reverse reason. He must take a position where it will not be easy for the enemy to drive him out. And he must take a position from whence he can detain the enemy, inflict losses and slip away before it is too late. The outposts, or outguards, must have or construct a map to use for much the same reasons as those for advance or rear guards. And, of course, with a good map, tentative camp sites may be selected and these are often actually shown."

"One more point of importance in the art of map reading, and that is to determine whether a place on the map is visible from any other place."

"Not every reverse slope is a safe one behind which to place troops. The question then is 'Is the angle of the slope greater than the angle of fall of projectiles?' If so, your troops are safe; if not, then move while you have the chance."

#### NEGROES AS ALLIES IN CIVIL WAR.

"Negro troops after Lincoln's proclamation became a considerable part of our Civil War Army, and they were," said Brig. Gen. Richard H. Pratt, U.S.A., retired, in a recent speech, "efficient, patriotic and valorous. A large and invaluable service as guides, messengers and informers was rendered to the Union forces all over the South by individual negroes on innumerable occasions which history will little record." He added:

"One of the completest military successes within my experience was accomplished through the services of a negro. In '62 I was with Buell's advance following Bragg into Kentucky. Bragg had got ahead of us on the pike between Louisville and Nashville. Nearing Louisville, Bragg pulled over east and left the pike clear to us, and our cavalry was halted at Elizabethtown on the left flank of the Confederate Army, of which a large force lay near New Haven, twenty-five miles from us."

"The adjutant of my regiment was a native of New Haven. His father sent one of his slaves with a message, advising that the 3d Georgia Cavalry was camped on the edge of New Haven as outpost for and within two miles of 10,000 of their infantry and artillery, and that several of the cavalry companies had gone off on a scout. Our colonel was ordered to take his regiment and capture this cavalry camp. We moved after dark, marched rapidly all night, and at the first gleam of dawn approached their outside pickets, where we halted before they knew of our presence. This colored man was then sent forward with a bottle partly filled with drugged whiskey sticking out of his pocket. He feigned a heavy drunk when he came to the picket and tumbled over as though too far gone to go any further. The three men on the outside picket discovering the bottle, each took a drink, and soon they were off guard."

"The negro reported his success and the column proceeded. Having passed the outpost unchallenged the reserves were not warned of our presence until we were upon them, when they turned out and surrendered without resistance; the main reserve guard surrendered in like manner. We proceeded through the town and were in and surrounding their camp without alarm, the camp guard supposing in the early dawn that we were the return of their companies from their scout. The colonel was summoned from his tent by our colonel and called upon to surrender, which he did instantly when he saw how completely he was overpowered, and we captured the entire command without firing a gun. The officers and men were turned out of their tents, their arms taken from them, and they made to saddle their horses and in little over half an hour we were on our way back, reaching Elizabethtown that evening with 483 prisoners, their arms and horses."

#### TYPHOON AT GUAM.

The Guam News Letter of November, 1913, gives lengthy details of the destructive typhoon which visited the island on Nov. 10, 1913, almost without warning. We make the following extracts:

The U.S.S. Supply was in the harbor with about half the naval colony on board ready to sail the next morning at daylight for her semi-annual health trip to Japan. The U.S.S. Ajax was moored near by, a little closer inshore, and unfortunately a little closer to the reefs. The captain of the Supply was on board his ship getting all hands settled down for the trip to Yokohama. Late in the afternoon the master of the Ajax, becoming restless from the slight fall in the barometer, left the shore for his ship."

By 2 p.m. on the 10th the barometer had fallen to its lowest point, 29.04, the storm center was about forty miles northwest of Guam, and the wind gauge at the radio station was registering 115 miles per hour when it was carried away by the force of the gale."

In the harbor mountainous seas from the storm center were breaking over Luminao Reef, the Supply was yawing six or eight points, and there was a driving rain, at times so the captain of the Supply could not see how to work the engine to best effect in easing the riding chain. At this time it was expected that the staunch old Supply, that has weathered so many typhoons, would follow the Ajax and go ashore, only it was feared that she would strike the beach in a much more dangerous place near the end of Cabras Island, where heavy seas were breaking."

Fearing that the vessels would be driven ashore, a rescue party made up of bluejackets, marines and natives and other volunteers, under Chief Gunner Irwin, U.S.N., went to that part of the shore where it was expected men on the vessels might be washed up in case of disaster. Fortunately, however, none of the vessels were destroyed, although the Ajax dragged her anchors and had been pounded on the reef slightly during the storm and several leaks developed after she was hauled out into deep water. These were soon stopped by a diver from the outside, however, and workmen busy in the inner bottom plugged the leaks with concrete, so that the Ajax could go into drydock at Olongapo, towed by the Piscataqua and Galveston, sent to Guam for that purpose by the commander-in-chief of the Asiatic Fleet."

Hospital Steward Nicholson, a member of the rescue party, who mysteriously disappeared for two days, was later found in a bruised and dazed condition. It is thought he fell into the sea and was stunned by the breakers."

The streets were littered with fallen coconut trees and debris washed up from the sea. The plaza was covered with coconut leaves, limbs of trees and roofing iron; telephone and lighting poles and wires were piled together in tangled masses. Royal palms, stripped of all verdure, were standing in silent protest. Along the Agaña water front the wharf was entirely gone, Agaña

channel filled and two sampans were sunk near the beach; another was carried by the waves up into the middle of Susana Paseo, while a fourth sampan was landed high and dry on the beach near the plumber shop. The entire lower part of the town was flooded, and the natives, sometimes in water up to their waists, were wading about trying to save their floating property."

When the number of roofs blown off, houses destroyed and trees blown down is considered it seems almost a miracle that no one was killed on the island. It is estimated that at least half of next year's copra crop will be lost, and it will be fully two years before the coconut trees are again bearing at normal capacity. In the meantime the natives, under encouragement of the padres and district commissioners, are planting crops that will mature quickly, so there will be no danger from famine. Fortunately, an unusual stock of corn was on hand to help tide them over."

#### THE LEWIS MACHINE GUN.

A detailed description of the air-cooled machine gun, recently referred to here, the invention of Col. I. N. Lewis, U.S.A., retired, appears in the Scientific American—that usually accurate journal erroneously referring to him as "formerly of the United States Army." The gun has been undergoing firing trials successfully in Russia, Belgium, Italy, Austria and Sweden, and is now being tested by a special board of officers of the U.S. Army. Colonel Lewis is also the inventor of the Lewis depression range finder. The barrel of the automatic gun is enclosed in a close-fitting jacket of aluminum, formed with a number of radiating longitudinal fins. Fitting closely over these is a light steel casing 3¼ inches in diameter. This extends beyond the forward end of the barrel. At each discharge the blast of gases from the muzzle sucks currents of fresh air through the V-shaped channels surrounding the barrel. This cools the barrel without the use of water. Aluminum has six times the heat conductivity of steel, and the heat is rapidly dissipated. The first few hundred rounds raise the temperature of the barrel to 330 deg. Fahr. After 1,000 rounds are fired it does not exceed 440 deg. Fahr. By varying the dimensions of the jacket it is claimed that any desired limit of cooling may be secured. Colonel Lewis considers that the method employed for feeding the cartridges is an even more important improvement than the cooling device. In place of belts or long metal slips used in other guns is a horizontal balanced rotary magazine, in which the cartridges are placed radially; attached over the breech opening, and held in place by a pivot stud. The energy required for loading, closing the breech, firing the cartridge and ejecting the empty case is obtained by diverting some of the gases of discharge through a small hole, drilled through the bottom of the barrel, a few inches from the muzzle. These gases act on a piston beneath the barrel, the rear end of which is connected to the breech operating mechanism. Colonel Lewis describes the action as follows:

When the gases act on the piston the energy stored in the moving mass overcomes the resistance due to the work of unlocking the breech, extracting and ejecting the shell, turning the magazine to bring the next cartridge into place, and winding up the operating spring, which spring serves subsequently to close the breech and fire the shot. This complete series of operations may be completed at the rate of 800 times a minute; but the rapidity of fire can be regulated to a lower speed by adjusting the area of the hole through which the gases enter to act on the piston. The operating spring below the barrel at the breech is similar to that used in clocks, and it is mounted in a small oil and dust tight case in front of the trigger. The toothed periphery of the spring drum engages a toothed rack, formed on the underside of the piston operating rod. When the last is driven back by the gases, opening the breech and ejecting the spent cartridge, the spring is wound up by the action of the rack on the toothed periphery of the spring case. When the momentum of the rod has been expended in its backward travel the spring comes into action, casting the rod back to its starting position, closing the breech and firing the charge. An additional advantage is that the friction set up by the gases impinging on the end of the tubular steel casing diminishes the force of the recoil one half. Hence, it is possible to fire the gun when holding it at arm's length—an advantage which makes it peculiarly fitted for use on aircraft. The weight of the gun is 26½ pounds."

#### DISCRIMINATION AGAINST THE UNIFORM.

The case of the People of the State of New York vs. C. A. Williams, now pending at Plattsburg, N.Y., involves, according to statements of certain soldiers of the 5th Infantry garrison, a refusal on the part of the defendant to admit them to a public skating rink of which he is manager, solely because they wore the uniform of the U.S. Army. Counsel for the defense, in arguing a motion to waive examining trial and have the case tried before a jury, remarked that the case must be of considerable importance, inasmuch as it had been placed by the Government in the hands of a U.S. District Attorney for prosecution, and the opening of the trial was largely attended by officers and enlisted men of the garrison. The counsel for the defense is correct. When a citizen so far forgets himself as to hold up to scorn the uniform of the defenders of his country his case assumes importance. So long as such acts are committed, so long will every officer connected with any of the Services make it his personal business to prosecute the guilty ones to the fullest extent of the law. The case will probably be called for trial before the Clinton County District Court in April next. It will be prosecuted by District Attorney John A. Collins, of Clinton county. Associated with him will be Capt. J. K. Partello, 5th U.S. Inf."

#### ARTILLERY BRANCH, ARMY RELIEF.

The annual meeting of the Artillery Branch of the Army Relief Society was held on Monday, Jan. 12, at the residence of Mrs. Daniel S. Lamont, 2 West Fifty-third street, New York city. The secretary's and treasurer's reports were read, and both were most encouraging, showing that the work of localization of sections was well started. Among those present at the meeting were Mmes. D. S. Lamont, G. B. Burbank, J. B. Mitchell, C. E. Kilbourne, W. P. Pence, C. O. Sarratt, R. H. Wil-



liams, S. D. Embick, S. B. Lane and S. E. Allen, and Miss McAllister.

The following officers were elected for the following year: Mrs. J. B. Burbank, president; Mrs. Warren P. Newcomb, first vice-president; Mrs. Albert Todd, second vice-president; Mrs. Charles E. Kilbourne, treasurer; Mrs. Henry Harrison Scott, secretary.

As a result of a letter sent out in August to the wives of the Artillery post commanders the following posts have been heard from in regard to having formed sections: Forts Barrancas, Hamilton, Sill, McKinley (Maine), Hancock, Monroe, Winfield Scott, Totten, H. G. Wright (including Fort Henry) and Williams. It is sincerely hoped that the Artillery posts which have not already organized sections will do so and make a report to the secretary at an early date, giving the name of the president, secretary, treasurer and list of members, as it is only by the combined interest and co-operation that the best results can be obtained.

#### PROPOSED CHANGES IN CAVALRY DRILL.

The present discussion of the proposed new Cavalry Drill Regulations recalls the War Department bulletin issued fifteen months ago, which is as follows:

BULLETIN 18, OCT. 8, 1912, WAR DEPT.

With a view to standardizing the instruction imparted at the Military Academy and at the various Service schools on the subject of the employment of Cavalry, the following is announced as the policy of the War Department in respect to the use of that arm:

1. Mounted action is the main role of the Cavalry arm and its organization, armament, and instruction should be with a view to rendering it effective in such action.

Dismounted action is, however, a very important role of the Cavalry, and neither an organization nor the method of instruction which fails to provide for the effective use of Cavalry dismounted will enable it to perform fully its functions in war.

2. The organization should be such as to permit of the greatest mobility, which is the essential quality of the Cavalry, while providing units of great smashing power in the charge and a sufficient number of rifles to make effective its use when required as a dismounted force.

3. Cavalry must maneuver freely and widely without fearing too much for its rear; and being often at a distance from the main body of an army, its commander must be clothed with authority to conform to actual conditions.

4. While the chief task of the Cavalry is to assist the other arms in accomplishing the common object, its role is often of primary importance. The action of Cavalry must be bold and daring; it must, whenever practicable, assume the initiative, seeking out the enemy and placing him upon the defensive.

5. The principal weapon of Cavalry in mounted action is the horse and the force of impact should be utilized to the utmost. The terrain and nature of the operations will determine which of the other weapons must be used.

6. When circumstances permit, Cavalry opposed to Cavalry should fight mounted, thus retaining the mobility and power of maneuver necessary to its security and success.

7. The historical value of Cavalry, including the experience and evolution of our own and that of other countries, must be carefully studied, and due consideration should be given to the greater magnitude of our future Cavalry operations as compared with our experiences since the Civil War.

8. The use to which Cavalry should be put in campaign is summarized as follows:

- To seek and destroy the enemy's Cavalry.
- Screening, contact, and reconnaissance.
- Seizing and holding important advanced or isolated positions, thus delaying the advance of the enemy until the arrival of the other arms.
- To operate on the flank and in the rear of the enemy.
- Raids and other enterprises requiring great mobility.
- The mounted charge at the opportune moment against Infantry or Field Artillery.

9. Energetic pursuit of a retreating enemy or covering retreat of its own forces.

10. When none of the above roles has been assigned to it, Cavalry may go to the assistance (dismounted) of hard pressed Infantry to fill gaps in the firing line.

By order of the Secretary of War:

W. W. WOTHERSPOON,  
Major General, Acting Chief of Staff.

The advocates of the new drill call attention to the fact that the action of the Cavalry Board and the instruction it received were based upon the War Department policy with reference to the rôle of Cavalry as set forth in this circular. One of the officers who favors this new drill writes to correct an impression, which he thinks prevails, that the Cavalry Board have made command by signal imperative for all occasions, double rank the only formation, and shock action the only method of fighting. As to this and other matters concerning the action of the board our correspondent says:

"In the first case, special emphasis was laid on the silent commands in order to accentuate their importance; in the second case, the board (following the practice of all countries) believes double rank should be the normal rank, but single rank is specially provided for and was practiced within reasonable limits; in the third case, there was probably not a day during the encampment work when fighting on foot was not practiced. There has never been any intention of minimizing the importance of fighting on foot, wherein our Cavalry probably enjoys unequalled superiority; nor does training in shock action render fighting on foot less effective.

"Without proper training in compact formations our Cavalry would necessarily be unable to cope with foreign cavalry—all of which operates in double rank. To say that our Cavalry would dismount and destroy hostile cavalry by rifle fire assumes that the hostile cavalry would remain in place, which is incredible. As a result of the work at Winchester the troops there could have met any cavalry of equal numbers and could, man for man, have given a fine account of themselves against any foot troops of equal numbers.

"The proposed changes in Cavalry Drill Regulations are nothing new to our Service. They represent our old system and the universal practice of cavalry. Their object is to put an important branch of the mobile Army in a condition to properly meet the same branch of any great country with which we might become embroiled, but without losing in any manner the special characteristic of our Cavalry—fighting on foot. The rôle of our Cavalry during the past generation has been wholly different from that which it would be called upon to play in a great war. The old requirements could be equally well met by the Winchester training; but the old training would not prepare us for real warfare with a great nation.

"In the case of Volunteers and Militia such a high degree of efficiency can hardly be expected as was attained last summer. Therefore in a large mixed command of Cavalry the foot fighting would be given preferably to the less well trained in mounted work, while the shock action would preferably be given to the highly trained in mounted work. That was the practice of the Civil War, exemplified by Cavalry leaders on both sides.

"The new Drill Regulations demand real leading, and therefore much greater activity on the part of the higher officers than the old ones. Activity and daring have

always been and must always be essentials to success in cavalry. These are inculcated in the new system.

"Whatever may be said to the contrary—and this statement you will find supported by all the best modern writers on the use of cavalry—shock action is not a thing of the past. Admitting, for the moment, that it will be less frequent, it is, nevertheless, of vital importance when it does come, and the cavalry which is not ready to take advantage of it or to meet it will be lost and its usefulness destroyed. Officers who speak of dismounting their commands to fight other cavalry are thinking, not in cavalry terms, but with the minds of mounted infantrymen, a desirable arm, but not cavalry, and not trained or designed to do the special work of cavalry."

#### WHAT THE CAVALRY BELIEVES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In your interesting editorial of Jan. 3 on the Tentative Cavalry Drill you say, "The Cavalry Board, which was selected after most careful consideration and consultation with the field officers of the Cavalry arm," etc. This will doubtless be a great surprise, for in the Cavalry there is a remarkable agreement of opinion:

1. That three members of the board owe their selection entirely to Lieut. Col. H. T. Allen, of the General Staff.

2. That not only he, but these three members, lack the confidence of the Cavalry arm. The three members are Murray, Foltz and Parker.

Further along you say, "We have also received a letter approving the change from a distinguished general officer of much Cavalry experience," etc. The only general officer of "much Cavalry experience," so far as I can understand, is Parker, and if he approves the change we shall all be still more surprised.

The other generals appointed from the Cavalry are Bell, Carter, Mills and Pershing. Of these while on duty with Cavalry Bell had experience only in the grades of second and first lieutenant; Carter only in the grades of second and first lieutenant and captain; Mills only in the grades of second and first lieutenant; Pershing only in the grades of second and first lieutenant and captain.

It is important that all facts bearing on this important subject should be clearly stated and fully understood. This must be done in the interest of the truth and in the interest of the Cavalry, the Army and the nation.

Further on you say, "The question of Cavalry reorganization is still an open one and can be profitably discussed." This implies an invitation to discuss it in your public-spirited paper, which, as my experience shows, has always had the welfare of the Service at heart. This paper is sent in response to this invitation.

CAVALRY FIELD OFFICER.

Bell was twenty-three years in the Cavalry, two years lacking twelve days with the rank of captain; Carter twenty-three years, over seven as captain; Mills twenty-five years, over five as captain.

#### DOUBLE RANK FOR CAVALRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

No one innovation has provoked so much discussion as the substitution of double for single rank while the normal formation in line for Cavalry. It has been criticised as merely a creature of the advocates of shock action; as lending itself to increased vulnerability from artillery and small-arms fire through the massing of men and horses; and as causing more or less confusion and minor accidents, through the tendency of the rear rank to overrun and stumble over the front rank.

As a matter of fact, the writer has been won over to the double rank formation, not because of its very occasional use for shock action, but because its compactness readily lends itself to celerity of movement *en bloc*; to easier control by its leaders, especially to the colonel of a regiment of 1,200 sabers, our present war strength organization; to far less dispersion of men and horses, particularly in wooded or broken country; to simple and rapid change into single rank and formations for fighting on foot, when tactical requirements suggest it.

Observation has not convinced me that movements in double rank are unduly dangerous to men and horses. I have never heard of a well authenticated case of any considerable number of horses in the rear rank going down through the fall of a horse in the front rank. Probably any drill, whether in single or double rank, carried out as strenuously as was the drill at the Winchester camp of instruction, would have resulted in many minor injuries to horses.

But even so, it is believed that, while double rank should be the normal line formation, movements in single rank should be encouraged and not restricted by the new drill regulations, whenever tactically advantageous. For example, many cases are conceivable where an approach to a position in compact, double rank formation might be highly desirable; but that the subsequent approach should be made in single rank or in successive lines. Questions of dense lines or thin lines are matters of tactics, sometimes wholly dependent upon purely local conditions, and at other times more broadly differentiated by the rolling veldt of South Africa or the wooded terrain of Virginia.

FIELD OFFICER.

#### TENTATIVE CAVALRY DRILL REGULATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Of course there are those who conscientiously believe that we might make the old drill regulations serve every useful purpose of the new regulations. That we might substitute the "follow in trace" for the new method of leading; that drilling by signals was quite as much a possibility with the old regulations as the new; that deployments on the old "double column" were quite as quickly made and quite as fan-shaped as the present deployment on an interior unit; and that the old drill permitted a prompt change from single to double rank by wheeling by fours to the right or left from double column—the mass formation in the charge being supplied by successive lines in single rank or by the "line of platoon columns."

All this might indeed be done, and yet the old drill would fall far short of all the mobility, celerity, compactness, of the new. To achieve equal results, the old

regulations would have to be completely amplified, amended, and in some cases actually made over.

Why not, therefore, adopt so much of the new drill regulations as seem of decided advantage to us and our terrain and add to it such portions of the old regulations as are useful and consistent and in keeping with our own Cavalry traditions.

The writer is not one of those who would adopt military formations simply because the Germans or the French or the British have approved of it. Neither would he condemn a method of drill because it emanates from Continental Europe. While it must be borne in mind that the European and the American terrain is very dissimilar in character, we should not lose sight of the fact that continental nations are constantly prepared for war as a matter of self-preservation; that for the past 500 years or more, they have made every little detail of tactics the subject of study by military experts; and that where we find an almost universal agreement among nations on some one detail of military formations, there must be some virtue in it or it would fall of its own weight.

MAJOR OF CAVALRY.

#### FOR A CAVALRY RESERVE.

Providence, R.I., Jan. 7, 1914.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Now that the War Department has a number of remount stations at their command I would suggest a plan for organizing a reserve of 75,000 or 100,000 Cavalry and Artillerymen. Interest each state, city and town having a highway department and show them the expense they are under in the hire of horses. Let the War Department give horses and equipment to each of them enlisting 100 men. Require these men to drill one day each month or each two weeks. In this way the Department would have a reserve of men who understand the horse, and in return the state, city or town would secure an excellent class of men, disciplined and knowing how to obey an order, which is more than some of them know now and they would "know how to care for a horse," a class of men to be proud of in a few years. Enlist one horseshoer to each company, one that knows the regulation way of shoeing. The veterinary surgeons each state, city and town has could be enlisted. It would be a grand thing to know that we had 100 or 1,000 men to call into service if war was declared. Enlisted men returning home after an absence of from one to fifteen years and looking for a job could find an opening in this reserve for which their discharge would recommend them, and the state, city or town would get a class of men to be proud of.

W. S.

#### PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO MILITIA PAY BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

When is the National Guard not the National Guard? When it is an army.

No joke, this. For confirmation you are referred to the proposed amendment to Sec. 5 of the Dick law (so-called) which is now in the hands of the Attorney General upon the motion of the scout committee of the National Guard Association. Having ruled that the employment of the National Guard without the United States is unconstitutional under the power of Congress "to call forth the Militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions," he is now called upon to rule affirmatively upon another clause in the same section of the constitution which provides that Congress shall have power "to raise and support armies"—and there you are. Here is the proposed amendment:

Sec. 5. That the members of any organization of any state, territory or the District of Columbia participating in the appropriation provided for in this act shall be a volunteer force (army) for the use of the United States. When in the judgment of the President the necessities of the service are greater than can be performed by the Regular Army and a greater force is authorized by Congress it may be used, either within or without the territory of the United States, until relieved by order of the President: Provided, That when ordered into the active service of the United States it shall be taken as organized at the date the order is made, namely, by regiments, brigades, divisions or independent or separate organizations, as the quota of each state, territory or the District of Columbia or the major fraction thereof may require, including all officers of such organization authorized by law and regulations for the corresponding units of the Regular Army; and while serving as such volunteer force all officers and enlisted men shall receive the same pay and allowances as officers and enlisted men in the Regular Army of like grade and length of service: Provided further, That no money appropriated under the provisions of this act shall be paid to any person not on the active list, nor to any person over sixty-four years of age, nor to any person who has failed to qualify as to fitness for military service by having taken the prescribed physical examination: Provided further, That all commissions and enlistments shall conform to the provisions of this act.

The executive committee of the National Guard Association is to meet in Washington this week (Jan. 14) when, as one of the members naively states, it is hoped to have a decision from the Attorney General "and if it be favorable, Mr. Hay has assured the committee it shall have his support," and sooner or later it is believed it will become a law.

Two points seem to merit more than passing mention: First, the attempted departure from the true intent of the constitutional provision, and, second, the attempt to transfer this new "army," after its status shall be legalized, to the Service "as organized at the date the order is made," namely, by regiments, brigades, divisions, etc., with the proviso that no money shall be paid to any person "who has not qualified as to fitness for military service by having taken the prescribed physical examination."

Necessarily it is implied that professional fitness is already established—that it follows appointment, or commission, as surely as the law follows the flag. But how much faith may be placed in this implication under the varying requirements by the different state administrations, some with permanent adjutants general, some with new officers in that place every year or two; with good sense and genuine endeavor in some states and nonsense mixed with politics in others? It is known that some states insist upon a real professional qualification, and upon examinations that mean something, while it is equally well known that in some states these examinations should not be dignified by that name, being in the nature of a burlesque. Lacking, then, a uniformity of means whereby to judge the professional qualifications of the entire body of National Guard officers, what shall be thought of this latest attempt to pitchfork the entire Guard into the Service (for field service, mind, in a



hostile country) "as organized at the date the order is made?"

True, we have had benzine boards for incompetents before and shall most likely have them again. But why wait with disposing of an incompetent until he shall have had an opportunity to do harm when it is so much easier to keep him out before he can do any harm?

Our friends of the National Guard take themselves far too seriously. True, they have some influence of a political character with Congress, but in an emergency Congress is sure to turn to its professional advisers, and it is extremely doubtful whether at this portentous moment Congress means to experiment with the possible consequences of entrusting a hundred thousand lives to semi-professionals, lacking modern experience in the field and handicapped by that lack of discipline which cannot be avoided under a scheme of elective organization commanders.

The proposed Naval Militia bill frankly provides for the examination, by naval boards, of officers, and for the distribution of them as well as of the enlisted men throughout the fleets as needed. No pretense is made of trying to send a Naval Militia division aboard a ship as a unit with its officers. Yet the National Guard insists that as soon as the decision of the Attorney General shall enable Congress to erect it into an "army" it shall be taken over by divisions, brigades, regiments, etc., subject only to the prescribed physical examination. Is it possible to consider the subject seriously?

In the last analysis the wars of the United States must be fought by volunteers, by whatever name they may be described. Under the most favorable auspices the best that long training, unselfish devotion, and professional qualification requiring years of grueling work can hope to accomplish, is none too good. But Lord protect the men who may be called upon to take the field under auspices such as Congress is asked to inaugurate by the proposed amendment to Sec. 5 of the Dick law.

OLD FOGY.

New London, Jan. 12.

#### THE NATIONAL GUARD AND THE ARMY.

State of Ohio, Office of J.A. General,  
Cleveland, Ohio, Jan. 16, 1914.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Much has been said during the past six months in conventions assembled and much has appeared in print with respect to the relations between the Army, the War Department, the Department of Militia Affairs and the General Staff on the one hand, and the Militia Board and the National Guard on the other; questions heretofore receiving little attention. It has heretofore been considered, and most rightfully so, that the cause of every man who wore the uniform of an officer or soldier was a common cause, whatever might be the letters or insignia upon his collar or saddle cloth. In seems, however, that we are likely now to have a season of misunderstandings, difference and discord, harmful in every respect, and far-reaching in its disastrous effects.

As no greater good can be accomplished than to avert an open rupture of relations which have been consistently harmonious since the right and left hand of the military power of the nation strove together during the Spanish War, it might be well to consider the causes of the present strained relation.

I wish to first invite attention to the civilian occupation of the commissioned personnel of a typical regiment of the National Guard: Editors and journalists, 5; postmasters and postal employees, 4; officers, superintendents and foremen in industrial plants, 7; lawyers, dentists, public service, electrical contractors, 2 each; building, salesmen, 3 each; president, brick and tile corporation, expert, high explosives, plumbing contractor, treasurer, automobile plant, Methodist minister, commercial photographer, banker, employee illuminating company, paymaster, armory custodian, chemist, auditor, linotype operator, college student, instructor, merchant, draughtsman, physician and surgeon, treasurer office building, wholesale sugar dealer, dealer automobile accessories, railway employee, 1 each.

The salaries or earnings of forty of these officers are probably more than the pay of a commissioned officer of the grade in which they serve in the Guard; eight are probably less, three are unknown, one is a student. A financial and business directory awards fifty-five seats upon the boards of directors of listed corporations among these officers. Every business man among the number has an acceptable rating in Bradstreet and R. G. Dun. More than one-third own real estate. This is an average regiment, and no reference is made to the character of the civilian occupations, the financial standing or the position in the community in which they reside of scores of the enlisted men, many of whom are looking toward commissions.

Now this tabulation and these remarks are for the purpose of inviting attention to the power of influence resting in the National Guard, and the utilitarian purposes to which it may be used in benefiting the Regular Service along every line it now needs or may need hereafter; and, second, to the value to themselves of the time of these officers and men now and for so long so prodigally given to the nation without compensation.

In passing, although it does not directly refer to the question at issue, the observation of the writer is that the average Army officer is a man of equal business ability to the officers of this regiment of the National Guard; and that the average Army officer does not receive the pay as such that he could earn in business.

Two influences have given to the Army every advantage and every item of favorable legislation it has enjoyed except in time of war or the imminence thereof. They are patriotic societies and the National Guard. If one National Guard regiment have five editors and journalists among its officers alone, what is the aggregate influence of the National Guard upon the public press? And would an extensive disagreement between the Army on the one hand and the National Guard at large on the other be short of a calamity? And if wholly innocuous, would it serve any useful purpose? From an Army standpoint, how many members of Congress are present or past members of the National Guard? The Guard is the little brother of the Army in military matters, but he and his family vote a million strong.

Now let us get directly at the source of this controversy. There was said to have been a gentleman's agreement at the Norfolk convention. The Guard was to champion the Extra Officers bill, and the Army the Militia Pay bill. At any rate, the word so went out to the National Guard at large, and it responded by letters, telegrams and interviews and in many other ways. The Guard performed all the obligations on their side, and

did it in no stinted or half-hearted manner, and the bill is a law.

It is said that a few officers of the Army have opposed the Militia Pay bill. This the writer has never been willing to admit, and has always urged that, if so, it was the individual action of a few, and in no way reflects the honorable, friendly and loyal position and feeling of Army officers in general. This is the true *casus belli* to which Circular No. 8 is an incident. This was the real rock on which the Chicago convention split, with the New York delegation and a divided delegation from Ohio standing alone against any opposition to the War Department, while the convention at large held that we were at the parting of the ways. The question with respect to Circular No. 8 will shortly be submitted to the Supreme Court of the United States in a test case, and by the decision of that august tribunal all must of necessity abide. Until rendered, would it not be a wise course to follow to in a measure suspend judgment until the fundamental question of legality has been finally passed upon by the power having the right to speak the final word on the subject?

We feel that the Army as a whole understands that the Pay bill if a law would not compensate many officers for their present cash outlay as such. That rarely, if ever, would the pay, in addition to meeting the cash expense, equal the amount the Guardsman could earn by devoting the time spent in the Service to his own business, trade or occupation; that in the average, which is the sole true criterion, the Government would still be the gainer; that the true question is not whether the Pay bill would bring added benefits to the Government equal to the amount disbursed, but whether the Government can reasonably expect to continue to receive the measure of service given by the Guard without any compensation therefor.

It is idle to contend that regiments of the National Guard whose officers follow the varied trades and professions shown by the sample tabulated statement given, and who in the main constitute important cogs in the civil life of the commonwealth, can in time of peace keep themselves and their commands at the point of efficiency of officers educated at West Point or the Service Schools and devoting their lives to military pursuits alone.

But if they attain one-half the proficiency and do one-half the labor, should they not be entitled to one-tenth the pay, without condition imposed that in that event they will do sixty per cent. of the work and attain sixty per cent. of the proficiency? To most National Guard officers the Pay bill is not a personal necessity. To many of the most competent it is, if they are to continue in the Service. To the organizations it is a vital necessity. And with all it is the underlying principle of recognition and justice. As support of the Pay bill by the Army would be purely altruistic, it would be from every standpoint desirable.

The Army should to a man champion the Militia Pay bill, not because of benefits received from the Guard in the past, nor from a lively expectation of benefits to come, but because it is just, and a measure of necessity in a rich, unprepared and almost defenseless nation among armed and powerful neighbors, which steadfastly refuses to recognize its helplessness or its peril.

A cheerful co-operation in the removal of obstacles to this most necessary legislation and its speedy passage will dispel every misunderstanding, and there will then be no necessity for Circulars No. 8, for the Guard itself will not permit so beneficial a provision to be jeopardized by any officer drawing a percentage of the pay of a rank higher than his substantial command.

HUBERT J. TURNEY, A.M., Ph.D., LL.B.,  
The J.A.G. of Ohio.

#### VIEWS OF NATIONAL GUARD SUBALTERNES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In the efforts that have been going on for some years to make the National Guard of the United States a reserve Regular Army, which in the opinion of many will prove in the end a dismal failure, why have not the opinions of field staff and line officers from colonel down been asked? On what authority have the War Department and Congress been given to understand that the National Guard as a whole were anxious to become a reserve to the Regular Army, and take on increased responsibility? Is it on the statement of Adjutants General and others who devote all their time to the National Guard, and are paid for doing so? These officers have not consulted with subordinates in the National Guard, probably because they do not as a matter of pride wish to emphasize the fact that the National Guard officers are being greatly overworked, and that many officers would prefer to have the National Guard simply a state force, rather than be under control of the War Department.

Subordinate officers should be given an opportunity to be heard on the new bill, which so vitally concerns the future of the National Guard. It is very hard to get recruits now, and if the bill at present under consideration becomes a law it will practically destroy the National Guard. Citizen soldiers are not going to join the National Guard and a reserve to the Regular Army at the same time. They will not take upon themselves such grave responsibilities, with probable loss of their business positions, etc.

It is only proper that the National Guard should become as efficient as possible, but there is a limit to the task that should be set before it to secure the desired efficiency. This limit, it is believed, has now been more than reached, and any effort to go beyond it will drive valuable officers out of the Guard. Vacancies among commissioned officers are increasing, and it is hard to fill vacancies. Recruiting is getting harder, and even with the offer of \$50 Federal pay to enlisted men very few will come in and perform the extra duty which will be required to earn the pay.

The truth as to the feeling against the efforts being made to Regularize the National Guard is that subordinate officers have been afraid to come out voluntarily and give their opinions for fear of incurring the displeasure of those higher up. It will not do to offend the powers that be, who have been giving the War Department and Congress the idea that the National Guard stood ready to do anything and everything asked of them.

Would it not be well for the War Department and Congress to get the unbiased opinions of subordinate officers who have to do with recruiting their regiments and companies and study up, rather than follow the opinions of paid officers who do not voice the sentiment of the National Guard at large? It is of vital importance that some effort be made to get the views of subordinates who are the ones directly concerned.

There may be a few officers who fear to tell the exact

truth lest they be called "tin soldiers," but these, I think, will be found in the minority, and the majority, if given a fair opportunity, will speak their minds fairly. Officers should speak now, or forever hold their peace. It will be too late after the damage is done. As a state force the Guard can serve a valuable mission in forming a framework for the organization of Volunteers in time of war, but any scheme providing for its being bodily a part of the Regular Army on the instant if its services for war are needed will surely prove a myth when the crucial test comes.

GUARDSMAN.

#### SECRETARY DANIELS'S SCHEME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In reply to your article on "Secretary Daniels's Educational Scheme" of Jan. 10, 1914. The scheme is a good one and is logic within the true sense of its meaning. I, as one who has seen the naval service in its true light, its many hidden secrets of success, and who, as many know, has lived in the thought of ambition and continues to do so, can truthfully say that the Secretary's educational scheme is the one best that has ever been put forth since the progress of our modern Navy. The scheme when once started will prove all that his democratic ideas have intended it to be.

During my career in the naval service I have been thrown closely in contact with the enlisted men, and I can say without error of judgment that at the present day of the entire enlisted force more than ninety per cent. are ambitious, and I have known this for several years back. In intelligence the men of the naval service are far above those in any other walk of life.

Of course, all will sympathize with the desire of the Secretary of the Navy to improve the condition of the enlisted personnel of the Navy, and at the same time appreciate that it will be more than beneficial to the Navy as a machine of war. Is it not the practice of our largest manufacturing establishments to encourage the boys who start as apprentices at the different trades to study and become proficient in their trades? Do not these manufacturing companies go to great expense to educate these young men to fill the high positions of their business? One has only to look around and see for himself the many important positions filled by these same young men in the same business that they have started in as boys and through encouragement and opportunity have benefited the business three-fold.

The same thing exactly applies to the Navy. Our Government institutions are necessary, but there is no reason to believe that some scheme should not be necessary for the education of the enlisted men who are in the majority and who are deserving and ambitious, and who are always ready to take advantage of every opportunity placed before them and who, it is well known, make good.

I say the purpose of a successful and efficient Navy is primarily to educate enlisted men as an incentive for all that stands for an efficient Navy, and at no time should their chances for promotion be at all limited. They should be encouraged and the high offices should be more represented by these men who through their own ambitions have risen to the places of responsibility. Can anyone of limited experience and narrow views pass on such a timely subject as this and feel that they can do justice to these ambitious men, not alone in the enlisted branch, but the chief and warrant officers? These officers have proved their worth, and it can be safely said their promotion is blocked, which is indeed an unfortunate condition of affairs. But from personal experience these chief and warrant officers will be ready and willing to do their utmost to encourage these men and teach them when called upon. Why? Because they have been through the grind; they are in sympathy with the scheme of education.

It is perhaps unknown to the average layman that many of these chief and warrant officers have gone to considerable expense in fitting themselves for promotion. I can say in all truth the average cost in taking advantage of the promotion offered in the past amounted to between \$500 and \$1,200. I have entered well within these figures.

And I might say I am in that class with those who have mastered subjects and passed equal to any who have had the advantage of our Government institutions, and all at my own expense. This applies to all chief and warrant officers. Now I ask you is there any real reason why the Secretary of the Navy's educational scheme is not a good one? Will you not agree with me that a self-educated man is as thoroughly, if not more, efficient for a naval profession than a young man who might enter fitted in technical knowledge but who knows not the mode of life on a warship?

Yes, I say, in order to maintain the Navy as an efficient instrument of national defense, encourage the enlisted men to study, offer them the advantages of promotion, make their promotion equal to others. Do you think that a man after taking advantage of these studies and on receiving promotion, and all that goes with it, will want to give up his naval profession and go into private life? I say, no. The more men promoted from the ranks, the more incentive it is for men to enter the naval service. Suppose these men do enter civil life. Will they not be better fitted to return to the Navy in time of war? It helps to solve the problem of a secondary naval defense. Even if they do not choose to continue in the Service, think what it means. These men can be counted on to return at the call of war and take up their duties better fitted in their line of profession.

Among my many acquaintances are men who have served their apprenticeship as machinists; to-day they are counted on as the leading men of the country, manufacturers of aeroplanes, automobiles, electrical appliances, modern steam machinery. All these men were machinist apprentices. They were encouraged to study at the places at which they learned their trades, in time they took the places of responsibility, their ideas developed, they saw their chance and most naturally stepped out to start up their own little business. What was the result? These same men have contributed more to their country by giving up the positions they held. The manufacturers that were responsible for these men becoming proficient in their trades were not the losers, other men were ready to fill their places, since they were educated on the same lines and encouraged, so that their loss to these companies was not felt. Just think what these men mean to the country as inventors alone. This speaks for itself.

It is a well known fact that the country is expending millions annually to maintain a Navy for its defense. But you do not venture to say how much money and energy are expended annually by the enlisted men, chief



and warrant officers, and how much has been spent by them to help in the maintenance of our efficient Navy. Yes, it is well appreciated that it has educated and trained for war a most efficient body of officers. Let me ask, do you take into consideration those that have not been educated by the Government, viz., the chief and warrant officers? Surely you do not contend that they are not an educated and efficient body of officers. I sincerely believe every officer will take a deep interest in this educational scheme. Surely we can be asked to serve as schoolmasters and with a willingness. Why not? It is for the benefit of the Navy. I feel I can distinguish myself as such and know that every chief machinist with his unlimited experience and knowledge of all that stands for mechanical and engineering, etc., will make good. Why shouldn't we?

The idea is after a man gets the practical experience then to advance him through with book studies. What other way could it be done? These men are first getting the practical experience, and then they are broadening in knowledge with books. Consequently they are getting the advantages from the "Educational Scheme" for increased efficiency and promotion for which they would otherwise have to pay out of their own pocket or go without. The Navy would then suffer. The idea is good and lasting; it means more to the Navy than can be realized. Why not help these ambitious poor youngsters along? Give them a chance. Let us have more promotion for them and not limit them in age and rank to chief and warrant officers. It would be an incentive to remain as such if there was more rank and pay allowed. Secretary Daniels has done wonders for these men and it will be appreciated. Let us hope it will be a grand success. I have confidence it will.

ONE WHO KNOWS.

#### MOBILE ARMY INCREASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In the issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL dated Dec. 27, 1913, a bill is suggested by Major Johnson Hagood for the purpose of giving the Army a much needed increase of ten regiments of Infantry and four regiments of Field Artillery. It is evident that the intent of this bill is to provide a means whereby the commissioned personnel of the mobile Army as a whole will benefit by such increase as is suggested.

For the purpose of analysis of the effect of the proposed law an examination of the Army List for December is made, arranging officers in each grade near the top of the list according to length of previous commissioned service. Under the terms of the bill the following number of promotions would become necessary, including the grade of first lieutenant:

To be promoted from mobile Army—				
New Regiments.	Lieut. Cols.	Majors.	Captains.	1st Lieut.
Infantry, 10.	10	20	50	200
Field Artillery, 4.	4	8	16	60

And in addition thereto certain additional promotions to provide for the vacancies in such machine-gun companies as the President would authorize.

As the proposed bill reads there are to be fourteen new colonels. An examination of the Army List shows that they would all come from the present list of Cavalry lieutenant colonels—ten to go to command Infantry regiments and four to command Field Artillery regiments. No promotions would be made from Infantry or Field Artillery lieutenant colonels.

Of the twenty-eight new lieutenant colonels to be appointed from the list of majors (fourteen to take the place of those promoted and fourteen more for the new regiments) the eleven senior would come from the Cavalry, and the remaining seventeen would be about equally divided between the Infantry and Cavalry. The Cavalry would thus get the bulk of promotion to this grade. No promotions would be made from the Field Artillery.

Of the sixty-six new majors to be appointed from the present list of captains (twenty-eight to take the place of those promoted and thirty-eight more for the new regiments) about sixty per cent. would come from the Cavalry and the remainder from the Infantry. No promotions would be made from the Field Artillery.

Exclusive of perhaps certain captains to be appointed to command machine-gun companies, there would be 260 promotions to be made from the first lieutenants. They would again be divided between the Cavalry and Infantry, the senior promotions in this case, however, coming from the Infantry, and the Field Artillery getting none of these advances in grade.

Thus, instead of roughly thirty per cent. of the promotions going to the Cavalry, nearly sixty per cent. to the Infantry and the remainder to the Field Artillery, as would be the approximate proportions (based on the number of regiments now existing) if this idea were carried out as it seems to be intended, the Field Artillery would get no promotions in the grades mentioned, and another auxiliary arm, the Cavalry, would get in actual numbers by far the greater part.

The actual operation of this proposed bill has been examined to such an extent as to show that all promotions to a grade that brings with it a command (i.e., above that of first lieutenant) will be made from two branches of the mobile Army only—the Field Artillery being absolutely left out. Such being the case, the clause authorizing mutual transfers without loss of rank between officers of the same grade who have been promoted under the provisions of this act becomes inoperative as far as the Field Artillery is concerned. Those of other branches promoted into the Field Artillery could not transfer with Field Artillery officers who had been promoted out because there could be none of the latter cases. Readjustment then could not be obtained.

As far as the Field Artillery is particularly concerned, the four new regiments would be commanded by cavalrymen, and the other field officers would be divided among Infantry and Cavalry officers, with the proportion very much in favor of the latter. A large number of new battery commanders would be created, many of whom have had no opportunity of ever having served with a battery or even with mounted troops. Such a state of affairs cannot be considered as increasing the efficiency of the Army, the alleged object of this proposed bill.

This proposed bill sets this most valuable asset—experience—at naught, and requires those officers in many cases who benefit by promotion to take up at a relatively advanced age the finer details of (to them) a new application of the military art. They must learn much that is new; and, while the officers are learning, their new commands must suffer—a condition producing inefficiency in our Army, through failure of units to

advance in their instruction and through loss of confidence in the new commanders placed over them.

The outlook for promotion in the Field Artillery is disappointing enough to-day, when examination of the Army Register shows but one retirement for age between now and 1923. To take away from them any promotion accruing from the application of this bill, and in addition thereto to place over them officers from other branches of the military service, would be manifestly unfair.

This bill in some respects would fall unduly hard also on the Infantry, who are entitled to the bulk of the promotions; and, contrary to its author's suggestion, it would seem to be a mistake for "some good friend of the Infantry" to introduce this bill. Its suggested distribution of the officers advanced should be considered rather as a "promotion scheme," as it does not benefit the Army at large, and it does not appear to increase its efficiency.

A permanent organization of the Army into tactical divisions, with such additional Cavalry divisions as are needed, would seem to be a more normal procedure. Then in future, as more troops are needed in the permanent establishment, additional complete divisions with their auxiliary troops should be asked for.

ARMY.

#### THE BRAVE THAT ARE NO MORE.

Kingston, N.Y., Jan. 20, 1914.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In reading over a volume of poems by Henry Newbolt I came across the enclosed tribute to our own gallant Captain Craven, of the Tecumseh, at the battle of Mobile. Will you please publish this poem for the benefit of the Services. It is pleasant to find Englishmen placing American heroes among their own immortals.

F. J. HIGGINSON.

Henry John Newbolt is an English barrister and author whose works include "Admirals All," "The Sailing of the Long Ships," "Songs of the Sea," "The Year of Trafalgar." The verses to which Admiral Higginson calls our attention follow here:

Craven (MOBILE BAY, 1864).

Over the turret, shut in his iron-clad tower,  
Craven was conning his ship through smoke and flame;  
Gun to gun he had battered the fort for an hour,  
Now is the time for a charge to end the game.

There lay the narrowing channel, smooth and grim,  
A hundred deaths beneath it, and never a sign;  
There lay the enemy's ship, and sink or swim  
The flag was flying, and he was head of the line.

The fleet behind was jamming; the monitor hung  
Beating the stream; the roar for a moment hushed,  
Craven spoke to the pilot; slow she swung;  
Again he spoke, and right for the foe she rushed

Into the narrowing channel, between the shore,  
And the sunk torpedoes lying in treacherous rank;  
She turned but a yard too short; a muffled roar,  
A mountainous wave, and she rolled, righted, and sank.

Over the manhole, up in the iron-clad tower,  
Pilot and captain met as they turned to fly:  
The hundredth part of a moment seemed an hour,  
For one could pass to be saved, and one must die.

They stood like men in a dream; Craven spoke,  
Spoke as he lived and fought, with a captain's pride,  
"After you, pilot." The pilot woke,  
Down the ladder he went, and Craven died.

All men praise the deed and the manner, but we—  
We set it apart from the pride that stoops to the proud,  
The strength that is supple to serve the strong and free,  
The grace of the empty hands and promises loud:

Sidney thirsting a humbler need to slake,  
Nelson waiting his turn for the surgeon's hand,  
Lucas crushed with chains for a comrade's sake,  
Outram coveting right before command.

These were paladins, these were Craven's peers,  
These with him shall be crowned in story and song:  
Crowned with the glitter of steel and the glimmer of tears,  
Princes of courtesy, merciful, proud and strong.

#### WHAT THE MONROE DOCTRINE MEANS.

Honolulu, T.H., Jan. 8, 1914.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I have read several articles lately proposing that the Monroe Doctrine be abandoned. It seems to me that in all of them there has been a failure to distinguish between the Monroe Doctrine and a lot of things which have been done under a perversion of that Doctrine. Some of the acts done by our Government that have really not been in enforcement of the Monroe Doctrine have been charged up to the Doctrine by those who rise up to condemn it, and the Doctrine is abused unjustly on that account. I do not at this time intend to ask for space for an extended argument on the subject, and desire to suggest only that it would have been better had Mr. Bingham and Mr. Shuster labeled their work by some other name.

The doctrine that the United States will not consent to an extension of European dominion on the American continent or its adjacent islands, beyond the limits to which European control now extends, and that the United States would oppose the transfer of any American territory from a weak European Power to a stronger European Power, is all there is really in the Monroe Doctrine.

The talk of interference with the growth of other American countries or of interference with their international relations that do not look to granting to non-American Powers any control as against the Monroe Doctrine belongs to an entirely different realm of discussion. That there may have been in American diplomacy things that have been objectionable may be freely admitted, but, I think, a careful analysis of these happenings will show that the Monroe Doctrine is not affected by them. I do not believe that the Doctrine as I have stated it above is in any sense obsolete, nor do I believe that any loyal American citizen outside of the peace associations will be found to believe it an "obsolete shibboleth."

It is a source of much pleasure to me to read the editorials of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL on the Monroe Doctrine, and its specially enlightening editorials on the peace agitation.

Are we to understand that Mr. Bingham and Mr. Shuster are opposed to the doctrine of "America for the Americans," which is the Monroe Doctrine, or do they only protest against the prostitution of that Doctrine to personal or political ends? Any discussion of

the Monroe Doctrine by a loyal American, it seems to me, must proceed upon the assumption that the Doctrine is right, and not only right, but essential to the safety of this country.

For the very reason that it is right; because it is essential to our safety; because every true-hearted American who loves peace and who loves his country is ready to fight for it, as was shown when President Cleveland issued his famous Venezuela message, it is right that protest should be made against its misuse, but to my mind there is no more sense in denying its rightfulness, on account of its misuse, than there would be in denying the virtue of Christianity because sins have been committed in its name.

C. B. T. MOORE.

#### ACTIVITIES OF THE INFANTRY ASSOCIATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I observe that the Infantry "press agent" had been fired by order. The activities of the Infantry Association first began under the Taft Administration, and they had the sanction of the Administration that realized that the only way to get action on Army reorganization was to put the facts before the people and create some sentiment that would show Congress the advisability of looking into the matter. The administration was for these things, but, as is usual with matters of military legislation, Congress could not see the need of any action whatever. This state of affairs had obtained for many years. The press matter furnished by the association dealt only in facts concerning the Military establishment, and at no time has it touched on war with any specific opponent. The sentiment in the Army that is responsible for the whole affair is most generally taken by the outsider to be a mercenary affair. The Army wants something, and that is usually sufficient to kill the chances for getting that thing. Congress accepts the recommendations of other government specialists, but has little respect for those in the profession that of all others in the country is the least known by the civilian. The civilian puts down the pessimism of the Army officer as to the sufficiency of the national defense as something backed up by an ulterior motive, such as promotion. Nothing that the officer can say will arouse the civilian to the necessity of military improvement. We are invincible. It is true that 100 years have passed since anyone took a crack at us in earnest, but the civilian is just as convinced of this fact as though we had just polished off eight world Powers at once. No one in the country except the Army officer knows what we must expect at the hands of a modern Power in war. This knowledge is what makes the absolute lack of confidence that now exists in the Army.

The efforts of the Infantry have not been directed toward getting a large standing Army, because that is something that can never be hoped for until we have been good and licked. What we have been working for is a trained organization of the smallest size that is of effective use in war. This remarkable height of military strength to which we aspire would mean a regular force which, if we were fortunately able to get it all together in one place, would equal one-third of the strength of the smallest foreign army to be expected if the country should face invasion. Although the surest defense and the only decisive defense lies in taking the offensive, we have never dreamed of a Regular Army sufficiently strong for offensive action. All of our schemes have been for the purpose of making the Army in general, and the Infantry in particular, a real investment for the dollars turned into the national defense, and this because we know how rottenly useless our present organization will prove in a real war.

INFANTRY.

#### MALIGNING THE ARMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I note the following announcement in the issue of the New York American, of Sunday, Jan. 18: "Why I Shot William E. Annis," by Capt. Peter C. Hains, jr., U.S.A.

To the majority of the readers of the American, who have not access to the official Army directory, the above abbreviation, "U.S.A.," following the name of Peter C. Hains, jr., will imply that the author is at present an officer of the United States Army. As his severance from the Service came as an incident to the affair concerning which he now proposes to write, the undersigned believes that at least a small sacrifice of effectiveness in the interests of honesty on the part of the editors and publishers of the New York American might prove in this instance the better policy. "Captain" Hains's explanation covering the distressing scandal in which he figured will doubtless prove quite "alluring" enough to maintain the sales of this newspaper among those of its following who have revelled in the stories of Jack Rose and Evelyn Thaw, but it would appear that the instinct of common decency, or a small regard for truth, would have at least impelled the American to refrain from labeling Peter C. Hains, jr., as possessing commissioned rank in a service to which he no longer belongs. The implication, however, is no more false than the implied assumption that the Army (and Navy), and Army officers, do not work, upon which assumption a gifted, but wholly uninformed, writer for the American recently based an entire page of flamboyant nonsense for the edification of a host of gullible readers who can in no wise be blamed if they chanced to be deceived.

ONE OF THE ARMY MALIGNED.

#### STANDARD DICTIONARY DEFINITIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The accuracy of the new Funk and Wagnalls "Standard Dictionary of the English Language," just out, should appeal to persons in the Service who desire the latest dictionary on the market.

Under Army, page 156, the definition of army is followed by the following sentence: "Its main divisions are classified as infantry, artillery and cavalry (though the last is not essential)." Border patrol take notice!

Under Signal Corps, page 2272, this up-to-date publication says: "A body composed of certain officers of an army having in charge the field telegraphs and general signal service: in the Army of the United States consisting of the chief officer, one major, four captains, four lieutenants and fifty sergeants."

Under Army Blanket, I find the dimensions of the U.S. Army blanket to be "5 by 7½ in size."

STUNG.



Rear Admiral Joseph Strauss, U.S.N., Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, whose testimony before the House Naval Committee Jan. 19 is noted on page 663, spoke before the committee again on Jan. 22, when he said that the Navy Department had succeeded in attaining new records for efficiency in the use of torpedoes. He declared that the torpedoes in use, costing \$8,000 apiece and having a diameter of twenty-one inches and a length of twenty-one feet, now had a fighting range of 10,000 yards, which made them very dangerous to battleships of an opposing enemy and gave them almost as great a range of accurate fire as that of the big guns. He said also that the torpedo factory at Newport was able to turn out ninety torpedoes a year and asked for an appropriation that would enable the factory to turn out 150 a year. Admissions by Admiral Strauss as to the Navy's system of estimating costs created quite a discussion during his hearing before the House Committee. He admitted that the estimates for the cost of guns manufactured at the Washington Navy Yard did not include interest on the investment, taxes, insurance, salaries of officers of the Navy supervising the work, Navy Department work in connection with the yard, the pay of draughtsmen, or clerical work. It was evident from the questions of the members of the Committee that this admission would be an important consideration in the proposition for the erection of government armor plate factories and the enlargement of the different yards. By some of the members of the Committee the Admiral's statement is regarded as a virtual admission that it costs more to manufacture material in the yards than to purchase it from civilian concerns, despite the claim of the Secretary of the Navy that the Government is paying exorbitant prices to the so-called trusts. It is evident that if the Department expects to convince the members of Congress that money can be saved by building ships at navy yards it must change its system of estimating the cost of work. Admiral Strauss, in the course of his testimony, stated that the estimates for an expenditure of \$450,000 on a Washington navy yard was only a part of a larger project which called for an expenditure of \$2,225,000. He added that the Board of Inspection of Shore Stations had disapproved this plan and recommended another which would cost more than the original project. The second project contemplated the purchase of additional land for the yard. It was stated by the Admiral that it cost a little less to build large guns at the Washington yard than at Watervliet. He said that if the Government was going to relocate the yard he would not recommend that Washington be chosen as a site. He believed that there are a great many places at which a better labor market and better transportation facilities could be obtained. An appropriation of \$500,000 for an expansion of the Government powder plant was urged by Admiral Strauss. This improvement he estimated would give the Indian Head plant a capacity for the manufacture of 6,000,000 pounds of powder, and the reworking of 500,000 pounds annually.

This is an age of enterprises so vast that the human mind can scarcely grasp the magnitude of some of them. Although dwarfed in public interest by the Panama Canal, the new aqueduct of New York city is one of the greatest engineering achievements in the history of mankind. To give the metropolis a daily supply of more than five hundred million gallons of water a fifteen-foot bore tunnel has been laid under mountains and five rivers, two of which are the lordly Hudson and the East River. The cost of this great water carrier will be about \$180,000,000. Four watersheds, comprising altogether about 900 square miles lying in the Catskill Mountains, between 75 and 135 miles from the Brooklyn Bridge, are to be drawn on. The maximum total of men employed on the construction at any one time was over 17,000. Seven villages had to be removed and thirty-two cemeteries, entailing the removal of 2,800 bodies. Eleven miles of railway had to be relocated and forty miles of new highway had to be built. The total capacity of the Ashokan Dam reservoir is 132,000,000 gallons of water, a volume which would submerge Manhattan Island to a depth of twenty-eight feet. The main dam, nearly a mile long, 220 feet high, and 190 feet thick at the base, is worthy comparison with the Gatun dam. The water will pass under the Hudson River at a depth of 1,100 feet. The borings through solid rock at such a great depth presented tremendous difficulties, but they have been surmounted through the undeviating patience of the men in charge. A great aqueduct was constructed by the Romans in 50 A.D. to drain Lake Fucinus. Their tunnel was only three miles long, but it required eleven years and an army of 30,000 men, owing to the absence of steam drills and dynamite. From the Ashokan Dam, the point of departure, to Silver Lake, Staten Island, the southernmost extension of this new metropolitan system, the distance is 120 miles. The chief engineer of the undertaking is J. Waldo Smith.

Engineer-in-Chief Robert S. Griffin, U.S.N., in a statement submitted to the House Committee on Naval Affairs Jan. 22 announced that the Navy Department has changed its proposals for establishing a chain of radio stations to complete wireless communication between Washington and the Philippines. Wireless stations at Guam and Samoa are to be eliminated if possible and high power stations will be located at Panama, San Diego, Cal., Honolulu and Manila. The station at the Isthmus, which will be situated at Darien, will be completed, according to present prospects, in January, 1915. It is expected that the Arlington station will be able to communicate directly with Darien. Recent experiments at the Arlington radio station showed that it was able to pick up messages sent from a Poulsen set of radio instruments at Honolulu, and tests recently conducted at San Francisco with a Poulsen set demonstrated that messages could be sent direct from San Francisco to Washington.

All the federal and civilian Mexican refugees left Presidio, Texas, Jan. 16, under guard of Troops A and C, 14th, and K, L and M, 15th Cavalry. They number 4,250 and formed a line fifteen miles long. A battalion of the 20th U.S. Infantry from Fort Bliss met the refugees at Marfa, Texas, Jan. 19, to entrain them to El Paso. Four camps, fully supplied for provisioning the refugees, were placed between Presidio and Marfa. All were vaccinated before entraining. Major M. M. McNamee, Capt. George W. Moses, R. B. Going and other U.S. officers have handled the situation with great

ability and tact. When the vanguard of the column, consisting of men, women, children, burros, dogs and troops, arrived at Marfa "Viva United States" was the cry of the refugees. All the disarmed Mexican troops joined in expressions of good-will toward the American soldiers and of gratitude for being brought safely out of the Rio Grande Valley.

Lieut. Theodore W. Cook, of the Pennsylvania National Guard, has invented a new cleaning rod for rifles which is considered by those who have used it a great advantage over any previous device. The rod is in three parts, which screw together and can easily be carried in the pocket or elsewhere. Its advantages in brief are that it is impossible to loose the patch from rod while in gun; the patch cannot gather or wrinkle on rod and cause sticking or jamming in bore, and the muzzle can be cleaned from the breech with every stroke of the rod and the patch withdrawn to rear. The center button having an all around bearing and doing the same work as government rods, the user has the additional advantage of forty additional points of contact in eight lines, which insures every part of the barrel, both lands and grooves, being reached and cleaned. By reversing the patch and then changing sides and reversing patch a second time four clean surfaces are secured from each patch. The saving in cleaning material by this method will pay for this rod in a year's use. The front end of the rod is made with a button the same diameter as rod, thus giving a bearing to each end of the teeth. This button is tapped and threaded to take a scratch brush when desired. The forty teeth at the end of the rod are arranged into eight lines equally spaced in circle and parallel to the bore, twenty teeth point forward and twenty to the rear. These forty teeth are cut in the eight edges of two squares cut in the rod, the corners of one square being located in a line with the center of the sides of the other square. This makes it absolutely impossible for the patch to slip or wrinkle in any way.

Accepting the newspaper reports that a commission consisting of forty-two German generals and officers of other rank has been selected by the Turkish government to take charge of the Constantinople troops and complete the reorganization of the Ottoman army which was interrupted by the Balkan War, the *Novoye Vremya*, of St. Petersburg, according to a translation in the *Literary Digest*, declaims against this putting of the control of the Turkish government into the hands of Germany, for that is what the scheme of reorganization seems to it to mean. This exponent of Russian opinion says the Sultan is merely a figurehead, that the real power is in the hands of the Army, more exactly in the hands of the commandant of the army. If the commandant as planned is to be a German lieutenant general, "the whole Constantinople army will be turned into a regular part of the German army." The Russian newspaper laughs at the idea that its view of the dangers involved in German control of the Turkish army is exaggerated. To the assertion that there is no peril since the soldiers will remain Turks no matter what the commanders may be, the *Novoye Vremya* replies that that may be true and may not be true, that "soldiers are the body of an Army, but its soul is in the commanding element. Christian armies fight with Christian adversaries as they are ordered. The Poles who were a part of the Prussian army during the war with Austria-Hungary fired at the Poles in the Austrian army. The English are in possession of India because the native regiments are in command of British officers."

Tributes to the memory of Brig. Gen. Lucius Frederick Hubbard, U.S.V., by the Commandery of Minnesota, M.O.L.L.U.S., have been printed in the form of an artistic brochure, adorned with a fine portrait of General Hubbard as the frontispiece. The committee that prepared the tributes was composed of Chaplain (Archbishop) John Ireland, Capt. Henry A. Castle and Gen. Judson W. Bishop. General Hubbard was elected Governor of Minnesota in 1881 and held the office five years. In the Civil War he was severely wounded in the battle of Corinth and Nashville. At the battle of Nashville, Colonel Hubbard, then twenty-eight years old, commanded a brigade. Three horses were killed under him in this battle and his brigade with 1,500 men captured more than 2,000 prisoners, nine pieces of artillery and seven stands of colors. After the battle his division, corps and Army commanders, Gens. John McArthur, A. J. Smith and George H. Thomas, united in a telegram to President Lincoln highly complimenting his service and recommending his promotion.

The experiment of purchasing horses by the state of New York for the use of the National Guard, under the direction of the Quartermaster's Department, of which Lieut. Col. Arthur F. Townsend is the Chief, has proved a great success. There were twelve horses purchased, and these are stabled at the Squadron A stables at Van Cortlandt Park. They are used by the mounted scouts of the 7th and 71st Regiments and the field officers of the 12th and 22d Regiments in instruction. The horses have also performed work with the provisional battery at Montauk Point last summer, and have been on duty at Peekskill, Glens Falls, Buffalo and elsewhere. The horses were purchased green and were broken in in fine shape. They have proved of great value in the instruction of mounted men, and it is believed that it would be to the interest of the state to purchase a dozen additional horses, so that they could be used more readily in each brigade.

The Judge Advocate General of the Army concludes that if a telephone is deemed necessary for the public business of the attending surgeon at Philadelphia, and if no other provisions are made for such telephone service, the law does not prohibit payment for it with public moneys. Such service should be installed in a room in the Surgeon's private quarters, set apart for the transmission of his necessary public business as attending surgeon. Sec. 7 of the Act of Aug. 23, 1912 (37 Stat. 414) prohibits the expenditure of any money appropriated by Congress for telephone service installed in any private residence or private apartment or for tolls or other charges from private residences or apartments except for long distance telephone tolls required strictly

for public business." The duties of attending surgeon include services to officers and men, and the telephone is required for these services.

The Army Signal Corps is to make experiments with real aerial projectiles or bombs. Within five or six weeks the Ordnance Department will deliver to the Signal Corps some aerial projectiles which will be dropped from aeroplanes at targets in an effort to demonstrate the efficiency of aeroplanes as an offensive war machine. The projectiles are especially designed for this work, and it is thought the experiments will settle some of the mooted questions relative to this feature of the military aeroplane. There are three types of projectiles, the heaviest being fifty pounds and the lightest twelve pounds. The projectiles will be handled by the dropping machine invented by Riley Scott. Mr. Scott claims that he will be able to control the course of the projectiles after they leave the aeroplane in much the same way that the projectile of a gun is directed.

Col. George W. Goethals, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., Chief Engineer of the Panama Canal, has issued orders abolishing the post of division engineer of the Atlantic division of the canal, and relieving Lieut. Col. William L. Sibert at the end of January. Lieut. George R. Goethals, U.S.A., now directing work on the fortifications, will take charge of the sixth division. The canal has reached such a condition of completion that a large ocean steamship could now pass through, according to a statement made by Colonel Goethals. He says there is thirty feet of water through the Culebra cut and Cucaracha slide, and it is his intention to send a Panama Railroad steamship through the canal, probably in April. Both ends of the canal are practically completed, only the electrically installation and cleaning up remaining to be finished.

The Army transport *Thomas* sailed Jan. 15 from Manila with the following passengers: For Nagasaki—Col. James A. Irons, 20th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Carlo A. Pivrette, P.S.; 2d Lieut. William R. Henry, 8th Cav. For San Francisco—Col. William J. Nicholson, Cav.; Major Selah R. H. Tompkins, 7th Cav.; Capt. Percy W. Arnold, 7th Cav.; Fitzhugh Lee, 7th Cav., and William J. Kendrick, Q.M.C.; 1st Lieuts. William G. Carter, P.S., Josiah H. Holland, M.C., John R. Hereford, M.R.C., and Robert F. Patterson, dental surgeon; Vetn. William C. Van Allstine, 7th Cav.; Major Charles W. Kutz, Engrs.; Capt. Thomas A. Roberts, 7th Cav.; Capt. George Williams, 7th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Lewis Brown, jr., 7th Cav.; Capt. John O'Neil, 95th Co., C.A.C.; 1st Lieut. Robert L. Welshimer, C.A.C.; 1st Lieut. Clinton T. Alden, P.S.; 1st Lieut. Elmer S. Tenney, M.R.C.; 2d Lieut. John O'Brien, P.S.

A Berlin despatch says the Kaiser has issued a cabinet order forbidding any officer of the German army to take the arm of any woman, even his wife, when he is walking with her. The order says that if there is any arm taking it must be done by the woman and not by the officer. The Kaiser holds that leaning for support on the arm of a woman is not conducive to manly bearing. It is quite common for men in Germany to take the arm of a woman whom they are escorting.

In his will Edwin Ginn, a text-book publisher of Boston, endows the World Peace Foundation, which he established in 1909, with a fund of \$1,000,000. Since the incorporation of the foundation in 1910 Mr. Ginn had been paying \$50,000 a year to its trustees for maintaining the organization. His peace plan calls for the maintenance of a world army organized by a contribution of men and arms from each nation equivalent to one-tenth of its individual armament, the whole to be organized into one great force under the command of officers appointed from all nations of the world.

At a meeting of the American Society of Naval Engineers held at the Navy Department, Washington, D.C., on Dec. 30, 1913, the following officers were elected for the year 1914: President, Rear Admiral J. R. Edwards, U.S.N.; secretary-treasurer, Lieut. Comdr. H. C. Dinger, U.S.N.; council, Engr-in-Chief R. S. Griffin, Capt. B. C. Bryan, Comdr. S. S. Robison, U.S.N. The question of giving a banquet this year was decided in the affirmative. The banquet will probably be given some time in the early spring.

The departure of the 44th and 81st Companies of Coast Artillery, U.S.A., from Fort Washington, Md., to Fort Grant, Canal Zone, which was scheduled for Feb. 17, 1914, has been postponed until May next because work on the armament is not sufficiently completed to require the presence of these companies yet.

The best overseas flight by a British naval airman was made Jan. 21 by Lieut. J. W. Seddon, who, with a passenger, flew on a Maurice Farman seaplane at a speed of sixty miles an hour from Sheerness to Plymouth, a distance of 350 miles.

H. E. Hayward, of St. Louis, in a letter to our sprightly contemporary, the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL*, nominates T. R. as dictator of Mexico. Do we hear a second? Unanimously carried. Now is there any new business? Adjourned.—*Portland (Me.) Express*.

Charges of bribery, now being investigated, in connection with the purchase of canteen supplies for the British army involve six officers and two non-coms. of the British Q.M. Department and eight civilians.

Orders will be issued detailing 1st Lieut. Alfred J. Booth, 2d U.S. Inf., professor of military science at Kamehameha School, Hawaii, as soon as he is available for detached service.



## PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Lieut. Col. Charles W. Kennedy, 16th U.S. Inf., promoted colonel from Jan. 11, 1914, by the retirement of Col. William H. C. Bowen, 12th Inf., was born in Ohio Jan. 4, 1859, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1883, when he was promoted in the Army second lieutenant, 3d Infantry. His first service after graduation was on frontier duty at Fort Missoula, Mont., and he later served in Dakota and Minnesota to April 19, 1898. He was regimental adjutant of the 3d Infantry from March, 1891, until March, 1895. He was at Mobile, Ala., to June 4, 1898, and en route to Cuba and on the Santiago expedition June 14 to Aug. 26, 1898. He was with his regiment at Havana Dec. 14, 1898, to July 19, 1900. He became adjutant of the regiment in June, 1900, going to the Philippines shortly after. He subsequently served at Forts Lawton, Jay, Slocum and McPherson to May, 1905, and then went to the Philippines again, where he served in the A.G. Department to August, 1907, and then returned to the United States for duty at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. His last assignment was at the Army War College at Washington, D.C. Colonel Kennedy was promoted captain, 12th Infantry, in April, 1898; major, 16th Infantry, in January, 1904; was detailed as military secretary in July, 1906; assigned to the 16th Infantry in July, 1910, and was promoted lieutenant colonel March 11, 1911.

Capt. Henry F. McFeely, 12th U.S. Inf., was retired from active service Jan. 16, 1914, on account of disability incident to the Service. He entered the Army as a first lieutenant, 10th Infantry, Feb. 2, 1901, and was promoted captain, 12th Infantry, June 5, 1909. He had previously served in the 160th Indiana Volunteers in 1898, and as a first lieutenant and captain in the 42d U.S. Volunteers in the Philippines.

Major John P. Ryan, 6th U.S. Cav., has been ordered to appear for examination for retirement before a board at Washington, D.C.

Ensign C. C. Gordon, U.S.N., was wholly retired from the Navy from Jan. 15, 1914, for physical disability not in the line of duty. He was appointed in the Navy May 10, 1907, from New York.

Comdr. Andrew T. Long, U.S.N., promoted captain from Dec. 20, 1913, was born in North Carolina April 6, 1866, and entered the Navy May 17, 1883. He has had a large amount of sea service, as up to Jan. 1, 1913, he had nineteen years and six months at sea, with ten years and one month shore duty. He is at present commanding the Des Moines.

All doubt as to who will be Surgeon General for the period of four years beginning Jan. 16, 1914, vice Brig. Gen. George H. Torney, who died Dec. 27, 1913, was settled when the nomination of Col. William C. Gorgas, Med. Corps, U.S.A., to be Surgeon General, with rank of brigadier general, was received by the Senate Jan. 17, 1914. Colonel Gorgas was born in Alabama Oct. 3, 1854, and entered the U.S. Army as an assistant surgeon June 16, 1880. His great work in eliminating yellow fever and malarial diseases from the Panama Canal Zone and making it a healthy region gave him a world-wide reputation, and led to his mission to South Africa on leave to assist the authorities there in improving living conditions in that section of the world. Aside from his exceptional scientific skill, his administrative ability has been very marked, and his selection will be met with general approval. Colonel Gorgas is a son of the late Josiah Gorgas, Chief of Ordnance of the Confederate Army, who was also a graduate of West Point. Colonel Gorgas was promoted an assistant surgeon in 1885, major and surgeon in 1898, and colonel, Medical Corps, in March, 1903. During the war with Spain he served as major and brigade surgeon of Volunteers.

Lieut. Col. Jacob F. Kreps, Inf., Capt. A. La Rue Christie, 22d Inf., and Capt. Benjamin J. Tillman, 27th Inf., have been ordered to report for examination for retirement before a board at Fort Bliss, Texas, of which Col. Joseph Garrard, 15th Cav., is president.

## SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Under date of Dec. 15, 1913, our Manila correspondent writes: "The marriage of Miss Clara Swift and Major E. H. Humphrey, P.S., will take place at Camp Stotsenburg on Jan. 7. Miss Katherine Swift, sister of the bride, is to be her maid of honor, and the best man will be Capt. Fitzhugh Lee. Miss Nicholson and Miss Hinman, who acted as bridesmaids at the McCain-Smith wedding, will again act as such at the coming wedding, and Captain Commiskey and Lieutenant Mitchell will be the ushers."

Rear Admiral James D. Adams, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Adams have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Edmonia Mason Adams, to Asst. Surg. Richard A. Kearney, U.S. Bureau of Public Health. The wedding will take place in April. Miss Adams is a granddaughter of the late Rear Admiral Phelps and is a sister-in-law of Mr. Percival Dodge, who was American Minister to Panama.

Lieut. Robert C. Garrett, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Margaret Walke, daughter of Col. Willoughby Walke, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., were married at Fort Screven, Ga., Jan. 7, 1914.

Lieut. Harry J. Hasselbauer, 22d Engrs., N.G.N.Y., and Miss Emma Kohlmann, of Hoboken, N.J., were married Jan. 17, 1914, at the home of the bride, 106 Eleventh street, by the Rev. H. L. Wyatt. Mrs. Hasselbauer is a niece of Col. Henry Spielmann, formerly of the 4th New Jersey Infantry, and of Mr. Charles Spielmann, head of the New York banking firm of Spielmann and Company. Lieutenant Hasselbauer, besides his regimental duties, is instructor-commander of the Guardian Cadet Battalion of Peekskill and of the Holy Name Militia of West Hoboken. He is a crack shot and an able horseman, being the president of the Defendand Riding Club. His uncle is Col. Joseph Hasselbauer, of the Royal Hungarian Light Artillery. The bride's sister, Miss Josephine Kohlmann, was bridesmaid, and Mr. Oscar Wagner, of Yonkers, was best man. Miss Helen M. E. Dobke, of Jersey City Heights, played the wedding march. Supper was served after the ceremony. The young couple will reside in Belleville, N.J.

Mr. and Mrs. James Gillen announce the marriage of their daughter, Agnes Gillen, to Capt. Carl Anson Martin, U.S.A., on Tuesday, Dec. 30, 1913, at Honolulu, Hawaii. At home after Feb. 15 at Schofield Barracks, Hawaii.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Cunningham, of 46 Hamilton Place, New York city, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Anne Loughran, to Richard

Bolles Paddock, son of the late Capt. Richard B. Paddock, 6th U.S. Cav., and a member of the First Class at West Point.

Major Harry Eugene Wilkins, U.S.A., and Miss Ida Mary Sanders announce their marriage on Thursday, Jan. 15, 1914, at Chicago, Ill. They will be at home at Texas City, Texas, after Feb. 15.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Cleveland Ward, of Flemington, N.J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Rie Cornish, to Lieut. Samuel Spottswood Payne, U.S.N. Lieutenant Payne is attached to the battleship Arkansas.

Col. and Mrs. John C. Waterman, U.S.A., announce the engagement of their daughter, Emma Phoebe, to Mr. Otto Haas, of Philadelphia. The wedding will take place in February.

Mr. and Mrs. Derry Bellum Osborne announce the engagement of their daughter, Susan, to Lieut. Louis Alexander Falligant, U.S.A., the wedding to occur on Feb. 24, 1914, at the home of the bride's parents.

Ensign Thomas S. McCloy, U.S.N., and Miss Mary Elizabeth Wells, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Wells, of Annapolis, were married in St. Anne's Protestant Episcopal Church, Annapolis, Md., Jan. 21, 1914. The Rev. Dr. Joseph P. McComas, rector, performed the ceremony. The bride's costume was of white duchess satin, trimmed with shadow lace and pearls, and she carried a shower bouquet of white roses and lilies of the valley. Her sister, Mrs. Enright, wife of Ensign Earl F. Enright, U.S.N., was matron of honor. The maid of honor was Miss Marguerite Clark, of Annapolis, who wore white crepe de Chine, trimmed with shadow lace. The bridesmaids were Misses Josephine Wooley, Eleanor Stewart and Ernestine Mineholdt, of Annapolis, and Marie Evans, of Virginia. Miss Ethel Wells, a younger sister of the bride, was flower girl. The best man was Ensign R. P. P. Mclewski, U.S.N., classmate of the bridegroom, and the ushers were Ensigns Harold H. Ritter, Oliver M. Read, jr., William F. Callaway and Edward C. McGehee, U.S.N. Following the wedding a reception was held at the home of the bride's parents.

Among the noted society events of the past week in the city of Leavenworth was the wedding which occurred Jan. 14, 1914, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Bell, when their daughter, Mrs. Lucy Bell-Olvis, became the bride of Lieut. Leland Wadsworth, jr., 15th U.S. Cav., stationed at Fort Bliss, Texas. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. A. W. Atkinson, of the First Baptist Church, and was witnessed by relatives and a few near friends. The rooms were beautifully decorated with cut flowers and palms, while American flags were used in great profusion in the hall and library. In the living room, where the ceremony was performed, yellow was used. Large quantities of yellow Marshal Neil roses and Southern smilax were placed on the mantels and in the window recesses. The bride was attended by Mrs. Robert Howell, jr., and Lieutenant Wadsworth selected Captain Howell as his best man. The bride wore her going away gown, which was a chic tailored suit of taupe, trimmed with fox. With this she wore an exquisite white lace blouse and hat of taupe velvet with plumes of the same shade. An informal reception was held after the service, and Lieut. and Mrs. Wadsworth left immediately for a short wedding trip before going to their station at Fort Bliss.

Mary Ivy Hayes, daughter of Mrs. Harriet Gertrude and the late Brig. Gen. Edward Mortimer Hayes, U.S.A., was married to James W. Wilson, of North Carolina, on Jan. 7, at 1819 I street, Washington, D.C., the Rev. Neilson Falls officiating in the presence of a small party of relatives and a few intimate friends. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson will reside in Stateville, N.C.

A brilliant wedding at Wynnton, Ga., Jan. 15, 1914, was that of Lieut. Edmund W. Strother, U.S.N., who is attached to the U.S.S. Texas, and Miss Marjorie Browne, daughter of the Hon. and Mrs. Rhodes Browne. The home was elaborately decorated for the occasion. The chandeliers were veiled in tulle showered with lacy ferns and valley lilies, and handsome palms and other potted plants were artistically arranged throughout the apartments open to the guests. The ceremony was performed at one end of the spacious cross hall, where before a beautifully improvised altar, Rev. S. Alston Wragg, rector of Trinity Church, officiating. Across the top of the altar was a single row of crystal candlesticks, in which wax tapers gleamed, and gift baskets filled with valley lilies and Killarney roses formed the beautiful decorations on the altar. On either side of the altar were floor baskets filled with Cala lilies. Preceding the entrance of the bridal party Miss Corinne Russell sang, accompanied by an orchestra, which also played the wedding music and rendered a delightful program during the evening. The bride entered with her father, by whom she was given in marriage. She wore a handsome wedding gown of crepe meteor with trimmings of rose point lace and pearls. Her veil was of rose point, and caught to her dark hair with orange blossoms in most becoming cap fashion. Her bouquet was of valley lilies, and her only ornament was a very handsome diamond pendant, the gift of her parents. Mr. George Swift was best man for Lieutenant Strother. There were two bridesmaids, Miss Emmie Willingham, of Atlanta, and Miss Roberta Slade. After the ceremony an informal reception was held. In the library and living room a color scheme of green and white was beautifully emphasized, quantities of white carnations, augmented by handsome palms and ferns, being artistically arranged. In the dining room pink was the color motif used. The table was covered with a handsome Cluny cover, and from the center rose a handsome silver vase filled with Killarneys. Placed at intervals on the table were silver vases filled with maidenhair ferns and valley lilies. Silver bon-bon dishes, filled with tiny rosebud confections, completed the pretty appointments. Directly above the table the chandelier was veiled with pink tulle, showered with valley lilies, the fluffy loops intermingling with the beautiful roses. The bride's cake, beautifully embossed in roses and valley lilies, was placed at one end of the table, which was later cut by the bride and a few of her most intimate friends. The bride cut the thimble, Miss Aylmer Ilges the ring and Miss Hazel Tuggle the dime. Both young people are popular and are representatives of families long identified with the city's best social and civic life. The bride's education was completed in New York city. She traveled in Europe, and since her debut, two years ago, she has been recognized as a reigning belle. Lieutenant Strother is a Georgian by birth, and before entering the Navy he made his home in Wynnton with his sister, Mrs. Minna Strother Waddell, and aunt, Mrs. Cornelia Bacon Osburn.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Henry Wick, of Youngstown, Ohio, announce the engagement of their daughter, Alma, to Lieut. Elmer Wayne Tod, U.S.N.

Miss Alice Clyde Sullivan, daughter of the late John Clyde Sullivan, formerly pay inspector, U.S.N., and niece of the late Pay Insp. Harry R. Sullivan, U.S.N., was married to Mr. James Leonard Stafford, son of Mr.

and Mrs. John Stafford, of Brisbane, Australia, by the Rev. Charles L. Goodell, St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, 550 West End avenue, New York city.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Waterman have issued invitations to the marriage of their daughter, Marjorie, to Mr. Vincent Edmund Gillet Smith on Monday, Feb. 2, 1914, at eight o'clock, at St. John's Cathedral, Denver, Colo. Mr. Smith is a son of the late Frederic Edward Smith, class '76, U.S.M.A.

## RECENT DEATHS.

Capt. Charles H. Hayes, U.S.N., retired, died at Garrison-on-Hudson, N.Y., Jan. 16, 1914. He was born at Lewisburg, Pa., Jan. 7, 1864, and entered the Naval Academy on Sept. 25, 1880, graduating in June, 1884. He was appointed an assistant engineer in the Navy June 28, 1889, was promoted to passed assistant engineer Jan. 29, 1896. During the Spanish-American War he served on board the Massachusetts. He was promoted to lieutenant commander Feb. 21, 1905, and to commander June 24, 1909. In the latter grade he served at the navy yard, Puget Sound, until Nov. 3, 1909. He then served successively as commander of the Princeton and the Annapolis. From Jan. 22, 1912, to July 5, 1912, he was at the Naval War College, at Newport. He was transferred to the retired list of officers of the Navy, with the rank of captain, June 30, 1912, on the recommendation of the Rear Admiral's Board. He had fifteen years and three months sea service, and eleven years and four months shore duty. The remains were interred at Lewiston, Pa., Jan. 18.

A. Surg. W. H. Ulsh, U.S.N., retired, was accidentally killed Jan. 21, 1914, at Selingsgrove, Pa., where he resided. An automobile turned over and he was caught beneath it. He was born in Pennsylvania Oct. 18, 1871, and was appointed in the Navy June 7, 1900. He was retired Dec. 23, 1902, for incapacity resulting from an incident of service.

Mrs. Georgie Smither Graves, mother of Mrs. George W. Martin, wife of Major Martin, 17th U.S. Inf., died at San Antonio, Texas, in her fifty-fifth year.

Almy Clyde Casey, daughter of the late Col. James S. Casey, U.S.A., died Jan. 8, 1914, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Franklin Boulter, 4093 Third street, San Diego, Cal.

Mrs. Carey H. Brown, wife of Lieut. Carey H. Brown, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., died very suddenly at Galveston, Texas, Jan. 15, 1914.

Mrs. Sarah M. Shanks, mother of Lieut. Col. D. C. Shanks, U.S.A., died at Salem, Va., Jan. 19, 1914, in her eighty-fifth year.

"The unexpected death on Jan. 10, 1914, of Mrs. Elizabeth Ann Patterson, the devoted and beloved wife of Capt. William H. Patterson, and mother of Harold A. Patterson," writes a correspondent, "was appalling to their legion of friends. They returned from the Philippine Islands Dec. 13, 1913, and Mrs. Patterson was taken from the transport to the Letterman General Hospital at the Presidio, where she was operated upon Jan. 5, 1914. For about twenty-four hours she did well, but finally died of uremic suppression, a rare complication not directly connected with the case. Mrs. Patterson was an Angel of Mercy loved by all. Her ideals were of the highest and her character noble and beautiful. She had endeared herself to her old regiment by her practical personal assistance with the dangerously ill and the dying, sometimes leaving her own sick bed to aid others. Her death was untimely and extremely sad in that after serving with the 24th Infantry for about nine years she had just arrived in the United States to join, as a stranger, a new regiment, the 12th Infantry, her husband and son were unsettled, the former awaiting an assignment upon promotion, and had just completed the third tour of Philippine service, and all of their relatives were in the eastern part of the United States. Mrs. Patterson had everything for which to live. Her whole existence was centered in her family and the Service. She leaves a broken-hearted husband and son to mourn her loss. Interment was in the National Cemetery at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal."

William Barthman, seventy-two years old, father of Col. Henry Barthman, of the 47th N.Y., died Jan. 17, 1914, at his home in Brooklyn, N.Y. Mr. Barthman was born in Hamburg, Germany, and came to this country when a boy. He was an active member of the First Reformed Church, U. S. Grant Post, G.A.R., the Montauk and Germania Clubs, and was a Free Mason. He served in the Civil War as a first lieutenant of Volunteers.

Comdr. Douglas W. Hamilton-Gordon, British navy, a cousin of the Earl of Aberdeen, was found dead in his bunk on board the torpedo boat destroyer Thrasher at Devonport, England, Jan. 20, 1914. He was thirty-five years old.

Gen. Maris-Georges Picquart, sixty years old, commander of the 2d French Army Corps, died at Amiens, France, Jan. 19. Except for the accused officer himself, General Picquart was the most prominent figure in the Dreyfuss case. General Picquart discovered forgeries which had brought about the condemnation of Dreyfuss and his zeal for a revision of the judgment led to his arrest and imprisonment. In spite of the court's decision in his favor he was retired from the service. During his retirement Picquart, Emile Zola and others succeeded in having the case brought before another court-martial, but the influence against Dreyfuss was so great he was again convicted. Later on Dreyfuss obtained a full pardon from President Loubet. This "pardon" did not satisfy Picquart and he finally got a verdict from the French supreme court, and both Dreyfuss and Picquart were restored to the army. General Picquart afterward became Minister of War and later commander of the 2d Army Corps.

Mrs. Pace A. Caldwell, wife of Alexander Caldwell, died at Leavenworth, Kas., Jan. 8. She was the grandmother of Mrs. Sherrill, wife of Capt. Clarence O. Sherrill, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A.

Mr. George W. Stevens, father of Paymr. Herbert E. Stevens, U.S.N., died at Brockton, Mass., Jan. 21, 1914.

Ord. Sergt. Edwin Bickford, U.S.A., retired, died at El Paso, Texas, Jan. 17, 1914, in his fifty-eighth year.

The Army friends of Miss Camellie Armstrong will regret to learn of her death, which occurred Wednesday, Jan. 14, 1914, at her home at 520 Osage street, Leavenworth, Kas. Death was caused by malarial fever and valvular heart trouble. Funeral services were held Saturday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock from St. Paul's Episcopal Church. Rev. R. K. Pooley officiated. Interment was in Mount Muncie Cemetery. Miss Armstrong was a daughter of the late Robert Armstrong, for many years United States Surveyor General.

Sumner A. Cunningham, founder and editor of the



Confederate Veteran, died in Nashville, Tenn., on Dec. 20, after a brief illness, at the age of seventy. He fought throughout the Civil War in a humble position. His first battle was that of Fort Donelson, where he was taken prisoner. After several months spent at Camp Morton, at Indianapolis, Ind., he was exchanged, and went back to the firing line, participating in the fighting of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston's army to relieve Pemberton in Vicksburg. He was also in the battles of Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge, and took an active part in the continuous fighting during Johnston's stubborn retreat before Sherman from Dalton to Atlanta. He was in the struggle around Atlanta under Hood and in the battles of Franklin and Nashville. At the battle of Franklin he reached the Federal breastworks near the Carter House and was firing over the breastworks at the Federals when General Strahl, who was immediately behind him, loading and handing guns to him and others of the firing line, was killed. One of the most notable achievements in Mr. Cunningham's life that especially endeared him to the former wearers of the gray was the rescuing of the name of Sam Davis, Tennessee's boy hero, from oblivion, and having erected in his memory a monument which now stands on Capitol Hill, Nashville. So warm was his remembrance of the kindness of Col. Richard Owen, the Federal officer in charge of the prisoners at Camp Morton early in 1862, that Mr. Cunningham began a movement through the Veteran to erect a memorial at Indianapolis to Colonel Owen. Contributions for this were made by surviving prisoners and their friends, but Mr. Cunningham bore the financial responsibility and was the largest contributor. His character was well summed up by Corp. James Tanner, of Washington, who in a tribute to his dead friend said: "Mr. Cunningham was a fierce old 'Johnnie Reb' on paper, but all who came in personal contact with him came to know that he was one of the sweetest natures among men." The starting of the Veteran came about through a little leaflet which Mr. Cunningham, as collecting agent for the fund for the Jefferson Davis memorial in Richmond, distributed throughout the South. So many enjoyed it that it was expanded into the Veteran, which has done much to correct mistakes in history regarding the Civil War. A movement has already been begun to erect a monument to him through a popular subscription. His only son and last surviving child, Paul D. Cunningham, was drowned while engaged in engineering work along the Rio Grande in 1901. The young man had acted as assistant engineer to the chief engineer on duty at headquarters of the Army in Tampa, Porto Rico and Washington, and later held the positions of principal assistant engineer to the chief engineer, Department of Havana, and chief engineer, Havana. He thus became favorably known to Col. William M. Black and the late Lieut. Col. David Du Bose Gaillard, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A.

Col. Michael McCarthy, formerly of the Washington National Guard, and a former first sergeant of Troop H, 1st U.S. Cav., died at Walla Walla, Wash., Jan. 12, 1914, at the home of his sister, Miss Helen McCarthy. He was a veteran of the Civil and Indian Wars, and with the 1st U.S. Cavalry served through the Modoc War, receiving a certificate of merit in the taking of Captain Jack, the Modoc chief. He served next in the Nez Perce War of 1877. In 1897 Congress ordered him the Congressional medal of honor for most distinguished gallantry in action at White Bird Canyon, Idaho, twenty years after he left the Army. The late Gen. O. O. Howard personally applied to the Army Board for this belated justice. Cyrus Townsend Brady speaks of Colonel McCarthy in his book on the Nez Perce War as the honor soldier of Company H, 1st Cav. He took an active interest in the state National Guard, being first captain of the Walla Walla company, then lieutenant colonel of the 2d Regiment, then taking a place on the staff of Governor S. Ferry and serving also under Governors McGraw and Rogers as quartermaster general of the state, holding this place for sixteen years. He then went on Governor McBride's staff as colonel and chief of engineers, retiring after a continuous Militia service of twenty-four years.

Mr. Martin A. Smith, an esteemed citizen and business man of Plattsburg, N.Y., and father of Mrs. Karl Truesdell, wife of 1st Lieutenant Truesdell, Signal Corps, U.S.A., died Jan. 17, 1914, aged sixty-two, at his home on Cumberland avenue, after an illness of two days. The immediate cause of death was an attack of angina pectoris followed by oedema of the lungs. "Mr. Smith," says the Plattsburg Daily Press, "had been active all his life in affairs of public interest, having served on the board of public works of Plattsburg, was for a number of years chairman of the Democratic county committee, and at all times was a public spirited citizen, lending his influence to the welfare and good of this, his home city. He was a charter member of Plattsburgh Council, Knights of Columbus, of Plattsburg. He is survived by his wife, four daughters, Mrs. Jesse W. Tobey, of New York city; Miss Maud Smith, of New York city; Miss Olive Smith, of Charleston, Ill.; Mrs. Karl Truesdell, of Food Wood, N.Y.; two sons, Thomas H., of Plattsburg, and William J., of New York city. He also leaves two brothers, Michael J., of Plattsburg, partner of the firm of Smith Brothers, since its founding; Thomas P., of Muskogee, Okla.; two sisters, Miss Winnifred Smith and Miss Ella Smith, both of Plattsburg. Mr. Smith was well known among the officers of the several regiments from time to time, garrisoned at Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., and elsewhere in the Service as Mrs. Truesdell's father.

#### PERSONALS.

Contributions to this column are always welcome.

A son, Robert William Zivnuska, was born to the wife of P.A. Paymr. U. R. Zivnuska at Bremerton, Wash., Jan. 11.

Cadet A. M. Jones, Second Class, U.S.M.A., who has been granted sick leave until Aug. 28, is with his parents at Jefferson Barracks.

A son, Edward Worthington Williams, was born to the wife of Capt. George Williams, 7th U.S. Cav., at Norfolk, Va., Dec. 26, 1913.

Mrs. Joseph P. Tracy has taken an apartment at the Lonsdale, Washington, D.C., where she will remain during Major Tracy's stay at the school at Fort Leavenworth.

Comdr. S. E. W. Kittelle, U.S.N., owing to sickness has been detached from command of the Wheeling, and has been ordered to treatment at the Naval Hospital, Washington, D.C.

Capt. Fred E. Bolton, commander of the "Ancients," Boston, invites Brig. Gen. Philip Reade, U.S.A., retired, to deliver the address on Abraham Lincoln before the G.A.R., W.R.C., Sons and Daughters of Veterans, in Roxbury Court House Feb. 12 next.

Lieut. Col. George O. Squier, Military Attaché at the American Embassy in London, has returned there from a visit to Paris.

Major Clyde S. Ford, U.S.A., arrived in New York, N.Y., last week, on board the Kronprinzessin Cecilie, from Cherbourg.

A daughter, Phoebe Seagrave, was born to the wife of Capt. David C. Seagrave, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., at Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 3, 1914.

Mrs. I. Goodwin Hobbs, wife of Pay Director Hobbs, U.S.N., retired, was hostess at an informal house dance in Newport, R.I., on Jan. 14.

Capt. Dorsey Cullen, U.S.A., and Mrs. Cullen were registered at the Hotel Astor, New York, last week, en route to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., where Captain Cullen will be on duty.

Mrs. John C. Fremont, widow of Rear Admiral Fremont, U.S.N., has recently returned from a trip to Italy, and joined her daughter, Miss Jessie Fremont, in Washington, D.C.

The officers and ladies at Fort Adams, N.Y., were hosts at a large dance on Jan. 23 in honor of Col. George F. Landers, U.S.A., the new commanding officer of the post, and Mrs. Landers.

Mrs. Kennedy, wife of Col. C. W. Kennedy, U.S.A., at present on duty at the War College, who has spent the past month in New York, has returned to her home at the Dresden, Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Augustin Derby, who has been visiting her mother, Mrs. George Converse, widow of Rear Admiral Converse, U.S.N., in Washington, for the past ten days, returned on Jan. 20 to her home in Rye, N.Y.

Mrs. Winterhalter, wife of Capt. Albert G. Winterhalter, U.S.N., was hostess at a large luncheon at the Army and Navy Club in Washington on Jan. 15 in honor of Mrs. Daniels. Covers were laid for fifteen.

Lieut. John Griffith Booton, U.S.A., and Mrs. Booton, who have been spending a month visiting Mr. and Mrs. Ashbel Vermilye in New York, N.Y., have returned to Fort Hancock, N.Y., where Lieutenant Booton is stationed.

Mrs. Bryden, of Boston, Mass., mother of Lieut. William Bryden, U.S.A., is the guest of her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. George Ellsworth Meech, in Middletown, Conn., who entertained at a reception in her honor on Jan. 15.

Dr. and Mrs. A. M. Giffin, U.S.A., are visiting relatives at 712 St. Nicholas avenue, New York. Dr. Giffin accompanied the 2d Cavalry from Fort Bliss, Texas, to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., and is now on a month's leave from the Big Bend district of Texas.

The Peruvian Minister and Mme. Pezet entertained at dinner Jan. 18 in Washington complimentary to Mrs. Goethals, wife of Col. George W. Goethals, U.S.A. Mrs. Goethals, who recently arrived from Panama, is the guest of Major Gen. and Mrs. Aleshire, U.S.A.

Since the interment of his wife Capt. William H. Patterson, U.S. Inf., and his son, Harold A. Patterson, being on the verge of nervous prostration, are trying to recuperate at Glenwood, the country home of Col. and Mrs. John C. Dent, U.S.A., retired, at Las Gatos, Cal.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Jacob H. Smith, U.S.A., were in New York city this week, at the Hotel Manhattan, and sailed on Tuesday on the Holland-America liner New Amsterdam, to be abroad until June or July. Their address will be care of Brown, Shipley and Company, 123 Pall Mall, London, England.

Mrs. Birkhimer Jan. 19 entertained the Army ladies' bridge club at her home, 1320 Nineteenth street, Washington, D.C. Among those present were Meses. George Cameron, William Chamberlin, William J. Snow, John D. Miley, T. C. Ellis, Baker, John Martin and Misses Julia Tompkins and Meta Anderson.

Mrs. Junius Wilson MacMurray, widow of Captain MacMurray, U.S.A., and Miss Ethel MacMurray were "at home" in Washington on Jan. 19, when Mrs. Van Reypen, wife of Surg. Gen. William K. Van Reypen, U.S.N., and Mrs. Robinson, wife of Capt. James P. Robinson, U.S.A., presided at the tea table.

Col. William Paulding, U.S.A., who has recently taken up his residence in Middletown, Conn., made a most interesting address before the Mansfield Guard Veteran Association at the armory there on the night of Jan. 8. The subject of Colonel Paulding's address was his experiences while on the island of Mindanao, Philippines.

Mrs. John J. Ingalls received a cablegram Jan. 13 at Atchison, Kas., announcing the birth of a daughter to Lieut. and Mrs. Arthur James Davis, 24th U.S. Inf., at Corregidor, P.I., at the entrance of Manila Bay. Mrs. Davis was Miss Muriel Ingalls before her marriage, and the little daughter in the Davis family found two brothers awaiting her arrival.

Among the patronesses at the Southern Relief Charity Ball, which will be given at the New Willard, in Washington, D.C., on Feb. 2, are Mrs. John C. Boyd, wife of Medical Director Boyd, U.S.N.; Mrs. Adolphus W. Greely, wife of Major General Greely, U.S.A.; Mrs. Joseph Strauss, wife of Rear Admiral Strauss, U.S.N., and Mrs. Robert M. Thompson.

Mrs. Joseph F. Gohn and little Helen Gohn, wife and daughter of Captain Gohn, 19th U.S. Inf., have recently joined Mrs. Gohn's sister, Miss Arabella Colt, at Chicago, Ill.; where they have taken an apartment at the Plaza Hotel, corner of North Clark street and North avenue, at Lincoln Park, during the absence of Captain Gohn with his regiment at Galveston, Texas.

Major William K. Jones, 8th U.S. Inf., sailed Jan. 15 from New York city on the steamer Cleveland, of the Hamburg-American Line, which is making an Oriental India cruise, stopping at Madeira, Spain, Italy, Greece, Egypt and India. Mrs. Jones's address will be Fort Wadsworth, N.Y., until September, when she and her daughters will join Major Jones in Manila.

The first of three subscription dances at Newport, R.I., arranged by a committee consisting of Mrs. James Andrews Swan, Mrs. William McCarty Little, Mrs. John Nicholas Brown, Mrs. Harford Powell, Mrs. Roger Welles, Mrs. Joseph Harriman, Mrs. Livingston Hunt, Mrs. Bradford Norman, Mrs. Thomas F. Dwyer and Mrs. Ernest Howe, was given Saturday night, Jan. 17, in the Civic League house, which had been prettily decorated with plants and flowers which Mrs. Brown sent from her greenhouses. Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Welles and Mrs. Dwyer received the guests arriving shortly before nine from a series of dinner parties. Dancing to Mr. Ray Groff's orchestra was enjoyed until midnight, when supper was served. For those who did not care for dancing card tables were arranged. The second dance will be given Jan. 31.

A daughter, Olga Craven, was born to the wife of Lieut. Comdr. Thomas T. Craven, U.S.N., at Washington, D.C., Jan. 17, 1914.

Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry, U.S.A., will leave Governors Island, N.Y., about Feb. 25, for San Francisco, Cal., en route to Manila, to assume command of the Philippine Department.

Chaplain Ruter W. Springer, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., who resigned from the Army, to take effect Jan. 21, is a Methodist Episcopal minister, and was appointed a chaplain in the Army June 6, 1894.

Mrs. Brady G. Ruttencutter, wife of Capt. Brady G. Ruttencutter, of Fort Leavenworth, Kas., has been the guest for the past week-end of Rev. and Mrs. Otis E. Gray at their home in Atchison, Kas.

Major Gen. Charles F. Roe, N.G.N.Y., who has been seriously ill at his country home at Highland Falls, N.Y., was taken to his city residence, 35 East Thirty-seventh street, New York, on Jan. 17. Friends of the General will be pleased to learn that he is improving.

Major Benjamin F. Koehler, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., whose resignation from the Army was recently withdrawn, is to be tried by G.C.M. The charges are being prepared by Lieut. Col. Frank L. Dodds, judge advocate of the Eastern Department, and as soon as completed Major General Barry will convene a court.

Miss Lillian Mearns, secretary of the Army and Navy Girls' Club of Washington, D.C., gave a delightful theater party on Jan. 20, at which sixteen members of the club were present. This is the second meeting since Christmas, the Misses Dapray having entertained the club at a most enjoyable card party on Jan. 6.

A special reception and parade were given at Fort Monroe, Va., Jan. 16, in honor of Mrs. Finley J. Shepard, formerly Helen M. Gould, whose gifts amounting to \$60,000 have added much to the soldiers' diversions by the construction and equipment of an elaborate Y.M.C.A. building with bowling alleys and pool tables. Mrs. Shepard was accompanied by Mr. Shepard and Mrs. Wright.

Chaplain Thomas J. Dickson, 6th U.S. Field Art., left New York Jan. 22 for Washington, D.C., under orders to show the moving pictures on the mobile Army of the United States before the Army War College and for consultation with the War Department as to future lectures. In the New York armories where the pictures have been shown record-breaking audiences have attended. It is estimated that at least 30,000 persons have seen the pictures in New York armories.

Major and Mrs. Charles H. Martin, U.S.A., after the Monday Night Dancing Club dance at Portland, Ore., Jan. 19, gave a dinner with twenty covers including Mr. and Mrs. William MacMaster, Mr. and Mrs. J. Wesley Ladd, Col. and Mrs. Henry Cabell, Major and Mrs. Jay J. Morrow, Mr. and Mrs. William Alvord, Dr. and Mrs. George S. Whiteside, Dr. and Mrs. William H. Skene, Mr. and Mrs. Bert C. Ball, Walter Burrell and Captain Howland.

Brig. Gen. Garrett J. Lydecker, U.S.A., retired, was the guest of honor at a dinner given at the Detroit Club, Detroit, Mich., Jan. 17, by the members of the Witenagmote, a club to which he has belonged for twenty years. Many Army and Navy officers who have been stationed in Detroit are members of the club, including Lieut. Col. C. S. Riché, Col. C. McD. Townsend, Gen. C. E. L. B. Davis, Col. Cornelius Gardner, Col. H. F. Hodges, Capt. C. F. Palfrey, Col. H. L. Roberts, U.S.A.; Admiral Robert M. Berry, Comdr. F. W. Bartlett, Capt. William M. Folger, Capt. Charles E. Fox and Capt. J. C. Wilson, U.S.N.

Miss Alice Little, daughter of Capt. W. McCarty Little, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Little, entertained at tea Jan. 17 at their villa in Everett street, Newport, R.I., after a skating party. Miss Little, Miss Natabja Willard and Mrs. William N. Hughes attracted much attention on the ice by their figure skating, and in consequence were much in demand as partners. Others in the gathering were Capt. Douglas C. McDougal, U.S. M.C., and Mrs. McDougal, Comdr. Edward H. Durell, U.S.N., and Miss Doris Durell, Major Thomas C. Treadwell, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Treadwell, Lieut. Kenneth Whiting, U.S.N., and Mrs. Whiting, the Misses Roberta and Dorothy Willard, Miss Dorothea Watt and Mrs. Sydney Jones Colford, jr.

Among the guests at a luncheon at the Russian Embassy, Washington, D.C., Jan. 17, given for the Russian cruiser Rossia, at anchor off Newport News, Va., by the Ambassador of Russia and Mme. Bakhtmeteff, were Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Josephus Daniels, Rear Admiral Victor Blue, U.S.N., Captain Vorojekin, ranking officer of the Rossia; Capt. Henry F. Bryan, U.S.N., and Mrs. Bryan, Capt. Hilary P. Jones, U.S.N., Mr. and Mrs. Edward Beale McLean, the Naval Attaché of the French Embassy and Vicomtesse Benoist d'Azy, the Counsellor of the Russian Embassy and Mme. Scherbatskoy, the Naval Attaché of the Embassy and Mme. Vassilief, the Military Attaché of the Embassy and Dr. Melder, I.R.N.

Mrs. Belle Howell Bohn, daughter of Rear Admiral John A. Howell, U.S.N., prominent socially and on the stage, was operated upon at the Providence Hospital, Washington, D.C., Jan. 18, in an effort to save her life. She is suffering from a compound fracture of the skull, which she received in a runaway accident near her home at Warrenton, Va. The physicians are hopeful that she will recover. She was driving alone near her home when her horse ran away, and later she was found unconscious on the roadway. The buggy in which she was driving was found splintered into bits. The cause of the runaway is not known. She took a course at the American Academy of Dramatic Art, and after her graduation played in companies with William H. Crane and other stars.

At the annual meeting of the New York Commandery, Society of American Wars, held at the Holland House, New York city, Jan. 10, the following were elected to serve for the ensuing year: Commander, Capt. Francis Marion Gibson; senior vice commander, Lieut. Rufus G. Shirley; junior vice commander, Commo. Henry Sibley Golding; recorder, Capt. W. Tyson Romaine; treasurer, Lieut. Col. Henry S. Sternberger; registrar, Capt. Henry F. Quackenbos; genealogist, Capt. Richard H. Greene; historian, George A. Stevens; chancellor, Col. Edward S. Fowler; chaplain, William S. Hubbell, D.D.; surgeon, Edward A. Ayne, M.D.; council, Col. Walter Bryant Hotchkin, Brig. Gen. George R. Dyer, Benedict J. Greenhut, Theodore Roosevelt Pell, William Emory Pettit; delegates, Reginald Webb Wilcox, M.D., Sterling Postley, Jesse W. Reno; alternates, Elmer Dean Coulter and Benjamin T. Van Nostrand; nominating committee, Lieut. Col. Nathaniel Blunt Thurston, Lieut. Col. John J. Byrne and Major Daniel James Murphy.



Gen. and Mrs. J. B. Burbank are guests of Hotel Grafton, Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Bates, widow of Dr. Bates, U.S.N., is spending some time at the Grafton, Washington.

Capt. Mason Gulick, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Gulick are registered at the Grafton, Washington, D.C.

A son, Frank Pierce Greenman, was born to the wife of Ensign W. G. Greenman, U.S.N., Jan. 20, 1914.

Lieut. Comdr. Needham L. Jones, U.S.N., and Mrs. Jones were dinner hosts in Washington, D.C., on Jan. 17.

Ensign Roy H. Davis, U.S.N., who has resigned to take effect Jan. 23, 1914, was appointed in the Navy May 9, 1906, from Oregon.

A daughter, Sarah Rapelye Van Mater, was born to P.A. Paymr. and Mrs. R. K. Van Mater, U.S.N., on Jan. 5, 1914, at Norfolk, Va.

Miss Dorothy Krayenbuhl is spending part of the winter in Washington with her grandmother, Mrs. David J. Craigie, at the Rochambeau.

Mrs. Garrison, wife of the Secretary of War, has been spending the past week in New York, N.Y., where she has been extensively entertained.

Gen. H. B. Freeman, U.S.A., and Mrs. Freeman, with their niece, Mrs. C. H. Cochran, are at the Brighton, Washington, D.C., for the winter.

Mrs. Phelps, wife of Comdr. William W. Phelps, U.S.N., will entertain at a thé dansant on board the Reina Mercedes at Annapolis, Md., on Jan. 24, in honor of her house guest, Miss Milliken.

Lieut. Comdr. Harry K. Cage, U.S.N., and Mrs. Cage have returned to the Naval Training Station at Newport, R.I., after a trip to New York, N.Y.

Col. Robert M. Thompson will leave Washington on Jan. 24 to spend several weeks on his houseboat, the Everglades, off the coast of Florida.

The Secretary of War and Mrs. Lindley Garrison have sent out invitations for a dinner dance in honor of the Misses Wilson on Feb. 16 in Washington.

Mrs. Casey, wife of Col. Thomas L. Casey, U.S.A., retired, was hostess at a charming tea at her apartment in Stoneleigh Court, Washington, on Jan. 16.

Miss Katharine McIlvaine, of Philadelphia, is the guest of her brother-in-law and sister, Lieut. Comdr. Roger Williams, U.S.N., and Mrs. Williams, at Annapolis, Md.

Mrs. George von L. Meyer, wife of the former Secretary of the Navy, and Miss Julia Meyer have taken an apartment at the Alendale, in Washington, for the remainder of the season.

Miss Katherine Andrews, daughter of Brig. Gen. George Andrews, U.S.A., was hostess at "auction" on Jan. 22 at three o'clock at her residence, 1831 Jefferson place, Washington, D.C.

Governor and Mrs. Glynn, of New York, have issued invitations for an evening reception at the Executive Mansion, Albany, N.Y., Tuesday, Jan. 27, to meet the members of the Legislature.

Lieut. George Polhemus, 29th U.S. Inf., from Governors Island, has been spending a short leave with his mother, Mrs. Adrian Polhemus, at her home, 1940 Biltmore street, Washington, D.C.

Miss Isabelle Magruder, daughter of Dr. Alexander Fitzhugh Magruder, U.S.N., entertained at bridge in Washington on Jan. 20 in honor of her house guests, Miss Fisher and Miss Dobson, of Philadelphia.

Mrs. John D. Miley gave a tea Jan. 16 to introduce her daughter, Miss Sally Miley. Mrs. Chauncey Baker, Mrs. Chester Harding, Miss Julia Tompkins and a number of other Army ladies assisted Mrs. Miley in receiving.

P.A. Surg. and Mrs. Walter A. Bloedorn entertained at a bridge and dance on Jan. 16 at their quarters in the Washington Navy Yard. Their guests numbered fifty and included some of Mrs. Bloedorn's former classmates.

Major von Herwarth, the departing Military Attaché of the German Embassy, was the guest in whose honor the Assistant Secretary of War, Mr. Henry Breckinridge, entertained at a stag luncheon at the Army and Navy Club in Washington on Jan. 17.

Major C. McK. Saltzman, Signal Corps, U.S.A., delivered a lecture on the subject of "The Duties of Divisional Signal Troops" Saturday, Jan. 17, before the field officers of the Militia of the state of Massachusetts at the Charlestown armory in Boston.

Chief Constr. Richard M. Watt, U.S.N., and Mrs. Watt entertained at dinner Jan. 19 at Washington for the Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Daniels. The guests were Rear Admiral and Mrs. Strauss, Capt. and Mrs. Washington, Mrs. F. F. Fletcher and Capt. Hilary P. Jones.

Miss Annetta T. Smith, of Wilkes-Barre, has returned to Beechwood School, in Jenkintown, after spending a delightful week-end the guest of her brother and sister, Lieut. Oscar Smith, jr., U.S.N., and Mrs. Smith, jr., at Carvel Hall, Annapolis, Md. Lieut. and Mrs. Smith will leave for Philadelphia in a few days.

The class of 1887, U.S.M.A., held a small reunion at a dinner in the Army and Navy Club, Manila, on Dec. 13, 1913, and the first time the class president (Jenkins) had presided at such a gathering. Those present were Beach, Dean, Donaldson, T. Q. (and wife), Hall, H., Hersey (and wife), Jenkins, McAlexander and Rivers.

Miss Maitland Marshall, daughter of Brig. Gen. William L. Marshall, U.S.A., and P.A. Paymr. John H. Knapp, U.S.N., have selected April 22 for the date of their wedding, which will take place at the Church of the Covenant, and will be followed by a reception at the residence of Gen. and Mrs. Marshall.

Mrs. Frank Clark entertained at a luncheon Jan. 13 at Washington, D.C., for her daughter, Lucile Clark, and their guest, Miss Elizabeth Moore, of Lynchburg, Va. The guests included Misses Genevieve Clark, Evelyn Lesher, Eugenia Sparkman, Clara Francis, Vera Lynch, Agnes Reilly, Elizabeth Crenshaw and Harriet Harmon and Mrs. Edward Clark.

Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, U.S.N., President of the Naval War College, and the officers of the Narragansett Bay Naval Station gave the first of a series of dances in the lecture room of the College on Jan. 16. Mrs. Roger Welles, wife of Captain Welles, U.S.N., and Miss Katharine Knight, daughter of Rear Admiral Knight, received for the committee. The dance, which was a great success, was largely attended by the Army and Navy and the winter colony of Newport.

Miss Agnes Hall, daughter of Mrs. Carvel Hall and granddaughter of Chief Engr. Thom Williamson, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Williamson, made her debut at a

charming tea at the latter's residence, 185 Prince George street, Annapolis, Md., on Jan. 14. Mrs. Burrage, wife of Comdr. Guy H. Burrage, U.S.N., and Miss Loulie Williamson presided at the tea table. The debutante, who received with her mother and grandmother, wore a lovely gown of white charmeuse, trimmed with princess lace, pearls and white marabou, and carried an armful of pink roses. The guests were from the residential Annapolis set and the Navy colony.

Col. James G. Harbord, Assistant Chief of Philippine Constabulary, captain, 1st U.S. Cavalry, was given an enjoyable farewell dinner at the Army and Navy Club, Manila, P.I., Dec. 14, 1913. Col. Wallace G. Taylor, of the Constabulary, in a speech voiced the regret of the force and others in losing the services of Colonel Harbord and paying high tribute to his services. He also mentioned the services of former high officers of the Constabulary, viz., Allen, Baker and Bandholtz. Colonels Rivers, Hall, Hersey, also received praise from Colonel Taylor.

Naval Constr. Daniel C. Nutting, U.S.N., received orders Jan. 7 detaching him from duty at the Puget Sound Navy Yard Jan. 21, with orders to duty in the Canal Zone. "The order," says the Bremerton News of Washington, "came as a complete surprise to the Nuttings, who had expected to remain here for another year at least. Mr. and Mrs. Nutting have a host of warm friends both in and out of the navy yard, who are grieved to hear of their detachment from this station. Mr. Nutting came to Bremerton nearly three years ago from Washington, D.C., and besides holding his position in the yard as construction officer he has been active in the organization and promotion of the Kitsap Oil Company, of which he is president. Arrangements have been made, however, to carry on the plans of this company without his personal supervision here, so that there will be no delay in its operations. A farewell reception was tendered Mr. and Mrs. Nutting at the Baptist church Jan. 13."

At the large reception and luncheon given by Governor and Mrs. Goldsborough, of Maryland, at the Government House, Annapolis, Jan. 13, in honor of the Adjutants General of states visiting Washington, Mrs. Goldsborough was assisted by the following ladies: Her mother, Mrs. Nancy Howell; her sister, Mrs. E. O. Bowman, of Springfield, Ohio; Mrs. Hadsell, wife of Capt. G. A. Hadsell, U.S.A.; Mrs. John F. Hines, Mrs. J. R. P. Pringle, Miss Todd, Miss Covington, Mrs. Macklin, wife of Adjutant Gen. Charles F. Macklin; Mrs. Braing, of New York, and Miss Etta Goldsborough. In addition to the list of guests we gave in our last issue, page 630, the following were invited from the Naval Academy: Capt. J. H. Gibbons, G. W. Logan and T. W. Kinkaid; Comdrs. R. C. Bulmer, L. H. Chandler, J. F. Hines, H. B. Price, G. H. Burrage, J. F. Tompkins, C. F. Preston, A. B. Hoff, J. R. P. Pringle and W. W. Phelps; Lieut. Comdr. J. P. Morton; Lieuts. K. G. Castleman and T. A. Symington; Med. Inscr. J. F. Field, Med. Inscr. A. M. D. McCormick, Profs. H. E. Smith, N. M. Terry, P. J. Dashiels, C. V. Cusachs, A. N. Brown, D. M. Garrison, Pay Inscr. M. M. Ramsay and Paymr. Samuel Bryan.

#### NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"Four Brothers in Blue" is the attractive title of a book by Capt. Robert G. Carter, U.S.A., retired. It is a story of the Civil War from Bull Run to Appomattox. In the introduction the author says: "What we need in this country is to have \* \* \* every boy above a certain age under military training. This is not for the purpose of forcing an age of militarism upon the nation, but to teach these boys, as is done in Germany and other countries, that they owe that much duty to their country for the liberty and splendid privileges it gives to them, and when once it is in peril they can be prepared to give their services to it for those opportunities and citizenship thus conferred upon them. \* \* \* It sometimes looks to the old veterans of the Civil War as though we were fast drifting into the condition of all nations that have permitted themselves to drift into a money-making, money-powered people. The youth of this country, then, must be awakened to this danger and every effort put forth to train them in the paths of patriotic duty without which neglect and absolute listlessness and indifference result." The book is published by the author, at Washington, D.C.

A very good story for those who love the record of the experiences of those who trod the deck of the old sailing ships may be found in "Yankee Swanson," from the pen of Capt. A. W. Nelson, and published by Sturgis and Walton, New York. The whole book from beginning to end smacks of the sea. There is little effort at "fine writing," but the narrative is given in the clear, straight-away manner one would expect from a man who had risen to the command of one of the finest passenger liners in the world.

Alfred A. Woodhull has prepared a monograph on "The Battle of Princeton," which is a preliminary study. It is published by W. C. Sinclair, Princeton, N.J. A number of errors in other accounts of the battle are pointed out. At one time in the conflict it looked as if the Army of Washington was doomed to disastrous defeat. The author says "the situation was momentarily critical for the Government. This was the only organized command of importance left in the field. If it should be routed it could not be reassembled nor could any new army be created, and the Continental Congress could not sustain itself without armed support."

So rapid are the changes in auction that Milton C. Work, originator of the new count, finds it timely to publish a work entitled "Auction Developments," which seeks to give the reader the present status of the game, but as the latter contemplates the books published a year ago, in which it appeared that the possibilities of change were exhausted, and contemplates nullos, etc., he may wonder when it is all going to end and whether before auction ceases to "develop," a player will not need to be a mathematician of the highest order to make a decent showing when he "sits in." One of the most instructive chapters in this book is the one headed "Facts and Figures," in which computations are made on five hundred rubbers played, three hundred in the East and two hundred in the West. With 1,478 deals in the East the average deals per rubber were 4.93, and with 1,060 in the West the average was 5.18. In number of points the average per rubber in the West was 403 and in the East 402. The maximum points in the East were 1,504, and in the West 1,409. The East had the lowest minimum, 4, and the West 9. There are other

refinements of calculations in this chapter which make the calculations of poker possibilities published in the books on poker years ago seem like the easy combinations of a child's house blocks. This new work is from the press of the Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston and New York.

Capt. P. Thompson, F.R.A.S., senior examiner of British masters and mates, in "Navigation" gives a method of finding a ship's position at sea by one observation only. This monograph, which is simply a collection of mathematical tables, is published for officers in the mercantile marine and yachtsmen by Longmans, Green and Company, London and New York.

Lieut. Col. Cornelis DeWitt Willcox, U.S.A., professor at the Military Academy, further shows his mastery of the Spanish language by his "Reader of Scientific and Technical Spanish," which has just come from the press of Sturgis and Walton Company, New York. It is especially designed for colleges and technological schools, and has a vocabulary and notes.

Two great grandsons publish a memoir of Simeon North, the first pistol maker of the United States. These two descendants who have made this interesting record are S. N. D. North and Ralph H. North. The work is from the Rumford Press, Concord, N.H. Thanks for assistance are extended by the authors to Gen. William Crozier, Gen. Alfred Mordcaai and Col. John T. Thompson. The first contract of Mr. North was dated March 9, 1799, when he was thirty-four years old and was for 500 horse pistols to be delivered within one year. For fifty-three years Mr. North was engaged in the business of supplying the Government with firearms. He was born in 1765 in the town of Berlin, Conn. The authors condemn the want of proper care of the historical documents in Washington. On this point they say: "It is a disgrace to the nation that we have not at the capital a splendid hall of records in which all these archives can be safely stored, properly arranged by scientific custodians, catalogued and indexed for convenient reference and made accessible under proper safeguards, to those who would welcome the opportunity to work in such an inexhaustible mine of history. Not until this building is constructed and these archives are installed can thousands of facts in our country's history, now matters of tradition or conjecture, be run down, verified, and brought to the knowledge of the world."

#### WHAT SENATOR CATRON SAID.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Jan. 18, 1914.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

To-day, while visiting my son, who takes your JOURNAL, he called my attention to an article in the issue of Jan. 10, 1914, in which it is reported that I, in a conversation with Gen. Francisco Villa, of the constitutional army in Mexico, admitted to General Villa that the United States Army at its present strength was inadequate for the purpose of intervention in Mexico. I wish you to correct the above article, as it is in no manner true, I having had no such conversation with General Villa. I did, however, have a conversation with General Villa at Juarez, Mexico, two days after he captured that city, in which I told him that our Government did not wish to intervene in the affairs of Mexico, nor to acquire any of the territory of Mexico; but that what the Americans do wish is a termination to the strife in Mexico and the restoration of business relations and the protection of property and life. To this General Villa replied that his people did not desire intervention, but that, should the United States intervene, it would be at the cost of many lives and of many millions of dollars; to which I replied that, in the event the United States were forced to intervene, she would have sufficient men and money to meet the emergency, whatever it might be. No other expression or reference was made to our Army, intervention or use of the Army.

When I commenced the conversation with General Villa I prefaced my remarks by informing him that I was not seeing him in my official capacity, but only to see and talk to him personally out of curiosity and for my own information.

T. B. CATRON,  
U.S. Senator.

Senator Catron refers to the alleged interview with him which was given out to the daily press, as was noted in our issue of Jan. 10, page 598. It was the article which called the attention of the Secretary of War to the fact of the employment of a press agent connected with the Infantry Association. The Association disclaimed responsibility for the article at the time.

A bad accident occurred at West Point, N.Y., Jan. 22, when a bob sleigh, on which five officers of the Army and five women were coasting down a hill back of the Academy grounds, crashed into a sleigh drawn by two horses which was crossing the road at the foot of the hill. All five officers and three of the women, it is reported, were injured. Mrs. George Vidmer, wife of Captain Vidmer, Cav., was the most seriously hurt and was sent to the post hospital. Captain Vidmer arranged the coasting party and his guests included Capt. Frederick B. Downing and 1st Lieut. James G. Steese, Corps of Engrs.; 1st Lieut. George H. Baird, Cav., and 1st Lieut. Daniel L. Sultan, Corps of Engrs. The women in the party included Mrs. Vidmer, Mrs. Baird and Mrs. Johnston, wife of an Army officer on duty in Honolulu. Captain Vidmer was steering the bob and when it struck the sleigh he was caught against the T-shaped iron pipe steering lever as a chauffeur would be caught against his steering wheel. Those behind him were shot over his head, piling up in a tangled mass with the wagon bed, runners, horses and bobsleds. Captain Downing and Lieutenant Sultan, who seemed to be suffering from shock less than the others, led in the work of extricating the women and the other officers from the wreck. Mrs. Vidmer, who had been seated directly back of her husband on the bobsled, was found to be the most seriously hurt. She was unconscious, and two of the women who had been only jarred by the accident ministered to her while the officers blew whistles for another team of horses. When this team and its runner arrived Mrs. Vidmer and the others injured were placed in it. Lieutenant Steese was one of those who was helpless, as one of his legs was broken and he was apparently suffering much pain from other injuries. Captain Vidmer was severely injured, and it was feared that one or



more of his ribs might be broken. Mrs. Baird and Mrs. Johnston also were severely injured. All of the injured were treated at the post hospital and Mrs. Vidmer's condition, it is reported, was considered so serious that she was kept there for constant treatment. Captain Vidmer remained with her.

The Army and Navy Co-operative Company announces that in this, its second, year its business has reached a very satisfactory stage. The new Washington store is handsomely equipped and is now in its new quarters, 1623 H street, near Seventeenth street, N.W., almost opposite the Metropolitan Club, in close proximity to the State, War and Navy Buildings and the Army and Navy Club. The Washington store was compelled to double its former space to meet increasing business. The Philadelphia store and clothing plant are running at good speed. The New York headquarters has just moved into its new store, 28-30 West Thirty-eighth street, near Fifth avenue, in the heart of the shopping district. It will handle the bulk of the mail order business as well as the post exchange business. In this move the New York store increased its former capacity tenfold. These stores, besides catering to the members of the Services and their stockholders, are open for all public patronage, and are selling their merchandise to anybody entering the stores. The stockholders or purchasing privilege ticket holders are entitled to a discount of ten per cent. The privilege ticket holders are subject to annual dues of \$5, from which stockholders are exempt. Every day brings the company closer to declaring its first dividend. It is hoped, when this dividend is declared, the stock will greatly increase in value. The company is capitalized at \$400,000, more than half of which has been distributed to over 4,000 officers and men of the Army and Navy. The control of the company is to be held exclusively in the Service. It is modeled on similar lines to the great Army and Navy Co-operative Company of England, which has been so wonderfully successful not only in fulfilling the function of reducing the cost of living to those in the service, but also as a financial investment. Mr. W. P. Springer, in charge of one of the departments of the company, is now on his way to the Pacific coast to establish a fourth store there and to dispose of the balance of the stock to officers west of the Mississippi, to whom it is for the first time offered. Information as to the progress and plan of the company can be obtained from Mr. Springer, whose address can be obtained on application to the New York office.

First Sergt. Charles J. Katzenberger, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., was retired on Jan. 17, 1914, with what is claimed to be the longest military record in point of actual time served of any man in the U.S. Army. He has put in thirty full years and has had no double time credited to him because of foreign service. For twenty years he has been a cook in the Service. On every discharge his character bears the endorsement of "Excellent." As a token of the regard in which he is held his comrades presented him a gold watch and chain, with his name and date of retirement engraved on the case. At the time of his retirement Sergeant Katzenberger was on duty at Hudson, N.Y. He enlisted at Hudson, N.Y., Feb. 14, 1883, and was sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., where he was assigned to Troop I of the 1st Cavalry. From Jefferson Barracks he went to Halecks, Nev., with fifty other recruits, traveling fifty miles by wagon train, with the snow from six to ten feet deep. The half-century of miles was covered under these conditions in the remarkable time of sixteen hours. After a year at Halecks he was sent to San Francisco, and there he took part in the campaign against the Crow Indians at Fort Custer, Mont. His complete record of enlistments is as follows: Five years in Troop I, 1st Cavalry; five years in Battery A, 1st Artillery; two years in Battery K, 1st Artillery; three years in Battery I, 5th Artillery; three years in 54th Company, Coast Artillery Corps; six years in 123d Company, Coast Artillery Corps; one and a half years in the 27th Battery, Field Artillery; since June, 1909, he has served in the 100th Company, C.A.C.

Lieut. Col. Jerome A. Watrous, U.S.A., retired, had an interesting description in the Milwaukee Sentinel of Jan. 12 of a copy of the Pennsylvania "Packet," a newspaper published on July 8, 1776, only four days after the Declaration of Independence, which appeared in its columns. One item read thus: "The War Office calls upon all persons who know where flintstones can be secured to notify Congress." These stones were needed for the old flintlock muskets of the time, and Congress knew that without them successful war would be impossible. Colonel Watrous gives a good illustration of the unpreparedness of the North at the opening of the Civil War by citing the case of a Wisconsin regiment that was hurried to Washington the week after the battle of Bull Run, about one-quarter of them armed with Harper's Ferry flintlocks, the rest unarmed. He himself carried a flintlock on the march of his command through Baltimore. A New York letter dated July 4, 1776, noted an important arrival at that port as follows: "Last Saturday like a swarm of locusts from the bottomless pit a fleet of ships from Halifax having on board General Howe and troops sent by the tyrants of Great Britain. On Monday 1,000 of them landed on Long Island. On Tuesday forty-five of the ships came above the Narrows. General Mercer was sent to watch their movements." "Early in June, 1776," said the Packet, "Congress directed that the Militia in several counties of Pennsylvania be hurried to Trenton, N.J.; that they march by companies to the New Jersey camp." Colonel Watrous notes the contrast with to-day, when "troops if needed at Trenton would go in Pullman cars a mile a minute, a regiment to a train."

What is said to be the biggest find of Revolutionary relics in years was discovered in Philadelphia on Jan. 11 by workmen who unearthed an underground vault or dungeon in the rear of the house at No. 917 Locust street, on the site of what was the residence of General Bassett, provost marshal of Philadelphia during the British occupancy of the city from December, 1778, to June, 1779. He had charge of the policing of the city under the martial law declared by Lord Howe, commander-in-chief of the British army, and is said to have been a tyrant. The vault contained a mass of British

and Hessian uniforms, muskets, swords and other military paraphernalia. Apparently it was closed up by the British themselves and has remained sealed for 135 years. The relics are in a remarkable state of preservation and are declared by historians to be of immense historical value. Dr. John W. Jordan, secretary of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and Dr. John Bach McMaster, professor of history of the University of Pennsylvania, both authorities on the early history of the city, were interested in the find, and the former made arrangements to have part of the relics brought to the rooms of the Historical Society. Some had been distributed before their value was realized.

Lieut. Frank C. McCune, Inf., U.S.A., who has been on duty at the military prison, Alcatraz Island, Cal., is reported missing, and Chief of Police White, of San Francisco, has been asked to assist in the search for him. Lieutenant McCune left Alcatraz Island Jan. 16 and has not been heard from since. He apparently was in good spirits when he left the island Jan. 16. He is a native of Nebraska, and entered the Army as a private in the 2d Infantry May 2, 1898. He later served in the 14th Cavalry as a private and corporal, and was appointed a second lieutenant, 16th Infantry, Oct. 9, 1903. He was promoted first lieutenant, 11th Infantry, in September, 1910.

A very fine flight was made by Lieut. Walter R. Taliaferro, U.S.A., from the U.S. Army aviation camp at San Diego, Cal., on Jan. 20. He left the camp at 7:56 a.m. in a Curtiss Army plane and at an altitude of 5,000 feet flew north over Los Angeles, thence east and south to Elsinor, where he alighted for directions and fuel. He had been in the air without stopping for three hours and forty-five minutes and had covered more than 220 miles. He went on forty miles farther before stopping for the night. This is said to be a new record in cross-country Army flights. This flight was unusual in that it was made at an altitude safely beyond the reach of hostile bullets over country unknown to the flier and over a nearly circular course, which removed the possible advantage of a following wind.

Two thousand seven hundred dollars was the sum paid by George D. Smith for a copy of Clement's map of the battle of Lake George, made in 1756, from the collection of the late John Boyd Thacher.

## THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—Lindley M. Garrison.  
Assistant Secretary of War—Henry Breckinridge.  
Chief of Staff—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A.

S.O. JAN. 22, 1914, WAR DEPT.  
Major William Chamberlaine, C.A.C., will proceed to the following places for the purpose of consulting with military authorities of each state in regard to the installation of the Coast Artillery War Game for Coast Artillery reserves of the state and to giving such instruction as may be practicable to officers and enlisted men of the Coast Artillery of the state: Bangor, Portland, Boston, Providence and New York. Leave seven days to Major Wallace De Witt, M.C. Capt. Robert J. Maxey, 26th Inf., transferred to 18th Infantry. Brig. Gen. Thomas F. Davis, relieved from command of the 5th Brigade and assigned to command of 6th Brigade, to take effect Feb. 1, 1914, is relieved from station at Omaha and assigned to station at Fort D. A. Russell.

### ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate Jan. 15, 1914.  
Promotions in the Army.

Cavalry Arm.  
Lieut. Col. James B. Erwin, Cav., unassigned, to be colonel from Jan. 4, 1914, vice Gale, unassigned, retired Jan. 3, 1914. Major Godfrey H. Macdonald, 13th Cav., to be lieutenant colonel from Jan. 4, 1914, vice McDonald, 4th Cav., detailed as inspector general on that date.

Coast Artillery Corps.  
Second Lieut. Richard S. Dodson, C.A.C., to be first lieutenant from Dec. 30, 1913, vice Danielson, resigned Dec. 29, 1913.

Infantry Arm.  
Lieut. Col. Chase W. Kennedy, 16th Inf., to be colonel from Jan. 11, 1914, vice Bowen, 12th Inf., retired from active service Jan. 10, 1914.

Major Charles H. Muir, Inf., unassigned, to be lieutenant colonel from Jan. 11, 1914, vice Kennedy, promoted. Capt. Peter E. Marquart, 2d Inf., to be major from Dec. 23, 1913, vice Shattuck, 15th Inf., who died Dec. 22, 1913. Capt. William Brooke, 13th Inf., to be major from Jan. 11, 1914, vice Crawford, 20th Inf., detached from his proper command on that date.

First Lieut. Auswell E. Deitsch, 5th Inf., to be captain from Dec. 23, 1913, vice Marquart, 2d Inf., promoted. First Lieut. Joseph C. Kay, 2d Inf., to be captain from Dec. 24, 1913, vice Capt. David P. Cordray, 26th Inf., retired, Dec. 23, 1913.

First Lieut. Walter C. Jones, 10th Inf., to be captain from Jan. 11, 1914, vice Brooke, 30th Inf., promoted. Second Lieut. Ralph W. Dusenbury, 24th Inf., to be first lieutenant from Dec. 23, 1913, vice Deitsch, 5th Inf., promoted.

Second Lieut. Thomas C. Spencer, 1st Inf., to be first lieutenant from Dec. 24, 1913, vice Kay, promoted.

Second Lieut. Fauntley M. Miller, 15th Inf., to be first lieutenant from Jan. 11, 1914, vice Jones, 10th Inf., promoted.

Second Lieut. Ray C. Hill, 22d Inf., to be first lieutenant from Jan. 11, 1914, vice Hutchinson, 3d Inf., resigned Jan. 10, 1914.

Coast Artillery Corps.  
Russell Alger Osmun, of Michigan, late midshipman, U.S.N., to be second lieutenant in the Coast Artillery Corps, with rank from Jan. 10, 1914.

Nominations received by the Senate Jan. 17, 1914.

Promotions in the Army.

Medical Department.

Col. William C. Gorgas, M.C., to be Surgeon General, with the rank of brigadier general, for the period of four years beginning Jan. 16, 1914, with rank from that date, vice Torney, who died Dec. 27, 1913.

Appointments in the Army.

Medical Reserve Corps.

To be first lieutenants, with rank from Jan. 15, 1914: William G. Bissell, N.Y.; Herbert E. Brown, Texas; John G. Davis, Iowa; Henry S. Fruitright, N.Y.; Axel E. Hedback, Minn.; Iverson H. Jewell, Ark.; Harry C. Nichols, Neb.; Edwin J. Schisler, Mo.; Robert B. Underwood, Tenn.; Jesse LeV. Wagner, Pa.

### ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate Jan. 15, 1914.

Major Robert R. Raymond, a member of the California Débris Commission.

Promotions in the Army.

Infantry Arm.

Capt. Ralph H. Van Deman to be major.

First Lieut. Roscoe H. Hearn to be captain.  
Second Lieut. James H. Laubach to be first lieutenant.  
First Lieut. Morris M. Keck to be captain.  
Second Lieut. George R. Harrison to be first lieutenant.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate Jan. 15, 1914.

Promotions in the Army.

Coast Artillery Corps.

Second Lieut. Augustin M. Prentiss to be second lieutenant in the Coast Artillery Corps.

### MANUAL OF GUARD DUTY.

CHANGES NO. 4, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Washington, Dec. 13, 1913.

Paragraphs 188, 191 and 288, Manual of Guard Duty, are changed as follows:

188. Change the second section to read as follows:  
To the President and Vice President—"To the color," or "To the standard."

Change eighth, ninth and tenth sections to read as follows:  
To the members of the Cabinet, the Chief Justice, the President pro tempore of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, American or foreign ambassadors, and Governors within their respective states and territories—the same honors are paid as to the general, except that a foreign ambassador will be received with the national air of his country.

To the Assistant Secretary of War and to American or foreign envoys or ministers—the same honors as to the lieutenant general.

To officers of the Navy—the honors due their relative rank. To officers of Marines and Volunteers and Militia when in the service of the United States—the honors due to like grades in the Regular Service.

To officers of a foreign service—the honors due to their rank. (C.M.G.D., No. 4, Dec. 13, 1913.)

191. Add the words "and will make the prescribed salute," before the word "reporting." (C.M.G.D., No. 4, Dec. 13, 1913.)

288. First sentence, strike out the words "with no arms in hand, the salute will be made by uncovering," and change semicolon to period after the word "salute," in the second line. (C.M.G.D., No. 4, Dec. 13, 1913.)

By order of the Secretary of War:

LEONARD WOOD, Major Gen., Chief of Staff.

Official: GEO. ANDREWS, The Adjutant General.

G.O. —, Jan. —, 1914, WAR DEPARTMENT.

A candidate for admission to the U.S. Military Academy from a state, district or territory may be excused from the mental examination for admission upon one of the following conditions:

1. That he present a properly attested certificate that he is a regularly enrolled student in good standing without condition in any university, college or technological school accredited by the U.S. Military Academy, provided that the entrance requirements for the course he is pursuing in such institution include proficiency in the subjects of mathematics A-1 (algebra to quadratics), A-2 (algebra, quadratic and beyond), and C (plane geometry); English A (reading and practice), and B (study and practice), as outlined by the College Entrance Examination Board.

2. That he present a properly attested certificate of graduation from a preparatory school or public high school which is on the accredited list of one of the institutions referred to in Par. 1 of this order, provided that he is thus certified to have established proficiency in mathematics A-1, A-2 and C, and English A and B, as outlined by the College Entrance Examination Board.

3. That he present a properly attested certificate from the College Entrance Examination Board that he has passed fourteen units of its examinations, including mathematics A-1, A-2 and C, English A and B, and history A (ancient history) and D (American history and civil government).

By order of the Secretary of War:

LEONARD WOOD, Major Gen., Chief of Staff.

Official: George Andrews, The Adjutant General.

[Note.—G.O. 83 is the last of the series for 1913.]

G.O. 1, JAN. 10, 1914, WAR DEPT.

I. Clauses (6), (7) and (8) of section (5), Par. 28, G.O. 14, April 25, 1912, War Dept., are amended, so as to provide that graduates in the advanced course at the Coast Artillery School, graduates of the Army Staff College, and graduates of the Army War College shall be exempt from examination for promotion for a period of six years instead of for an unlimited period as now provided in said order. Officers who have been granted indefinite exemptions under previous orders, i.e., graduates of the Army Staff College and graduates of the Army War College, will be entitled to exemption for a period of six years from the date of this order.

A clause is added to the section specified to be known as clause (9) to read as follows:

(9) Officers detailed in the General Staff Corps are exempt in all subjects during detail and for four years from date of relief from detail in said corps.

II. Under the provisions of Par. 201, Army Regulations, the military reservation at Point Fermin, Cal., is named Fort MacArthur, in honor of Lieut. Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U.S. Army, who died Sept. 5, 1912.

By order of the Secretary of War:

LEONARD WOOD, Major Gen., Chief of Staff.

G.O. 2, JAN. 15, 1914, WAR DEPT.

I. In the interests of discipline and the service, a post commander should have full knowledge of all work within the limits of his jurisdiction, including work of construction incident to the upkeep of the post, and will have full disciplinary control and supervision over all commissioned, enlisted, and civilian personnel engaged on work within the limits of his jurisdiction or command while such personnel is within the limits of such jurisdiction or command. In all cases where the officer in charge of such work is subject to the orders of the post commander in connection with any other post duty, the post commander will have control and supervision of the said work to the same extent that he would have if the work were done by an officer of his staff. Such control and supervision, however, will not be construed as authorizing the post commander to change or modify the plans for construction work approved by the War Department or to revoke or modify instructions received from superior authority. Officers engaged in construction work of the type above referred to will keep the post commander fully informed as to the scope and progress of the work therein, and as to any modifications with regard to the same, whether directed by superior authority or recommended by himself.

The provisions of the preceding sentence shall not apply to the affairs of supply depots which may be located within the limits of military posts, excepting when specific authority to that end is granted.

The foregoing instructions will apply to Coast Artillery garrisons, substituting the words "coast defenses" for "posts."

II. Under the provisions of Sec. 3, Par. I, G.O. 39, War D., May 27, 1913, the following named officers are announced as having qualified as military aviators on the dates set after their names: First Lieut. Hollis Le R. Muller, C.A.C., Dec. 19, 1913; 2d Lieut. Robert H. Willis, Jr., 6th Inf., Dec. 26, 1913; 1st Lieut. Townsend F. Dodd, C.A.C., Dec. 30, 1913; 2d Lieut. Fred Seydel, C.A.C., Dec. 31, 1913.

By order of the Secretary of War:

LEONARD WOOD, Major Gen., Chief of Staff.

BULLETIN 36, DEC. 4, 1913, WAR DEPT.

Publishes tables giving the results of the National Matches held at Camp Perry, Ohio, Aug. 25-29, 1913, which we have heretofore published.

BULLETIN 38, DEC. 19, 1913, WAR DEPT.

Publishes a digest of opinions of the Judge Advocate General of the Army for the month of November, 1913, including some opinions for the month of October, 1913, of the Comptroller of the Treasury, and a decision of a court.

CIRCULAR 14, DEC. 9, 1913, WAR DEPT.

Announces the reappointment of Col. Wilder S. Metcalf, Organized Militia of Kansas, as a member of the National Militia Board constituted by War Department Orders of May 29, 1908.



## ORDERS, JAN. 17, 1914, WAR DEPARTMENT.

This order, which is signed by Secretary of War Garrison, calls the attention of chiefs of bureaus and offices of the War Department and all others concerned to Sec. 4 of the Act of June 22, 1906, passed for the purpose of correcting the practice of sending in supplemental estimates after Oct. 15, the date fixed for the transmission to Congress of the regular annual estimates.

## G.O. 1, HDQRS. PACIFIC COAST ARTILLERY DIST.

Under the provisions of G.O. 80, War D., Dec. 20, 1913, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Pacific Coast Artillery District.

JOHN P. WISSER, Brigadier General, U.S.A.

## G.O. 2, JAN. 15, 1914, EASTERN DEPT.

I. A report will be made without delay by post commanders to the department commander giving the names of all officers at their stations who are not eligible for detached service, and whenever changes occur in the eligibility status of officers for such service a notification of that fact will be sent at once to these headquarters. This will also apply to officers joining.

II. Requisitions will not be submitted for reserve signal corps unit equipment to be held by post supply officers under the provisions of G.O. 43, War Dept., 1913. Until funds are available from which to provide post supply officers with such material, organization commanders will maintain their signal corps unit equipment by requisitions (Form 64, Signal Corps) submitted to these headquarters. Such requisitions will contain information as to the disposition made of the articles of the unit equipment it is necessary to replace. The present organization equipment of signal corps field glasses, if not of the type indicated by the unit equipment manual as the type prescribed for the unit equipment of the organization concerned, will be continued in service as part of the unit equipment until they are unserviceable.

By command of Major General Barry:

W. G. HAAS, Lieut. Col., G.S., C. of S.

[Note.—G.O. 2 is the last of the series of 1913.]

## G.O. 1, JAN. 7, 1914, DIST. OF PORTO RICO.

To enable him to comply with the requirements of Par. 35, S.O. 296, series of 1913, War Dept., the undersigned hereby relinquishes command of the District of Porto Rico.

L. M. KOEHLER, Major, 15th U.S. Cav.

## G.O. 54, DEC. 11, 1913, PHILIPPINE DEPARTMENT.

In compliance with telegraphic instructions from the War Department dated Dec. 10, 1913, Brig. Gen. Eli D. Hoyle, U.S.A., is assigned to the command of the District of Luzon.

By command of Major General Bell:

H. C. BENSON, Lieut. Col., Gen. Staff, Chief of Staff.

## G.O. 55, DEC. 12, 1913, PHILIPPINE DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Col. George W. McIver, adjutant general, in addition to his other duties, is appointed inspector of small-arms practice these headquarters, vice Major James T. Dean, adjutant general, hereby relieved.

By command of Major General Bell:

H. C. BENSON, Lieut. Col., Gen. Staff, Chief of Staff.

## G.O. 56, DEC. 15, 1913, PHILIPPINE DEPARTMENT.

Pending instructions from the War Department the undersigned hereby assumes command of the District of Mindanao.

J. F. BELL, Major General, U.S.A.

## G.O. 6, DEC. 11, 1913, DISTRICT OF LUZON.

I.—In compliance with telegraphic instructions from the War Department dated Dec. 10, 1913, and G.O. 54, Headquarters Philippine Department, Dec. 11, 1913, the undersigned assumes command of the District of Luzon.

II.—First Lieut. James A. Shannon, 7th Cav., is announced as aide-de-camp.

ELI D. HOYLE, Brigadier General, U.S.A.

## G.O. 7, DEC. 13, 1913, DISTRICT OF LUZON.

I.—Lieut. Col. George W. McIver, A.G., having reported, is announced as District Adjutant, with station in Manila, during the temporary absence of Major Frank L. Winn, Adjutant General.

II.—Lieut. Col. William H. Allaire, 8th Inf., is relieved from duty as Acting District Adjutant.

## GENERAL OFFICERS.

Major Gen. William H. Carter is relieved from the command of the 2d Division, to take effect Feb. 1, 1914, and will then return to Chicago, Ill., and resume command of the Central Department. (Jan. 17, War D.)

## QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

## MAJOR GEN. J. B. ALESHIRE, CHIEF OF CORPS.

Leave twenty-one days, effective about Jan. 10, 1914, to Major Harry E. Wilkins, Q.M.C. (Jan. 7, 2d Div.)

Capt. William E. Hunt, Q.M.C., in addition to his other duties will assume charge of construction work at Fort Bliss, Texas, relieving Capt. Arthur P. Watts, Q.M.C., of that duty. (Jan. 21, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Lucius W. Beardslee, Q.M.C., upon arrival at Seattle, Wash., will be sent to Fort Worden, Wash., for duty. (Jan. 15, War D.)

So much of Par. 15, S.O. 256, War D., Nov. 1, 1913, as relates to Q.M. Sergt. Charles W. Fyfe, Q.M.C., is revoked. (Jan. 15, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Adolph H. Schneider, Q.M.C., Philippine Islands, will be directed to report by letter to the commanding general, Philippine Department, for duty. (Jan. 19, War D.)

Par. 15, S.O. 5, War D., Jan. 7, 1914, relating to Q.M. Sergt. George W. P. Sturley, Q.M.C., is revoked. (Jan. 17, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Jet Grigsby, Q.M.C., now at the recruit depot, Fort McDowell, Cal., will be sent to Presidio of Monterey, Cal., to relieve Q.M. Sergt. William H. Faringhy, Q.M.C., who will be sent to Fort Bayard, N.M., for duty. (Jan. 17, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Arthur L. Koch, Q.M.C., now at the recruit depot, Fort McDowell, Cal., will be sent to Benicia Arsenal, Cal., for duty. (Jan. 17, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. William Martin, Q.M.C., upon relief from duty on the Army transport Dix by Q.M. Sergt. George Bray, Q.M.C., will be sent to Fort Worden, Wash., for duty. (Jan. 17, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Ephraim C. Phillips, Q.M.C., now at Oneida, Tenn., upon expiration of furlough will be sent to Fort Lawton, Wash., for duty. (Jan. 21, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Jonas J. Rackley, Q.M.C., Baltimore, Md., having expressed a desire to relinquish the unexpired portion of his furlough will report to the C.O., Fort Howard, Md., for temporary duty. (Jan. 21, War D.)

## MEDICAL CORPS.

Leave four months, about April 15, 1914, to Major Charles A. Ragan, M.C. (Jan. 14, E.D.)

The leave granted Capt. Philip W. Huntington, M.C., is extended one month. (Jan. 17, War D.)

Leave three months, effective about April 1, 1914, to apply for an extension of one month, to Capt. Harry S. Purnell, M.C. (Jan. 19, E.D.)

## HOSPITAL CORPS.

Sergt. 1st Class Frederick J. Heazlit and Sergt. August H. Waitz, H.C., now at the recruit depot, Fort McDowell, Cal., will be sent to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for duty. (Jan. 16, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Benjamin F. Nudd, H.C., Fort Riley, Kas., will be sent to Texas City, Texas, for duty with the 27th Infantry and to relieve Sergt. 1st Class Burton Hardenbrook, H.C. Sergeant 1st Class Hardenbrook upon relief will be sent to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for duty. (Jan. 21, War D.)

## CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

## BRIG. GEN. DAN C. KINGMAN, C.E.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Oscar N. Sohlberg, C.E., is extended fifteen days. (Jan. 10, 2d Div.)

The leave granted Capt. Arthur Williams, C.E., is extended fifteen days. (Jan. 12, 2d Div.)

## ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

## BRIG. GEN. W. CROZIER, C.O.

Ord. Sergt. Edward Lacey, Fort Monroe, Va., will be relieved from duty at that post and directed to report about Feb. 15, 1914, to Capt. James B. Dillard, O.D., Newport

News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company, Newport News, Va., for duty. (Jan. 17, War D.)

## SIGNAL CORPS.

## BRIG. GEN. G. P. SCRIVEN, C.S.O.

Col. William A. Glassford, S.C., from duty in the Philippine Department, about April 1, 1914, to United States for further orders. (Jan. 16, War D.)

Capt. Charles de F. Chandler, S.C., upon the relief of Col. William A. Glassford, S.C., from duty in the Philippine Islands will report to the commanding general, Philippine Department, for duty as acting department signal officer. (Jan. 16, War D.)

First Class Sergt. Albert Zierman, Telephone and Telegraph Detachment, Co. M, Signal Corps, Fort Shafter, H.T., will proceed to Honolulu, reporting on arrival to the department adjutant for duty as Signal Corps storekeeper. (Dec. 22, Hawaiian D.)

Par. 9, S.O. 4, War D., Jan. 6, 1914, relating to 1st Class Sergt. Harry V. MacKnight, S.C., is revoked. (Jan. 21, War D.)

First Class Sergt. Harry V. MacKnight, S.C., Fort McDowell, Cal., will be sent to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for duty with Field Co. A, Signal Corps. (Jan. 21, War D.)

The following promotions, appointments and reductions in the Signal Corps are announced:

To be master signal electricians: First Class Sergts. Burt E. Crabo, to date Dec. 19, 1913, and George B. Smith, to date Jan. 1, 1914.

To be first class sergeants: Sergts. Otto Heinz and Clyde B. Williams, to date Dec. 19, 1913, and Chester O. Bergath, to date Jan. 1, 1914.

To be sergeants: Corpals. James T. O'Kelley, to date Dec. 11, 1913; Oliver C. Berry, to date Dec. 15, 1913; Harry M. Smith, to date Dec. 22, 1913; John Huninghake, to date Dec. 25, 1913; James W. Kennedy, John D. Johnston and William A. Cornelius, to date Jan. 1, 1914; Albert B. Busch, to date Jan. 3, 1914; Joe Moraske, to date Jan. 7, 1914, and Cook Monroe J. Horn, to date Jan. 3, 1914.

## CAVALRY.

## 2D CAVALRY.—COL. F. WEST.

Leave two months, effective about Jan. 20, 1914, to 1st Lieut. Frank M. Andrews, 2d Cav. (Jan. 16, E.D.)

## 3D CAVALRY.—COL. A. P. BLOCKSON.

So much of Par. 2, S.O. 11, Jan. 14, 1914, War D., as relates to Capt. Julius T. Conrad, 3d Cav., is revoked. (Jan. 21, War D.)

Second Lieut. Hayden W. Wagner, 3d Cav., Fort Riley, Kas., will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and report in person to the president of the Cavalry examining board for examination for promotion. (Jan. 2, C.D.)

## 6TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. M. O'CONNOR.

The leave granted Lieut. Col. Thomas B. Dugan, 6th Cav., is extended fifteen days. (Jan. 9, 2d Div.)

Major John P. Ryan, 6th Cav., will report in person to Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, U.S.A., president of an Army retiring board at Washington, D.C., for examination by the board. (Jan. 17, War D.)

## 9TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. F. GUILFOYLE.

Sick leave one month to Capt. Rush S. Wells, 9th Cav., upon his relief from treatment at the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark. (Jan. 16, War D.)

First Sergt. John A. Jones, Troop I, 9th Cav., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Jan. 17, War D.)

## 10TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. C. GRESHAM.

Leave one month to Lieut. Col. Charles H. Grierson, 10th Cav. (Jan. 15, War D.)

Leave ten days, upon his relief from duty at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., is granted 1st Lieut. Henry S. Terrell, 10th Cav. (Jan. 19, War D.)

## 12TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. H. MURRAY.

COL. H. G. SICKEL, ATTACHED.

The leave granted Capt. Daniel H. Gienty, 12th Cav., is further extended one month, under exceptional circumstances. (Jan. 7, C.D.)

First Lieut. Douglas H. Jacobs, 12th Cav., will proceed to the places hereinafter specified, making the annual inspection of organizations of the Militia of Wyoming: Cheyenne (starting point), Laramie, Burns, Cheyenne, Wheatland, Douglas, Lander, Thermopolis, Basin, Powell, Cody, Sheridan and Newcastle. (Jan. 6, C.D.)

## 14TH CAVALRY.—COL. F. W. SIBLEY.

Capt. Morton C. Mumma, 14th Cav., is transferred to the 8th Cavalry, to take effect April 1, 1914. He will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., at such time as will enable him to sail on the transport to leave that place about April 5, 1914, for Manila to join regiment. (Jan. 21, War D.)

## FIELD ARTILLERY.

## 3D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. C. G. TREAT.

Leave one month to Lieut. Col. T. Bentley Mott, 3d Field Art. (Jan. 17, War D.)

Sergt. John Nuckel, Battery E, 3d Field Art., Fort Myer, Va., is detailed to duty in connection with the Militia of Pennsylvania and will be sent to Harrisburg. (Jan. 20, War D.)

## 4TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. L. G. BERRY.

First Lieut. William McCleave, 4th Field Art., having returned to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., will join his regiment at Texas City, Texas. (Jan. 5, C.D.)

## 6TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. E. A. MILLAR.

First Lieut. James P. Marley, 6th Field Art., will proceed to the places hereinafter specified, making the annual inspection of organizations of Missouri Militia: Kansas City (starting point), Independence, Odessa, St. Joseph, Tarkio, Maryville, Chillicothe, Trenton, Unionville, Kirksville, Moberly, Hannibal and St. Louis. (Jan. 5, C.D.)

Second Lieut. Pollett Bradley, 6th Field Art., Fort Riley, Kas., will proceed at the proper time to Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., reporting Jan. 26, 1914, for the purpose of taking the examination for detail in the Ordnance Department. (Jan. 5, C.D.)

## PROMOTIONS.

The following promotions of officers of the Field Artillery arm are announced:

First Lieut. Henry S. Kilbourne, Jr., 4th Field Art., promoted to captain, rank Nov. 22, 1913, assigned to 4th Field Art.

Second Lieut. Albert K. C. Palmer, 6th Field Art., promoted to first lieutenant, rank Nov. 22, 1913, assigned to 1st Field Art.

Captain Kilbourne will join battery to which assigned. Lieutenant Palmer will remain on his present duties. (Jan. 17, War D.)

## COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

## BRIG. GEN. E. M. WEAVER, CHIEF OF COAST ART.

Leave three months, upon his arrival in United States, to Capt. Samuel M. English, C.A.C. (Jan. 15, War D.)

First Lieut. William W. Hicks, C.A.C., relieved from assignment to 165th Company and placed on unassigned list. (Jan. 15, War D.)

Each of the following officers of the Coast Artillery Corps is assigned to the company indicated after his name: Capt. Carr W. Waller to the 55th Co., and Capt. David McC. McKell to the 153d Co. (Jan. 15, War D.)

The resignation of Chaplain Ruter V. Springer, C.A.C., of his commission as an officer of the Army has been accepted, to take effect Jan. 21, 1914. (Jan. 19, War D.)

So much of Par. 5, S.O. 289, Dec. 11, 1913, War D., as relates to Col. Harry L. Hawthorne, C.A.C., is revoked. (Jan. 16, War D.)

Leave ten days, upon his relief from duty at Fort Logan, Colo., to Lieut. Col. Wilmet E. Ellis, C.A.C. (Jan. 16, War D.)

Par. 5, S.O. 289, Dec. 11, 1913; Par. 6 of the same order as amended by Par. 33, S.O. 8, Jan. 10, 1914; and Par. 6, S.O. 300, Dec. 24, 1913, War D., detailing certain officers of the Coast Artillery Corps to take a course in the Coast Artillery war game at the Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., are revoked. (Jan. 19, War D.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Karl F. Baldwin, C.A.C., is extended to and including April 5, 1914. (Jan. 16, War D.)

Under exceptional circumstances, leave one month and

twenty-three days, on arrival at San Francisco, Cal., of the February transport, is granted 2d Lieut. Daniel N. Swan, jr., C.A.C., Fort Armstrong, H.T. (Dec. 19, Hawaiian D.)

Under exceptional circumstances, leave two months and twenty-four days, upon arrival at San Francisco, Cal., of the January transport, is granted 1st Lieut. Harold Geiger, C.A.C., Fort Kamehameha, H.T. (Dec. 26, Hawaiian D.)

Capt. Arthur L. Fuller, C.A.C., is relieved from assignment to the 89th Company and placed on the unassigned list. (Jan. 20, War D.)

Second Lieut. Lawrence A. McLaughlin, C.A.C., is detailed as a member of the board of officers appointed in Par. 31, S.O. 3, War D., Jan. 5, 1914, at Fort Dade, Fla., vice 2d Lieut. Willard K. Richards, C.A.C., relieved. (Jan. 20, War D.)

Leave ten days to 2d Lieut. S. B. Lane, C.A.C. (Jan. 16, E.D.)

Leave ten days, effective upon relief from Fort Morgan, Ala., to Capt. William R. Doores, C.A.C. (Jan. 14, E.D.)

The leave for one month granted 2d Lieut. George W. Easterday, C.A.C., is extended fifteen days. (Jan. 19, E.D.)

The following transfers of officers of the Coast Artillery Corps are ordered:

Capt. Edmund T. Weisel from the 141st Company to 9th.

Capt. Carl E. Wiggins from the 9th Company to 141st.

Captain Weisel will join the company to which he is transferred upon the expiration of his present leave. Captain Wiggins will join the company to which he is transferred. (Jan. 21, War D.)

First Sergt. William W. Blood, 3d Co., C.A.C., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Jan. 16, War D.)

Engr. Orlando S. Romans, C.A.C., Fort Screven, Ga., will be sent to Fort Caswell, N.C., for duty. (Jan. 16, War D.)

Master Gunner John Healy, jr., C.A.C., Fort Barry, Cal., will be sent to Key West Barracks, Fla., for duty. (Jan. 20, War D.)

Master Gunner Frederick Evans, C.A.C., now at Fort Du Pont, Del., is assigned to duty at that post. (Jan. 20, War D.)

Master Gunner Paul D. Miller, C.A.C., now at Fort Monroe, Va., is transferred to the Coast Artillery School Detachment, that post. (Jan. 21, War D.)

## INFANTRY.

## 6TH INFANTRY.—COL. L. FEBIGER.

Second Lieut. Thomas S. Bowen, 6th Inf., is detailed for aviation duty with the Signal Corps. He will proceed to San Diego, Cal., for duty. (Jan. 16, War D.)

Capt. Charles M. Gordon, jr., 6th Inf., from station at Nevada, Mo., to California, Mo., in connection with his duties as inspector-instructor, Militia of Missouri. (Jan. 16, War D.)

Capt. Charles M. Gordon, jr., 6th Inf., will proceed to the places hereinafter specified for the purpose of making the annual inspection of organizations of Missouri Militia: Nevada (starting point), Butler, Nevada, Lamar, Carthage, Webb City, Joplin, Neosho, Pierce City, Monett, Springfield, West Plains, Poplar Bluff, Sikeston, Caruthersville, Lutesville, Fredricktown, Jefferson City, Boonville, Sedalia, Cole Camp, Warrensburg and Nevada. (Jan. 5, C.D.)

## 7TH INFANTRY.—COL. D. CORNMANN.

The leave granted Capt. Alexander T. Owenshine, 7th Inf., is extended fifteen days. (Jan. 8, 2d Div.)

## 11TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. PICKERING.

Capt. Philip Powers, 11th Inf., will proceed to Hot Springs, Ark., Army and Navy General Hospital, for treatment. (Jan. 21, War D.)

## 12TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. M. BLATCHFORD.

Capt. Henry F. McFeely, 12th Inf., having been found by an Army retiring board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement, under the provisions of Sec. 1251, R.S., is announced. He will proceed to his home. (Jan. 16, War D.)

Regimental Sergt. Major Henry F. Clark, 12th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Jan. 16, War D.)

The leave for one month granted Capt. Lawrence S. Carson, 12th Cav., is extended one month and ten days. (Jan. 5, C.D.)

## 14TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. H. WILSON.

Capt. Edwin S. Hartshorn, 14th Inf., is transferred to the 3d Infantry. He will be assigned to a company by his regimental commander. (Jan. 15, War D.)

## 15TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. C. F. TILLSON.

Par. 23, S.O. 2, War D., Jan. 3, 1914, relating to 1st Sergt. Jacob Schuetz, Co. F, 15th Inf., is revoked. (Jan. 17, War D.)

## 18TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. S. ROGERS.

Leave twenty days to Capt. Duncan K. Major, jr., 18th Inf. (Jan. 7, 2d Div.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. John F. Landis, 18th Inf., is extended fifteen days. (Jan. 15, 2d Div.)

## 19TH INFANTRY.—COL. M. F. WALTZ.

Leave fourteen days to Capt. Albert S. Williams, 19th Inf. (Jan. 7, 2d Div.)

Leave one month, effective about Jan. 12, 1914, is granted 1st Lieut. John S. Davis, 19th Inf. (Jan. 6, 2d Div.)

## 20TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. H. R. LOUGHBOROUGH.

First Lieut. William E. Wallace, 20th Inf., is detailed with Militia of Utah, Feb. 1, 1914, and will proceed on that date to Salt Lake City, Utah. (Jan. 19, War D.)

## 22D INFANTRY.—COL. D. A. FREDERICK.

The name of 1st Lieut. Frederic C. Test, 22d Inf., is placed on the list of detached officers, Jan. 18, 1914, and the name of 1st Lieut. La Vergne L. Gregg, Inf., is removed therefrom, Jan. 17, 1914. (Jan. 17, War D.)

Leave one month, upon his arrival in the United States, to 1st Lieut. Owen S. Albright, 22d Inf. (Jan. 20, War D.)

Second Lieut. Carl A. Baehr, 22d Inf., now on leave, will proceed at the proper time to Springfield Army, Mass., and report about Jan. 26, 1914, for purpose of taking examination for detail in the Ordnance Department. (Jan. 16, War D.)

## 23D INFANTRY.—COL. E. F. GLENN.

Major William Weigel, 23d Inf., is detailed as inspector-instructor with the Militia of New York. He will proceed to New York city and take station. (Jan. 20, War D.)

Capt. Harrison J. Price, 23d Inf., will proceed to the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., for treatment. (Jan. 21, War D.)

## 25TH INFANTRY.—COL. L. W. V. KENNON.

Under exceptional circumstances, leave one month



Second Lieut. Paul A. Larned, 5th Inf., promoted to first lieutenant, rank Dec. 6, 1913, unassigned.

Each of the officers who is unassigned will remain on his present duty.

Major Howard will join the regiment to which he is assigned upon the expiration of his present leave.

Captain Patterson and Lieutenants Scofield, Buttler and Lewis will each be assigned to a company by his regimental commander, and Captain Patterson and Lieutenant Scofield will join the companies to which they may be assigned. Lieutenants Buttler and Lewis will join the companies to which they may be assigned upon the expiration of their present leaves. (Jan. 21, War D.)

#### PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

Leave until June 1, 1914, to Capt. Frank L. Pyle, P.S. (Jan. 17, War D.)

Capt. Frank L. Pyle, P.S., from further duty in Washington and will proceed to San Francisco in time to take the transport sailing for the Philippine Islands about June 5, 1914. (Jan. 17, War D.)

#### TRANSFERS.

First Lieut. Howard C. Tatum, 13th Cav., is transferred at his own request to the 15th Cavalry, and will be assigned to a troop by his regimental commander and join troop to which assigned. (Jan. 17, War D.)

#### EXAMINATIONS FOR COMMISSIONS.

The following enlisted men are designated to appear before the board of officers appointed to meet at Fort Riley, Kas., for examination with a view to determine their eligibility for the final competitive examination for appointment to the grade of second lieutenant: Corpl. John H. George, Battery D, 6th Field Art., Corpl. Louis C. Werner, Battery E, 6th Field Art., and Pvt. Karol B. Kozlowski, Troop B, 5th Cav. (Jan. 9, C.D.)

#### EXAMINATIONS FOR RETIREMENT.

Each of the following officers will proceed to Fort Bliss, Texas, and report in person to Col. Joseph Garrard, 15th Cav., president of an Army retiring board at that place, at such time as he may designate for examination by the board: Lieut. Col. Jacob F. Kreps, Infantry, Capt. A. La Rue Christie, 22d Inf., and Capt. Benjamin J. Tillman, 27th Inf. (Jan. 20, War D.)

#### BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers to consist of Capt. Henry W. Butner, 6th Field Art., Capt. Ralph S. Granger, 6th Field Art., Capt. Addison D. Davis, M.C., 1st Lieut. John C. Maul, 6th Field Art., and 1st Lieut. Ernest C. McCulloch, M.C., is appointed to meet at Fort Riley, Kas., Jan. 19, 1914, for the preliminary examination of enlisted men of the mobile Army to determine their eligibility for the final competitive examination for appointment to the grade of second lieutenant. (Jan. 9, C.D.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for the examination of officers of Cavalry to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail: Capt. Lewis Loerster, 5th Cav., Capt. James C. Magee, M.C., Capt. Thomas D. Woodson, M.C., 1st Lieut. Eugene J. Ely, 5th Cav., and 1st Lieut. Thomas H. Cunningham, 5th Cav. (Jan. 22, C.D.)

A board of officers to consist of Major Carroll D. Buck, M.C., Capt. Fred H. Gallup, 3d Field Art., Capt. Edward A. Sturges, 5th Cav., 1st Lieut. Charles C. Hilman, M.C., and 2d Lieut. Louis A. Craig, 5th Cav., is appointed to meet at Fort Myer, Va., Jan. 27, 1914, for the purpose of conducting the examination of applicants for commissions in volunteer forces to determine their qualifications for the command of troops in such forces. (Jan. 17, War D.)

An Army retiring board is appointed to meet at Fort Bliss, Texas, from time to time at the call of the president of the board, for the examination of officers. Detail for the board: Members, Col. Joseph Garrard, 15th Cav., Col. Robert D. Read, unassigned, attached to 15th Cav., Major Clarence J. Manly, M.C., Major P. D. Lockridge, 13th Cav., and Major Wilson T. Davidson, M.C.; recorder, 1st Lieut. Bertram P. Johnson, 20th Inf. (Jan. 20, War D.)

A board of officers to consist of Major Benjamin J. Edgar, jr., M.C., Major Frank H. Albright, Capt. Edward R. Stone, Capt. George A. Herbst, 14th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Lewis A. Lavanture, M.C., is appointed to meet at Fort George Wright, Wash., Feb. 3, 1914, for the purpose of conducting the examination of applicants for commissions in volunteer forces. (Jan. 20, War D.)

#### UNITED STATES ARMY TRANSPORT SERVICE.

##### Outgoing.

Schedule to July 1, 1914.

Transport	Leave S.F.	Arrive Honolulu about	Arrive Guam about	Arrive Manila about	Lay days at Manila
Logan	Jan. 5	Jan. 13	Jan. 26	Feb. 1	14
Sherman	Feb. 5	Feb. 13	Feb. 26	Mar. 3	12
Thomas	Mar. 5	Mar. 13	Mar. 26	Apr. 1	14
Sheridan	Apr. 6	Apr. 14	Apr. 27	May 2	13
Sherman	May 5	May 13	May 26	June 1	14
Thomas	June 5	June 13	June 26	July 2	13

##### Incoming.

Schedule to July 11, 1914.

Transport	Leave Manila	Arrive Nagasaki about	Arrive Honolulu about	Arrive S.F. about	Lay days at S.F.
Thomas	Jan. 15	Jan. 20	Feb. 4	Feb. 11	22
Logan	Feb. 15	Feb. 20	Mar. 5	Mar. 13	22
Sherman	Mar. 15	Mar. 20	Apr. 4	Apr. 12	24
Thomas	Apr. 15	Apr. 20	May 4	May 12	24
Sheridan	May 15	May 20	June 3	June 11	24
Sherman	June 15	June 20	July 3	July 11	23

Offices and Docks: Laguna street wharf, San Francisco, Cal.

#### ARMY TRANSPORTS.

BUFORD—At San Francisco, Cal.  
CROOK—At San Francisco, Cal.  
DIX—Left Manila, P.I., for Seattle, Wash., Dec. 8; left Honolulu Jan. 14.  
KILPATRICK—Leaves New York for Galveston, Texas, Jan. 26.  
LISCUM—At Manila.  
LOGAN—Left San Francisco, Cal., for Philippine Islands Jan. 5, 1914; left Honolulu Jan. 14.  
MCLELLAN—At Galveston, Texas.  
MEADE—At Galveston, Texas.  
MERRITT—At Manila.  
SHERIDAN—At San Francisco, Cal.  
SHERMAN—At San Francisco, Cal.  
SUMNER—At Galveston, Texas.  
THOMAS—Left Manila, P.I., for San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 15; left Nagasaki, Japan, Jan. 21.  
WARREN—At Manila.  
WRIGHT—At Manila.

#### CABLE BOATS.

BURNSIDE—1st Lieut. Clark Lynn, Signal Corps, commanding. At Seattle, Wash.  
JOSEPH HENRY—Lieut. K. Truesdell, Signal Corps. At New York.

#### MINE PLANTERS.

COLONEL GEORGE ARMISTEAD—Capt. H. C. Merriam, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 60th Co., C.A.C. At San Francisco, Cal.  
MAJOR SAMUEL RINGGOLD—1st Lieut. Henning F. Colley, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 150th Co., C.A.C. At Fort Worden, Wash.  
GENERAL HENRY J. HUNT—1st Lieut. John K. Jemison, C.A.C., commanding. At Fort Mills, Manila, P.I. First Lieut. John R. Ellis will command about Feb. 15, 1914.  
GENERAL HENRY KNOX—Capt. J. Prentice, C.A.C., commanding. At Fort Wint, P.I. First Lieut. Peter H. Ottosen ordered to command about Feb. 15, 1914.  
GENERAL ROYAL T. FRANK—1st Lieut. Albert H. Barkley, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 136th Co., C.A.C. At Fort St. Philip, La.  
GENERAL SAMUEL M. MILLS—1st Lieut. C. R. Snow, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 58th and 169th Cos., C.A.C. At Fort Moultrie, S.C.  
GENERAL EDWARD O. C. ORD—1st Lieut. William P. Wilson, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 132d Co., C.A.C. At Fort Screven, Ga.  
GENERAL J. M. SCHOFIELD—1st Lieut. William W. Hicks, C.A.C., commanding. At Fort Barrancas, Fla.

#### MANILA NOTES.

Manila, P.I., Dec. 15, 1913.

Five British warships arrived in the bay Friday from Borneo, en route to Hong Kong. Several receptions have been given at the Manila Hotel and the Army and Navy Club for the officers, and the men have also been entertained and have played several games of football with teams here.

Capt. C. L. Pitney, P.S., in the Department Hospital for some time, recovering from an operation for appendicitis performed in Palawan by a Filipino surgeon with very crude tools, is convalescing nicely. Capt. C. L. Stone, P.S., acting governor of Mindoro, is in the city for a visit and to attend to business matters.

The Army transport Dix sailed Dec. 8 for Moji, Japan, to load coal for the Quartermaster Corps in Honolulu. From Honolulu the vessel will proceed to Seattle. The transport Warren will sail for Chinwangtao, China, Dec. 20, taking supplies for the China Expedition and a large number of passengers who hope to feel the rigors of winter before returning. It is expected the vessel will also call at Shanghai, Port Arthur and Nagasaki.

Col. William C. Rivers arrived in Manila from Baguio Monday to take up the duties of Director of Constabulary, relieving Col. J. G. Harbord, who departs for the States on the transport today. Colonel Rivers will serve as director until April 1, when Major Herman Hall, at present A.D.C. to the Governor General, will take charge.

A bill to create a military academy in the Philippine Islands has been introduced in the Assembly and is meeting with much favor among the residents of the islands.

Capt. Edward T. Weisel, C.A.C., has secured leave for three months upon his relief from duty in the Philippines in January, and will tour Asia, Africa and Europe before returning to the United States. The last of the three receptions given by Gen. and Mrs. Bell this season was given Tuesday evening at the residence of the commanding general and his wife. The grounds were lighted with rows of Japanese lanterns, in which burned incandescent lamps, and the house was decorated with palms and flowers of many kinds. Gen. and Mrs. Bell received, the introductions being made by Capt. Charles H. Bridges, A.D.C. The 8th Infantry band played for the reception and for the dancing which followed. The enjoyable function was well attended by many from Manila and Fort William McKinley and from adjacent posts, while the Navy and Marine Corps were well represented.

Kenneth S. Perkins, 2d F.A., has secured permission to return to the United States via the Suez. Lieut. William N. Haskell, 7th Cav., met with another accident at Fort William McKinley Wednesday, when the horses hitched to a spring wagon in which he was riding took fright and ran away. Lieutenant Haskell jumped out of the wagon and landed on his knee. He was taken to the post hospital, where his knee was dressed, and he has been confined to his quarters.

The ships of the Asiatic Fleet, under Admiral Nicholson, returned from the target grounds off Olongapo, Tuesday.

The polo tournament which has been in progress for some time at Forbes Field, Pasay, came to an end Wednesday when the 7th Cavalry team won. At the close of the game General Bell introduced the players to Governor General and Mrs. Harrison, and Mrs. Harrison presented the prizes, the crowd giving three cheers for the wife of the Governor General.

A swarm of locusts, said to cover an area of fourteen square miles, swept over Manila Friday, filling the air with the buzzing of their wings and exciting the appetites of the natives.

The Philippine branch of the Army Relief Society meet at the home of Mrs. Bell to-day for annual election of officers and to discuss matters relative to entertainments.

Forty-seven members of the Columbia Park Boys' Club of San Francisco, under management of Major S. S. Peixotto, of the California National Guard, are expected in Manila in the near future. They are making a tour of the world and after leaving Manila will go to the China coast, Japan and Honolulu before returning to San Francisco. The club is composed of musicians and athletes, and they are paying their way by giving musical entertainments and athletic exhibitions. The Merchants' Association and the Y.M.C.A. will assist in entertaining them while in Manila.

Capt. Charles B. Clark, 15th Inf., will sail for China on the Warren Dec. 20. A delightful reception was given at Schofield Hall, Fort William McKinley, Wednesday evening, in honor of the officers and ladies of the Asiatic Fleet. Col. and Mrs. Hunter and Admiral Nicholson, with several other officers and ladies, were in the receiving line and welcomed the guests. The hall was packed and a dance and supper followed the reception. Mrs. Donaldson and her daughter, from Camp Stotsenburg, have been in town for the week. Miss Donaldson is the guest of Col. and Mrs. Hunter at Fort William McKinley, and her mother was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Chamberlain until Wednesday, when she became the guest of Major and Mrs. Traub. Lieut. and Mrs. Shannon entertained Lieut. and Mrs. Brown, Lieut. and Mrs. Lahm, Mrs. Donaldson, Miss Fletcher and General Hoyle at dinner Monday.

Major and Mrs. Frier and their dinner guests attended the reception given by Gen. and Mrs. Bell on Tuesday evening. That evening Col. and Mrs. McCormick had as dinner guests Col. and Mrs. Sands and Major Tompkins. Med. Insp. and Mrs. Crandall, of the Canacosa hospital, in Cavite, were house guests of Col. and Mrs. Doyen early this week. Lieut. and Mrs. Chamberlain gave a dinner Tuesday for Col. and Mrs. Ruggles, Major and Mrs. Traub, Lieut. and Mrs. Shannon, Mrs. Donaldson and General Hoyle.

Mrs. Goodwin Compton was hostess at bridge Monday morning, at Fort McKinley, in honor of her sister, Mrs. Van Voorhis. Among those present were Mesdames Bell, McCormick, Littell, Hunter, Field, Peyton G. Clark, W. C. Clarke, Holland, Marshall, Ristine, Carter, Holliday, Tyndall, Ross, Savage, Booth, Riley, Crain, Donaldson, Wood, Thompson and Walker, and the Misses Wood and Junet. Mrs. Savage served coffee. The alumni of the class of 1887, of the Military Academy, had a reunion dinner at the Army and Navy Club Saturday. Among those here to be present were Colonel Hersey, Colonel Rivers, Majors Donaldson, McAlexander, Jenkins and Dean. The ladies present were Mrs. Donaldson and Mrs. Hersey.

Capt. and Mrs. Corbuser, accompanied by their children, leave on the transport to-day for Japan, where they will tarry a month before taking the next transport home. Major and Mrs. Traub gave a bridge Friday in honor of their guest, Mrs. Donaldson. Mrs. and Miss Swift, from Camp Stotsenburg, are guests of Col. and Mrs. Sands in Fort William McKinley. Col. and Mrs. Butler were in Manila a few days last week from Camp McGrath. Mrs. Wood and her daughter, who have been stopping at the Army and Navy Club annex, left for Batangas on the Warren to join Lieutenant Wood. Capt. and Mrs. Van Voorhis have been guests of Gen. and Mrs. Bell since Friday. They are sailing on the transport to-day. Col. and Mrs. McCormick had as dinner guests Saturday Col. and Mrs. Allaire, Col. and Mrs. Jones, Colonel Febiger, Major and Mrs. Walsh and Colonel May.

Capt. and Mrs. Ross had as dinner guests Wednesday Col. and Mrs. Doyen, Major and Mrs. Walsh, Capt. and Mrs. Crain and Capt. and Mrs. Stodter. Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Clarke were hosts at a bridge dinner Thursday for Col. and Mrs. Doyen, Col. and Mrs. Hunter, Major and Mrs. Traub, Mrs. Donaldson and Colonel Hull. Mrs. Kutz and Mrs. Booth were guests of honor at a bridge tiffin Thursday at the home of Mrs. McCormick. The other guests were Mesdames Bell, Doyen, Ruggles, Littell, Welker, Ingalls, Guy Howard, Peyton G. Clark, W. H. Clarke, Field, Donaldson, Van Voorhis, Compton, Gracie, McIver, Frazier, Casad, Baldwin and Barzynski.

Lieut. and Mrs. E. T. Smith returned from Baguio Tuesday and will sail on the transport to-day for the United States. Mrs. Booth and Miss Gladys Booth also leave to-day for the States. Col. and Mrs. Sands gave a dinner Wednesday for Gen. and Mrs. Bell, Col. and Mrs. McCain and Mrs. Swift. Governor General and Mrs. Harrison, accompanied by Major Hall, spent the week-end in Los Baños, returning Sunday evening.

Colonel Long, of the Constabulary, arrived from Zamboanga Monday and is stopping with his family at the Delmonico Hotel. Col. and Mrs. Loughborough held a reception at the Manila Hotel Thursday afternoon, in honor of Mrs. Loughborough's mother, Mrs. Cockrell. Receiving with the Loughboroughs were Mrs. McIver and Mrs. Buck. The punch table was in charge of Miss Evelyn Jones. The affair was well attended by the Army

and Navy, many coming in from Fort William McKinley and other adjacent posts.

Major and Mrs. Winn sailed on the S.S. Eastern Tuesday, en route to India. They expect to travel in the interior of that country as far as time will permit, then continue on to the United States. Major Cannon entertained several of the officers of the British ships at dinner in the grill room of the Army and Navy Club, Friday. Lieutenant Commanders Burket and England and Lieutenants Kinnear, Francis, Wyndham, Quinn and Ferris were guests.

Col. and Mrs. Arthur gave a dinner party Saturday for Colonel Harbord, other guests being Col. and Mrs. Sands, Mrs. Gurovitz, Major and Mrs. Frier, Capt. and Mrs. Welker and Lieut. and Mrs. White. Col. and Mrs. McCain entertained Monday evening for Colonel Harbord, who sails for home to-day, and for Col. and Mrs. Arthur, Mrs. Swift, Col. and Mrs. Sands, Major and Mrs. Kutz and Lieut. and Mrs. E. T. Smith.

Capt. and Mrs. Glenn I. Jones had dinner Monday for Col. and Mrs. Edie, Major and Mrs. Field and Justice and Mrs. Carson. Major Dean was dinner host Tuesday at the Army and Navy Club for Major and Mrs. Porter and for Dr. and Mrs. Bartlett and Major Jenkins. Major and Mrs. Carmichael had a dinner party Tuesday, afterward going to the reception given by Gen. and Mrs. Bell. Major and Mrs. Lord, Lieut. and Mrs. K. P. Lord, Capt. and Mrs. Gracie and Capt. and Mrs. Wood were those present. Major and Mrs. Hagood, preceding the reception, were the hosts. Major and Mrs. Hagood, preceding the reception, were the hosts. Major and Mrs. Hagood, preceding the reception, were the hosts.

Lieut. Col. G. W. McIver has been relieved from duty at Department Headquarters and has gone over to Headquarters, District of Luzon, at Estado Mayor, to act as adjutant of that district during the absence of Major Winn. Gen. E. D. Hoyle has taken command of the District of Luzon.

#### FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., Jan. 17, 1914.

Lieut. and Mrs. Hayden W. Wagner had dinner Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. Thomas, Miss Clay and Lieutenant Palmer. Lieut. and Mrs. R. E. De R. Hoyle had dinner Saturday for Mrs. Guilfoyle, Lieutenants Waring and Maul. The usual post hop that evening was well attended. Lieut. and Mrs. R. E. Cummins had a hop dinner for the Misses Kneeder and Ryan, Lieutenants Bailey and McChord. Lieutenants Moose and Quekemeyer had supper after the dance Saturday at Arnold Hall in compliment to Lieut. and Mrs. West and for Mr. and Mrs. Rumbough, Lieut. and Mrs. Hoyle, Lieut. and Mrs. Van Deusen, the Misses Rumbough, Welsh, Colgate, Garrard, Clough and Craig, Lieutenants Anderson, Crane, Harrison, Peyton, Rumbough and Erwin.

Capt. and Mrs. C. S. Haight gave a supper Saturday for Lieut. and Mrs. Koch, Lieut. and Mrs. Elting, Lieut. and Mrs. Ross, Lieut. and Mrs. Barry and Lieut. and Mrs. Palmer. Lieut. and Mrs. Stanley Koch entertained delightfully at tea Sunday for Lieut. and Mrs. Collins, Lieut. and Mrs. McClelland, Mrs. Aspinwall, Capt. and Mrs. Haight, Lieut. and Mrs. Crane, Lieut. and Mrs. Ross, Lieutenants McChord, Palmer, Moose and Maul. The hostess was assisted by Mesdames Tillson and Barry.

Mrs. Davis entertained informally with auction bridge and tea Monday for Mesdames Koch, Tillson, Crane and Barry. Lieut. and Mrs. S. O. Elting gave a tea Monday for Lieut. and Mrs. Warden, Lieut. and Mrs. Warden, Lieut. and Mrs. Ross, Lieut. and Mrs. Koch, Lieut. and Mrs. Crane, Lieut. and Mrs. Tillson, Lieut. and Mrs. Barry and Lieut. and Mrs. Waring.

Lieut. and Mrs. E. R. Van Deusen entertained informally Monday evening for Lieut. and Mrs. Hoyle, Miss Garrard, Miss Clough, Lieutenants Austin, Crane, Erwin, Spiller and Quekemeyer. The evening was spent with games and music, ending with a chafing-dish supper. The Five Hundred Club met this week with Mrs. J. N. Munro. Those playing were Mesdames Gaston, Feeter, Aultman, Welsh, Bradley, Collins, Degen, Crane, Cummins, Smalley, Schwartzkopf, Ryan, Mills, Tillson, Barry, Prunty, Elting, the Misses Garrard and Ryan. The prize was won by Mrs. Gaston; Mesdames Haight, Warden, Ball and Ross were other guests.

Capt. and Mrs. C. R. Lloyd had a dinner party Tuesday for Major and Mrs. Aultman, Capt. and Mrs. Granger, Capt. and Mrs. Doyle. Lieutenant Rumbough and Miss Rumbough gave a riding party Tuesday evening for Lieut. and Mrs. Patten, the Misses Welsh and Colgate, Lieutenants Quekemeyer, Peyton, Crane and Anderson. Lieut. and Mrs. Hoyle and Mr. and Mrs. Rumbough joined the party at supper later. The student officers of the Mounted Service School had a meeting on Tuesday evening at the Officers' Club for the purpose of presenting the school instructors with handsome class riding whips. Captain Munro read the resolutions, Captain Richmond responding. Captain Richmond, Lieutenants Quekemeyer, Moose and Wagner were presented with the whips, which were also sent to Captains Henry and Forsyth. Captain Kilbreth was dinner host Wednesday for Col. and Mrs. Gaston, Mrs. Feeter, Captains Barnes and Butner. Later in the evening Capt. and Mrs. Haight joined the party for auction bridge.

Mrs. R. H. Smalley entertained delightfully at auction bridge Wednesday in compliment to Mrs. S. O. Elting and for Mesdames Tillson, Ross, Potter, Hoyle, Guilfoyle, Crane, W. C. Potter, Keller, Prunty, Cummins and Schwartzkopf. Pretty prizes were won by Mesdames Guilfoyle, Schwartzkopf and W. C. Potter and a gift was presented to the guest of honor.

Hammerstein's "Firefly" was the attraction at the theater Thursday evening and a number of dinner and theater parties were given, among them that of Col. and Mrs. Gaston for Capt. and Mrs. Lloyd, Mrs. Feeter and Captain Kilbreth; that of Lieut. and Mrs. E. R. De R. Hoyle for Mrs. Guilfoyle, Miss Garrard, Captain Cowan and Lieutenant Maul, and that of Lieutenant Bailey for Lieut. and Mrs. Cummins and Miss Kneeder. Lieut. and Mrs. McClelland entertained informally at tea Thursday for Lieut. and Mrs. Porter, Mr. and Mrs. Teague, Mrs. Franklin Potter and Mrs. Aspinwall.

Mrs. F. K. Ross was hostess Friday afternoon at a "book" party for Mesdames Barry, Collins, Connor, Cummins, Crane, Elting, Feeter, Gaston, Granger, Guilfoyle, Haight, Hoyle, Hill, Koch, Keller, McClelland, Potter, W. C. Potter, Prunty, Munro, Ryan, Rivers, Smalley, Tillson, Thomas, Van Deusen, Warden, Wagner, the Misses Clay, Clough, Corcoran and Ryan. Each guest came to represent a book and some very clever impersonations were made. Prizes were given to those guessing the majority of the books correctly, and were won by Mesdames Elting, Tillson and Franklin Potter. Delicious refreshments were served, the hostess being assisted by Mesdames Haight, Crane, Tillson and Koch. Lieut. and Mrs. Ross entertained for Captain Richmond, Lieutenants Wagner, Warden, Elting, Koch, Crane, Smalley, Waring, Tillson, Palmer, Prunty, Cummins and Keller.

At the riding hall Friday morning an exhibition of horsemanship was given by the officers taking the second-year course at the Mounted Service School, on the horses they will ride at the Denver Horse Show next week. Everyone at the post and a large crowd from Junction City attended. High places for jumping were won by Connie, first, ridden by Lieutenant Doak; Quindary, second, ridden by Captain Ball; Prim, third, ridden by Lieutenant Doak, and Clarence, fourth, ridden by Lieutenant Taubee. Captain Ball, Lieutenants Collins, Taubee, Koch, Potter and Doak left Jan. 17 to take part in the Denver Horse Show. The horses they will ride are Chiswell, Scioptic, Poppy, Clarence, Connie, Prim, Santa Claus, Old Platte, Deceive and Fencing Girl.

Lieut. and Mrs. J. P. Marley gave a beautiful dinner party Friday in compliment to Mr. and Mrs. Teague and for Mrs. Guilfoyle, Lieut. and Mrs. Potter, Mrs. Franklin Potter, Capt. and Mrs. Doyle. An informal dance was given at Randolph Hall Friday evening by the bachelors of the 6th Field Artillery, their guests being Lieut. and Mrs. Hoyle, Lieut. and Mrs. George, Lieut. and Mrs. Bradley, Mr. and Mrs. Rumbough, Mr. and Mrs. Copeland, the Misses Rumbough, Colgate, Welsh, Clough, Garrard and Webster, Lieutenants Quekemeyer, Moose, Anderson, Erwin, Crane, Maul, Rumbough and Mr. Holtzendorf.

Lieut. and Mrs. C. P. George are at home to their friends in the Artillery post. Miss Craig left Monday for her home in Fort Leavenworth. Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Teague are guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Potter. Miss Webster, of Topeka, is visiting Lieut. and Mrs. George. Lieut. W. A. Capron has left for detail at Fort Sill. Miss Bailey, of Fort Leavenworth, is Miss Ryan's guest for a few days. Capt. W. B. Cowan, Q.M.C., arrived this week as assistant quartermaster of Fort Riley.



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of securing a safety fencing bayonet. The latest experi-  
ments have been made with a flexible piece of steel which  
is attached to a string in the barrel of the gun. The  
steel is to be covered with leather.It is thought that the new Cavalry equipment will  
be issued to the Service some time in June or July next.  
Drawings are now being prepared at the Rock Island  
Arsenal for the components of the new designs of the  
equipment. The fabrication of the tools and fixtures  
required for the manufacture of the equipment in  
quantities has been undertaken. It is planned to issue  
complete equipment for one squadron of each regiment  
as fast as it is turned out at the arsenal. By this scheme  
the new equipment will be more widely distributed  
throughout the mounted service. In all probability it  
will be two or three years before all the regiments will  
be completely provided with the new outfit.Secretary Daniels has under consideration plans by  
which the supply ship which was authorized by the last  
Naval Appropriation bill is to be built at the Boston  
Navy Yard and the transport at the Puget Sound Navy  
Yard. In the bids for these ships the Boston yard was  
the lowest for the supply ships and Puget Sound  
for the transport. Early in his administration the Sec-  
retary expressed the belief that as much construction  
work should be done at the yards as possible, although  
he has not committed himself to the policy of building  
all ships at the Government yard. It will require an  
expenditure of a considerable amount of money at Puget  
Sound to equip the yard for the construction of the  
transport. The Secretary may decide, however, that this  
money is well spent, as in his opinion there should be a  
larger navy yard on the Pacific coast.There have been 156 men discharged from the 19th  
U.S. Infantry, on duty at Galveston, Texas, since the  
regiment arrived there in February, 1913. Of these only  
fourteen re-enlisted, it is said.**ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.**

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1914.

**PROGRESS OF SERVICE LEGISLATION.**At the first conference between Secretary Garrison  
and Chairman Chamberlain, of the Senate Military Com-  
mittee, the bill for the revision of the Articles of  
War was discussed. The entire evening of Jan. 20 was  
spent in going over the bill, and none of the other legis-  
lative propositions was taken under consideration.  
Although another conference will probably be held soon,  
no date was fixed for it. The Secretary is anxious to  
take up with the chairman of the Military Committee at  
the earliest possible date not only the Militia Pay bill,  
but the enlistment law and other new legislation. While  
an agreement was reached upon the most important  
features of the bill for the revision of the Articles of  
War, some of them were referred back to the Judge  
Advocate General for further report. When this report  
is received the bill will be taken up in the Senate Com-  
mittee.It is possible that when the Army Appropriation bill  
reaches the Senate Committee an amendment will be  
added extending the "Manchu" law to field officers.  
Several members of the committee have become interested  
in this provision and will bring it up when the Approp-  
riation bill is under consideration. Chairman Chamber-  
lain is inclined to believe that the detached service law  
should cover the field officers, but he does not think that  
it should be made retroactive. In formulating the  
amendment an effort will probably be made to avoid  
the mistakes of the original "Manchu" law. The cost  
of wholesale change of station of Army officers that  
resulted from the original law is still fresh in the minds  
of the members of the committee.Favorable reports were ordered on four important bills  
by the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs on Jan. 21.  
The Naval Militia bill (H.R. 8667), which has already  
passed the House, was amended in a number of places  
at the request of the Navy Department and the Militia  
representatives, and will be pressed for early passage in  
the Senate. Chairman Tillman is an enthusiastic sup-  
porter of the measure and will call it up at the first  
opportunity. The Navy Department is anxious that the  
bill should be passed and become a law in time for next  
summer's Naval Militia maneuvers. It is planned to  
bring some of the Great Lakes organizations down to  
the seacoast and put them on the Atlantic Fleet. The  
bill places the Naval Militia on the same footing as the  
National Guard. The bill (S. 2830) for the correction  
of the acoustics of the Naval Academy chapel by the  
Harper system was also reported favorably. It appro-  
priates \$5,600 for the chapel and auditorium, \$6,000 of  
which is for the chapel and \$2,600 for the auditorium.  
One of the most important of the bills favorably reported  
is S. 1983, for the amendment of Sec. 3618, Revised  
Statutes, by which the Navy Department will be allowed  
to sell lags, reels, barrels, drums, carboys or other con-  
tainers used in the delivery of materials without turning  
the proceeds back into the U.S. Treasury. The passage  
of the bill was urged by former Secretary Meyer as  
well as by Assistant Secretary Roosevelt.The bill (S. 4007) authorizing the Secretary of the  
Navy to contract for the use by the Government of the  
drydocks at Hunters Point, San Francisco, was also  
reported.Lieut. Col. Constantine M. Perkins, U.S.M.C., retired,  
is again the center of a storm in the Senate Naval  
Committee. The friends of the Colonel for the past two  
weeks have been endeavoring to secure a favorable report  
on the bill, which would restore him to the active list.  
All the points in the controversy relative to his retire-  
ment were gone over. The bill for his relief was referred  
to the Navy Department some time ago and an effort  
was made by Colonel Perkins's friends to get another  
report from the Secretary, as well as to get action in  
the committee. Secretary Meyer disapproved the bill,  
but it is understood that Secretary Daniels is more  
favorably inclined toward it, although he hesitates to  
reverse the action of his predecessor. The bill came up  
for discussion in the Senate Committee on Jan. 21, but  
was laid over, pending further investigation by one of  
the members of the committee.The required legislation to transfer the permanent  
construction work and manufacturing of the Army for  
the Quartermaster Corps to the Corps of Engineers and  
the Ordnance Department will come up in Congress at  
this session for consideration. The recommendation of  
the Chief of Staff in his annual report for this change  
has created a favorable impression on Congress, which  
is seeking to reduce the expense of maintaining the  
Army. It has been recognized by civilians for some time  
that a duplication of plants and work results from the  
present distribution of Army industries. It is held  
there is no reason why the Engineer Corps should not  
have charge of all of the permanent construction work  
or why the Ordnance Department should not relieve the



Quartermaster Corps of the manufacture of uniform and equipment. The change will be more important from a military standpoint than the saving that might result. It is generally realized that the Quartermaster Corps should be more closely attached to the troops. To perform its most important functions it should be really a part of the mobile Army.

#### A LESSON FROM ROMAN HISTORY.

Persons who have been loudly preaching the arrival of the day of universal peace through the efforts of organized workmen to establish a brotherhood of mankind should study the condition of Indianapolis, Ind., which is the headquarters of seven national and international labor unions. The city invited these to establish an official home within its limits and now finds itself in the position of the farmer's wife who discovered a hornet's nest and took it home to warm up the "poor things." In Indianapolis, if anywhere, one should expect to find peace and concord and lessons daily given to mankind in general on the beauty of brethren dwelling together in unity. Instead the metropolis of Indiana has been in a state of turmoil through the influence of these workers for international peace and is paying the penalty of a misguided generosity in riot and loss of property. Because Indianapolis is the headquarters of these unions the edict has gone forth that the city must be unionized else their movement will be discredited. Investigations by the Public Service Commission into the causes of the recent street car strike has brought out very plainly some of the methods employed to force strikes upon the community. Conductors and motormen testified that although satisfied with their employment and not desirous of striking, they were pulled from their cars and taken to the hall of the union, where they were forced to pay the initiation fee and enrol as members. So fierce was the conflict between the forces of disorder and the forces of law that the Mayor was compelled to resign through the pressure of the business interests of the city because he dilly-dallied with the turbulent element instead of taking a firm stand. The city has found that organized labor has not brought harmony into its boundaries and that it is no more altruistic and unselfishly brotherly than any other aggregation of fallible mortals. The New York Sun of Jan. 19 had a long review of the disastrous results to the comfort and trade of Indianapolis of the warfare precipitated by the labor unions. The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL does not take the ground that there is anything wrong in workmen organizing for their common benefit, but what it does object to is their repeated declarations that the Army and the National Guard are inimical to the interests of the laboring man, because they put down violence and seek to vindicate the majesty of the law. To hear the complaints of some union men one would think that the soldiers began all the strikes and riots throughout the country and that the organized workmen never indulged in violence of any kind.

The history of Rome in its decadence furnishes us with an example and warning in the matter of trades unionism. About 230 A.D. all trade associations in Rome were transformed from private societies into unions and so recognized by the government that membership in them was essential to the conduct of one's business. As the common laborer was usually a slave the members of the union were small employers. Early in the third century a monopoly was given to certain essential trades, such as the grain importers and bakers, and they were free to charge the well-to-do such prices as they could exact on condition that they were to do work for the poor to a specified amount at a merely nominal price. The union had it in its power to distribute this free work among its members in proportion to the amount of each one's capital and the extent of his business. This led to the transfer of capital, so far as possible, from business to other forms of investment, and a consequent deterioration in the character of work. Then followed a law compelling a man to continue in his business, not only all his invested capital and his profits, but finally all his wealth acquired in other ways. As a result of these exactions many found it expedient to withdraw from business with a modest competence, rather than seek greater wealth at the cost of practical slavery. A general decline in commerce and industry was the natural result. As men of capital would not willingly join a union, it was sought to compel them to do so by law, and to require their personal service as well as the use of their capital. In 270 A.D. the Emperor Aurelian made membership in a union compulsory for life, and a century later, 368 A.D., the right to all property, however acquired, was transferred to the unions. In 408 A.D. every one who married the daughter of a unionist was compelled to adopt the business of his father-in-law. The authority for these statements is found in Waltzing's "Corporations Professionelles."

Commenting upon this state of affairs Dr. W. M. Flinders Petrie says in his work "Janus in Modern Life": "There was but one end possible to this accumulation of move upon move in the false trade basis of compulsory trade unionism and work under cost for the proletariat. The whole system was so destructive of character and of wealth that it ruined the empire. Slavery was by no means the destruction of Rome; it flourished in the centuries when the government was strongest, and diminished in advance of the social decay. Vice was by no means the destruction of Rome, it was worst when Rome was most powerful and was lessened in the decline. The one movement which grew steadily as Rome declined, and which was intimately connected

with every stage of that decline, was the compulsion of labor and the maintenance of the wastrel as a burden on society. It was that which pulled down the greatest political organism by the crushing of initiative and character, and by the steady drain on all forms of wealth. The free Goth was the welcome deliverer from social bondage. This growth of trade unionism has been followed in England, as a whole, without stopping to note other effects of the same type of mind which are also very instructive to us."

We appear to be tending in this country as in England in the same direction. Our danger is not from militarism, about which there is so much inane howling, as from the tendency to restrain the free employment of labor and to secure to a minority of the working population tyrannical control through the force of organization which is, to a large extent, compulsory. The advantages resulting from the combination of what are known specifically as "laboring men," as a means of protection against the exaction of employers are undoubtedly, but the experience of Rome shows wherein its danger lies and it is well to be warned against it.

#### THE CASE OF ADMIRAL HOWARD.

The orders directing Rear Admiral Thomas B. Howard, U.S.N., to assume command of the Asiatic Fleet, have been changed so that he will be Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Fleet, to succeed Rear Admiral Walter C. Cowles, who will take command of the Asiatic Fleet, relieving Admiral Reginald F. Nicholson, U.S.N.

It is as illogical as it is unfair to hold Rear Admiral Howard chiefly responsible for the hullabaloo made over the incident of the Carabao dinner. Had that been allowed to pass with a quiet intimation that the new Administration took a different view of the matter from that heretofore held in official circles, the same result would have followed and the tender sensibilities of our Philippine wards would not have been disturbed, as they never had been before by the singing of naughty songs by the bad boys of the Carabao. "Under the circumstances we did not want to send Admiral Howard to the Philippines," said Secretary Daniels. "But as we have every confidence in him we did not want to give him a command that would in any way appear to be a punishment, so we decided to send him to the Pacific Mexican squadron. This arrangement is entirely satisfactory to Admiral Howard."

This recalls the story of the man who was asked if the brother who had just departed this life was "reconciled." "My God!" was the reply, "he had to be." Admiral Howard is not the man to quarrel with his orders. When asked what he thought of the change in the program assigning him to the command of the Asiatic Fleet, giving that fleet to Rear Admiral W. C. Cowles and assigning Howard to the Pacific Fleet, Admiral Howard made this characteristic reply: "My only comment is Admiral Howard always obeys orders." "Give your decisions," said a retiring judge to the young lawyer who succeeded him, "but don't undertake to give your reasons for them. Your decision may be sound where your explanations of it may be challenged." The reasons given for a change in the assignment to the command of the Asiatic Fleet challenge common sense. Would it not be well to consult all the Powers whose territory borders on the waters over which Admiral Cowles will have jurisdiction as to whether his assignment will be agreeable to them? As he is a relative of Theodore Roosevelt perhaps the Filipinos may object to him on that account.

#### OFFICIAL ATTITUDE TOWARD THE GUARD.

Admirers of the National Guard who through insufficient information have come to believe that the recent sharp demands of the War Department that the Organized Militia conform at once to the new Militia law are unduly severe should study carefully the annual report of Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, U.S.A., Chief, Division of Militia Affairs, summarized elsewhere in this issue. Also officers of the National Guard who have found fault with Circular No. 8 will profit materially by considering the points raised by General Mills relative to the best method of making the National Guard an effective aid to the Regular Army and to render it something more than a half-and-half military force. Of the ability of General Mills to speak intelligently and instructively on this subject there can be no doubt. He has kept in close touch with the development of the National Guard and has noted with no little concern the abortive attempts of certain enthusiastic state officers to make their organizations worth while. The whole report of the Division Chief is permeated with the tone of sympathy and cordial encouragement. One feels that there is no disposition to criticize where there is not good ground for criticism, and that only the stern necessities of the situation call for the explicit laying bare of the shortcomings of the state establishments. The tabular demonstrations and other statistical arrangement of the facts about the Guard leave no room to challenge the correctness of General Mills's conclusions. One cannot read the discussion in Part III. of his report on tactical divisions and divisional districts without realizing the gravity of the conditions which he seeks to remedy. The shortage of the state troops in the elements necessary for the proper constitution of the divisions cannot but make one appreciate how little the country can rely upon the Guard, as at present composed, for effective work in war. When the reader is told that only one

state in the entire Union approaches the necessary standard he begins to understand the difficulty which confronts the War Department in its efforts to awaken the states to a knowledge of their duties. Those who have measured the efficiency of the Guard too much by the test of numbers should note well that General Mills is not at all disturbed by the fact that the total strength of the state forces has fallen off in the year, but on the contrary says that "a reduced but dependable force is of greater value than an increased but unreliable one." This is the general spirit of the attitude of General Mills toward the National Guard problem: not numbers, but efficiency.

The introduction of a bill recommissioning former Naval Constr. Holden A. Evans in the Navy has created the impression that Mr. Evans is to become an important factor in the navy yard management policy of the Administration. For several weeks Mr. Evans has been in Washington conferring with Secretary Daniels and Chairman Padgett, of the House Committee on Naval Affairs. It is understood that Mr. Evans, at the suggestion of Chairman Padgett, was called to Washington by the Secretary to discuss the navy yard problems. Contrary to published reports Mr. Evans is not committed to a uniform system of civilian management of navy yards. In his hearings before the House Committee on Naval Affairs, when he was in the Service, Mr. Evans expressed himself as favoring some permanent system of management. He thinks that when an officer of the Navy has demonstrated his ability as an industrial manager he should be retained as superintendent of a yard. He also is of the opinion that civilian employees in a navy yard should be promoted to higher positions and even to be superintendents if they show that they are especially equipped for such work. Mr. Evans has expressed himself in favor of detailing Navy officers for service at a navy yard so that they can become trained in the manufacture of materials. Line officers, in his opinion, should be at the yards in the capacity of students, but not as superintendents, unless they develop special talents for industrial management. The introduction of the bill which would return Mr. Evans to the Service at this time is taken as an indication that the Secretary desires his assistance in developing his policy for the management of the yards.

Under the general order issued by the War Department, which was recommended by the Academic Board of the Military Academy, candidates who have passed the entrance examination of one of the standard universities or colleges will be admitted to West Point without mental examination. It is carefully set forth in the order that candidates must have taken sufficient mathematics and other studies required at West Point if they are to be excused from examination. That is to say, the candidate must have credit from a recognized institution which will cover the usual mental examination for the Academy. This arrangement, it is thought, will greatly increase the available candidates for the Military Academy. Young men can prepare for college and West Point at the same time. It will give the Academic Board a larger field to choose from and do much to keep the Academy up close to its authorized limit. This is not a let down in the mental requirements of the Academy, as it is believed that candidates with a broad education would make better cadets than those who have had merely special preparation to pass the entrance examinations. The Academic Board wishes for more athletic and soldierly appearing young men, and fewer of the class whose chief qualification is their scholastic standing. The text of the general order will be found under our "Army" heading.

In a great mass of correspondence relative to the filling of the vacancy as Major General Commandant of the Marine Corps one of our readers suggests that the Secretary should be referred to Navy Regulations, Section 1525, Par. 3. It reads: "Appointments, details, transfers and assignments shall be made on the basis of official records in the Department, to the exclusion of other sources of influence or information. If an officer seeks recommendation or support other than those named above that fact shall debar him from obtaining the particular assignment which he thereby attempts to secure and the circumstances shall be noted on his official record." It is insisted that this provision is about as broad as the order in the War Department under which Secretary Garrison has refused to permit the use of Congressional influence in securing appointments and details. The latter portion of the paragraph is about as strong as anything that is contained in a similar order for the Army.

A demand is being made by members of Congress that the next examination for the Navy Pay Corps be thrown open to civilians. It is urged by Congressmen that if the Secretary carries out the spirit of the law he will accept candidates from civil life. A number of Congressmen have promised to recommend civilians for the Pay Corps examination and they are appealing to the Secretary to assist them in making good on these pledges. It is possible that a policy may be adopted by which examinations for the Pay Corps will be alternated between civilian candidates and those from the Navy. Seven enlisted men have been nominated for the corps, and there will shortly be six vacancies, which it is argued should be given to civilians. There are at present five vacancies and another will shortly be made, it is stated, by a resignation.



## THE MILITIA PAY BILL.

Whatever may be the final outcome of the negotiations for the Militia Pay bill it cannot now be charged that the General Staff, the War College, and the Division of Militia Affairs are opposed to a measure which will give the National Guard a reasonable recompense for the work that it is doing. Under the directions of the Secretary of War the War Department has prepared a Militia Pay bill that is acceptable to the Organized Militia. Army officers generally recognize the spirit of the Militia and the difficulties under which it labors. They realize that if an efficient military force is to be developed from the National Guard with a view to war service the officers and men of the state troops must devote considerably more of their time to the work. They have always been ready to assist the Militia either while on duty as inspectors and instructors of the National Guard or at the War Department.

For some reason there has been a disposition on the part of the more radical and unreasonable officers of the Militia to doubt the sincerity of the profession of Regular Army officers in this respect. After the conscientious work that was done at the War Department by the Judge Advocate General and other officers on the draft for the Militia Pay bill which is now in the hands of the Secretary of War there should be no longer any doubt in the mind of any right thinking Militia officer as to the sincere desire of the Army to support the Militia.

The proposed bill protects the interests of the Federal Government, and at the same time opens the way for the development of the National Guard. It makes the Militia available for foreign service and is a guarantee that it will be called out for war first after the Regular Army. The effect of it would be to eliminate officers and men who are not in the Guard to serve their country, but whether others will respond to fill the vacancies is a serious question. If some of the suggestions that were made at the annual meeting of the National Guard Association had been incorporated into the proposed measure the Organized Militia would have gone before Congress in the attitude of asking for something with no intention of giving a return to the country for the money that it was proposed to expend upon it. In discussing the measure Secretary Garrison said: "I have observed in all the statements with respect to the proposed Militia Pay bill, which I have seen, an implication which is unwarranted by the facts. I would like the exact situation to be known so that those who discuss it may do so advisedly."

"The implication or statement that I refer to is that the War Department has already committed itself to the principle of paying the Militia. The fact is that I have made it perfectly clear to everyone concerned that the administration is not committed to the principle of such pay."

"Very early in my administration of the Department this matter was brought to my attention. I learned there was widespread interest in the subject, and that it was very difficult to pass properly upon the principle involved because of disagreement as to details. Some wanted the Federal pay without much regard, if any, to what advantages the Federal Government would receive therefor; others favored pay provided advantages not otherwise obtainable by the Federal Government would result therefrom. The whole subject was confused and impossible of treatment until crystallized. I stated clearly when the subject was first brought to me that I had formed no conclusion with respect to the advisability of the Federal Government providing pay for members of the Militia Guard. I suggested the desirability, I might even say the necessity, of having a concrete proposition to pass upon, a bill which would clearly set forth what the cost would be and just what would be secured by the payment thereof."

"I said that if the details of a bill could be agreed upon which contained all those advantages to the Federal Government which the advocates of the principle argued would demonstrate the desirability and advisability of adopting the principle of Militia pay, I would then take the matter up with the President and announce a conclusion thereon. There is and can be no misunderstanding of my position by any of those who participated in the consideration of the matter; and it is to prevent a misunderstanding by others that I wish the matter properly stated."

"For the purpose of having the subject in its best possible shape the suggested draft of the bill has received the consideration of the Judge Advocate General of the Army, the Militia Affairs Division, the General Staff, including a special study by the War College, the executive committee of the National Guard Association, the adjutants general of all the states and the National Militia Board. In addition thereto I have sent copies to the respective chairmen of the Military Affairs Committee of the Senate and of the House, asking their consideration and suggestions."

"When all this preliminary consideration is completed, and a finished product results, I propose taking up the matter with the President for the purpose of reaching a proper conclusion under all the circumstances."

## PROMOTION BY SELECTION.

General Order 31, Philippine Constabulary, contains an interesting discussion of the question of promotion by selection. In the course of the order utterance is given to the following:

It is impossible to devise a system of promotion which would give satisfaction to all affected by its provisions. Recommendations for promotion by selection are largely based on acquaintance, it being the exception when assistant directors recommend men whom they do not know, and in that sense promotion depends somewhat on opportunity. That is not, however, the result of a system of promotion—it is life itself. No two men have exactly the same opportunities.

Officers should remember that it is no more discredit to an officer to have one below him on the roster promoted ahead of him than it is to have one above so selected. For purposes of promotion the roster is to be considered horizontal rather than vertical, the whole theory being that effort is made to select the best man, from the standpoint of the organization, regardless of seniority, which is only valuable as indicating relative amounts of experience and possible previous selections for advancement. The opponents to selection generally are not those uneasy lest merit shall not be recognized, but those who are afraid that it will be. No institution except government organizations can survive a strict system of promotions by seniority. No business would dream of adhering to such a system. Its application to such a service as ours is a socialism which would claim that every officer who enters at the foot of the roster has a vested right to occupy the highest positions before ending his career, parallel to the situation where every section man on a railroad would have a vested right to the presidency of the road for a period before terminating his active work. Its stunting, dwarfing influences would be felt every time an eff-

cient officer deserving of promotion saw the operations of seniority promotion condemning him to spend his official career in lockstep, conscious that advancement was in no way dependent on efficiency above certain limits and in no way responsive to effort exerted beyond the mere letter of regulations. The Acting Director on the eve of terminating his service with the Constabulary gives it as his sincere opinion that the organization could not have survived until to-day had it not been for promotion by selection.

By order of Colonel Harbord:

ARTHUR S. GUTHRIE, Acting Executive Inspector.

## ARMY ORDNANCE WORK.

The Ordnance Board has made a satisfactory test of a Panoramic sight extension for 4.7-inch howitzer which raises the sight to permit vision over the wheels of the carriage, greatly extending the area within which sighting points may be selected. Tests with 6-inch soon to be finished will complete the tests of long pointed cast steel caps which on the 5-inch, 10-inch and 12-inch projectiles fired with excess pressures indicate ample strength to resist deformation in the bore and in the flight. Firings showed the 700-pound deck-piercing shell to have 0.58 degrees greater drift than the cast iron shell, and an average of 193 yards less range, in the zone of which these projectiles will be used. Excellent uniformity in range was obtained. At a mean range of 14,312 yards the total dispersion of the deck-piercing shell was fifty-two yards and that of the cast iron shell sixty-two yards. Tests are in progress of the A. C. Magneto firing device for seacoast cannon with transformer used therewith.

At Frankford Arsenal promising results have been obtained with spring bomb traps and grenades for use with dummy mortar equipment in Militia armories. Aerial bombs of various weights have been shipped to the Signal Aviation School, San Diego, Cal., for experimental firing with plungers with varying arming ratio and non-delay primers. An incendiary and illuminating projectile is in the course of development. A contract for a humidity control apparatus is being let. All operations in which the powder of time trains are exposed will be completed in the room in which the humidity is controlled. Experiments are being carried on with a view to developing a satisfactory die moulded time train ring molded so accurately to size that either break or are distorted when the powder is pressed in the time train. A device which will illustrate the burst of shrapnel with a varying cone of dispersion at different heights of burst is being developed. The device will also illustrate the number of balls per unit of area which will be obtained with various heights of burst on both horizontal and inclined surfaces. The device consists of an adjustable projector which casts a cone of light on a surface divided into equal spaces which surface may be inclined. One bracket fuse setter, model of 1905M, which was modified so as to prevent the removal of the projectile until the correct setting is obtained, is being further modified for shipment to the Field Artillery Board, Fort Sill, for test. The type sight has been completed, tested and shipped to the Chief of Ordnance for examination. This sight was subjected to a very severe jolting test without injury. The sight is also dust and moisture proof.

At Rock Island Arsenal the drawings of the pack outfit and carriage for the new 3-inch mountain howitzer are nearing completion. Drawings are now being prepared of the various components of the new design of Cavalry equipment. Tracings of an all metal arm rack have been submitted to the Ordnance office. Fifty pairs of adjustable stirrup straps have recently been issued for test. The boot stick plate for the aparejo has been altered so as to increase the strength of the connection between the rib sticks and the boot stick.

An examination at Springfield of a design consisting of a substantial steel rod, the rear end of which abuts against a spiral spring in the bore, while the front end projecting a short distance beyond the muzzle, terminates in a spiral spring, has resulted in recommendation that it be sent to the School of Musketry for test and report as to its suitability for adoption, as it is thought it is much simpler and would be cheaper to manufacture than the present service models.

## BULLETIN OF MILITIA NOTES, W.D.

The following is a statement of the components and cost of a smoke bomb outfit, complete, as now prescribed for issue to battalion and detached batteries of the Regular Service for use in simulated fire: Four batteries, gun, canvas, \$25; four batteries, machine gun, canvas, \$13; eight Infantry lines of ten figures each, canvas, \$11; twelve smoke bomb devices, polo type, \$104.88; 750 pounds black powder, \$75; 6,000 .38 cal. revolver cartridge cases, primed, \$35.40; twelve powder cans, closed, two-pound capacity, with cut-off or measure 1.5 ounces capacity, \$5.40; one depriming punch, .12; total, \$269.80. The smoke bomb outfit referred to above may be obtained on proper requisition as a charge against unallotted funds.

The Ordnance Department is manufacturing a one-piece cleaning rod, for use in garrison in connection with the United States magazine rifle, model of 1903. The cleaning rod will be known as the barrack cleaning rod, and will be similar to the 34-inch cleaning rod manufactured by the Ordnance Department prior to the adoption of the 1910 cleaning rod. An allowance of not to exceed one cleaning rod for every eight rifles has been established. This rod will be issued to the states as a charge against its funds.

## DECISIONS OF THE COMPTROLLER.

The Auditor docketed 1st Lieut. Karl F. Baldwin, disbursing Q.M., \$406.99, which is, with the exception of forty cents, allowed by the Comptroller on the presentation of testimony to the correctness of the account required by the Auditor.

While Comdr. B. B. Bierer, U.S.N., was on duty at the New York Shipbuilding Company, Camden, N.J., and residing at Woodbury, N.J., he was requested by the general storekeeper to fill up his bins with coal in view of a threatened strike. Though his requisition did not exceed his allowance for the year, he had 19,900 pounds surplus when he was ordered away. He was required to pay the charge for removing this, \$19.90. On appeal from the decision of the Auditor the Comptroller said: "The expense then of removing from appellant's residence the coal which he had on hand Sept. 9, 1912, was an expense made necessary entirely by the fact that contrary to law and the regulations he had drawn coal largely in excess of his reasonable needs, and for his

action in so doing he and not the Government should bear the consequences. In other words, the expense incurred having been made necessary through his fault it was properly charged to him. (See 55 MS. Comp. Dec., 401, Oct. 26, 1910; Ring v. United States, 44 Ct. Cl., 515.) The action of the Auditor is confirmed."

Seven Filipino seamen shipwrecked on a Philippine fishing boat were rescued by a Japanese vessel whose charterers gave them free transportation to Karatsu, Japan. The American Vice Consul, Harold C. Huggins, expended \$95.90 for the board of these seamen and their transportation to Manila. This expenditure the Comptroller of the Treasury refuses to allow on the ground that Filipinos were not entitled to the benefit of the laws for the "relief and protection of American seamen," though the Porto Ricans are because vessels owned by them were nationalized and the laws of the United States, with certain exceptions, were extended to Porto Rico.

## NEW ARMY REGULATIONS ISSUED.

The U.S. Army Regulations for 1913, ordered published by Secretary of War Garrison under date of Nov. 15, 1913, were issued this week. As in the past, notice is given that "Nothing contrary to the tenor of these Regulations will be enjoined in any part of the forces of the United States by any commander whomsoever." The new book is bound in bluish black cloth, instead of the time-honored blue used for many years. The volume is one of 404 pages, against 380 of the 1910 Regulations. The following paragraphs embody material changes in the 1910 edition of Army Regulations which have not been published in "Changes":

Paragraphs 9, 32, 49, 51, 53, 71, 93, 103, 106, 107, 114, 138, 169, 170, 171, 173, 174, 175, 191, 193, 193½, 194, 198, 223, 224, 224½, 242, 327, 329, 370, 371, 376, 381, 382, 383, 386, 387, 388, 391, 449, 499, 512, 521, 549, 563, 572, 573, 633, 634, 648, 671, 709, 727, 733, 734, 742, 803, 837, 907, 913, 957, 962, 989, 1009, 1012, 1013, 1021, 1023, 1029, 1036, 1057, 1073, 1095, 1098, 1116, 1120, 1122, 1123, 1127, 1128, 1130, 1135, 1136, 1139, 1147, 1148, 1152, 1167, 1174½, 1184, 1186, 1188, 1189, 1201, 1205, 1215, 1217, 1218, 1221, 1223, 1239, 1244, 1284, 1340, 1346, 1350, 1361, 1362, 1365, 1366, 1375, 1376, 1377, 1378, 1383, 1387, 1403, 1505, 1505½, 1551, 1561 and 1573.

The following new paragraphs appear in this new edition of Regulations: Paragraphs 141, 189, 193½, 224½, 244, 392, 409, 609, 776, 778, 895, 897, 943, 1009, 1099, 1174½, 1201, 1269, 1344, 1436, 1505½ and 1573.

The following numbers of old paragraphs have been rescinded: Paragraphs 193, 197, 246, 327, 328, 329, 330, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 356, 592, 593, 620, 787, 788, 790, 791, 824, 840, 841, 845, 965, 973, 1001, 1182, 1211, 1212, 1213, 1214, 1220, 1233, 1276, 1292 and 1364.

## TEXAS SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

We realize that a good soldier should do his duty without grumbling and most of us who have been living under canvas for from ten to thirty months have tried to do so, but the worm will turn. We don't mind the hardships and inconveniences incident to this duty if they are necessary. We will stand the floods and storms and mud, the sand and sun, the swamps and mosquitoes, the dirt and slime and smells of the streets, alleys and dairies of Galveston and Texas City. We dug down into our pockets months ago to floor and screen our tents though we knew Uncle Sam should have done it then. We have paid the highway robbery prices to which the patriotic (?) American citizens of Galveston and Texas City have raised the rent rates of houses. We have taken the street car systems out of the hands of receivers and made streets for Texas City. We have done lots more than is listed above, and are willing daily to do even more and to remain so long as those in authority deem it expedient to keep us here.

We have endeavored to do all this cheerfully just as we submit to typhoid prophylaxis, smallpox vaccination, a dose of salts or castor oil or other bad tasting medicines which may be prescribed for us. We don't kick on doing this or anything else our superiors consider necessary, but for goodness sake, Mr. Editor, do not tell us in your spendid paper that we enjoy the dose just because we "haven't made much of a face." We can stand it, but we do not like to be told we like it when we know we do not. An investigation will show that re-enlistments are almost entirely confined to non-commissioned officers of or above the grade of sergeant. As actions speak louder than words I will say, *Adios*.

JAIME CON ESPERANTO.

## ARMY PROMOTION BY ONE LIST.

West Point, N.Y., Jan. 19, 1914.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

It is gratifying to note in your issue of Jan. 10 that the question of promotion by one list is again being talked about in Washington. Let us hope that some plan will be adopted, and as an addition to the schemes that have been suggested allow me to submit the following for the consideration of those interested:

First—All officers below the grade of brigadier general shall be arranged for rank in their respective grades according to length of commissioned service.

Second—Whenever a vacancy occurs in any grade below that of brigadier general the senior of the next lower grade shall have the right to be promoted to this vacancy. He may waive this option, however, and it passes to the next, and so on, until someone chooses to take it.

Third—Rank in each grade shall be according to total commissioned service. Constructive service to be given to those who were commissioned by Act of Feb. 2, 1901, and to those who have suffered from a sentence of a court-martial, so that their relative rank will be below the relative rank of officers who are their seniors on the present lineal list of their own branch.

As a discussion of the provisions of Pars. 1, 2 and 3, it is apparent that if an officer waived his right under Par. 2 to promotion in a branch which he did not desire he would be temporarily ranked by a junior who took this vacancy. But under Par. 3 their relative rank would be automatically readjusted when he himself received his promotion in the branch of his own choice.

If it is thought undesirable to have the provisions of Par. 2 apply above the grade of captain (or even first



lieutenant) it could be provided that vacancies in any branch in the grades above that of captain (or first lieutenant) would be filled by the senior of the next lower grade in that branch in which the vacancy occurred. Here again the provisions of Par. 3 would come into effect and adjust the relative rank when the senior secured promotion due to a vacancy in his own branch.

F. T. DICKMAN, 1st Lieut., Cav.

#### BRITISH SUBMARINE DISASTER.

Another bad disaster to a submarine in the British navy, which resulted in the loss of two officers and eleven men, as well as the vessel, occurred off Whitesand Bay, Plymouth, England, Jan. 16, when the A-7 made a dive beneath the waters and never came to the surface. The weather was fine and clear and the sea smooth. Six submarines had finished their diving and tactical movements and had started for Plymouth in a single line, running submerged with only their periscopes showing. Commander Tomkinson, who was directing the maneuvers from the parent ship Pigmy, suddenly noticed that only five periscopes were showing. He instantly gave the signal for the submarines to blow out their tanks and rise. The A-7 did not respond. The Pigmy then steamed back and saw bubbles which were recognized as a token that something had gone amiss. She signalled to the dockyard at Plymouth and help was promptly sent. Divers made numerous attempts to find the vessel and other craft dragged the bottom, but without success until Jan. 21, when the boat was discovered as the result of oil floating on the surface of the water. She lies in twenty-three fathoms and her position is a mile and a half nearer shore than the spot where she was last seen. Operations for raising her were to begin on Jan. 22. Until the vessel is raised the cause of the accident cannot be certain. It is understood that the A-7 was equipped with airlocks and safety helmets. For this reason it is the general theory that the crew was overcome by gas. It is possible that the boat became uncontrollable when she sank through the ballast tank and pump not acting. This would make it impossible to empty the tanks when the vessel tried to rise. Another theory is that the nose of the submarine struck the mud at the bottom of the bay.

Lieut. Gilbert Molesworth Welman, who commanded the A-7, was the nephew of Lady Molesworth, whose death from the sting of a wasp occurred on Sept. 26 last, and he succeeded to her Trewarthenic estate, in Cornwall.

The A-7 is one of a class of nine vessels numbered A-5 to A-13. She was built in 1904 and measured 150 feet in length. Her submerged displacement was 204 tons. Her engines developed an indicated horsepower of 600, giving her a surface speed of sixteen knots and a submerged speed of nine knots. She had a single screw. The vessels are driven by gasoline motors when on the surface of the water and by electric motors when submerged. Their armament consists of two torpedo tubes. Two other vessels of exactly the same type have met with disaster—the A-5 at Queenstown in 1905, with a loss of four lives, and the A-8 at Plymouth in 1906, with a death list of fifteen.

The British navy also has lost a number of other submarines within recent years. The A-1 was wrecked in 1904, when twelve men were drowned. No. 4 was lost in 1905, but all were saved; the C-8 in 1907, when four were drowned; the C-11 in 1909, when thirteen were drowned; the A-3 in 1912, with the loss of eleven lives, and the B-2 in the same year, with a death list of fifteen.

It is stated that the Admiralty has issued an order forbidding any further trips by the "A" class submarines, and it is believed that the remaining boats of this class will be consigned to the scrap heap.

#### WEAKNESS OF OUR NAVY.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy Franklin D. Roosevelt was one of the speakers at the dinner of the Dutchess County Society at the Hotel Astor in New York city on Jan. 17 and spoke of the inadequacy of our Navy for national defense. The Navy we have, he said, is efficient to the top notch, but the Government had been guilty of a falsehood to the American people in telling them that the United States has thirty-six or thirty-seven battleships built or building.

"That statement," said Mr. Roosevelt, "does deceive nine out of ten citizens. We have to-day only sixteen ships we can send effectively against the first line of the enemy. We can't win control of the ocean unless we can cripple or destroy the enemy's fleet.

"If our first fleet is destroyed I would give the command of a foreign fleet to any lieutenant and guarantee that he could effect a foothold on the eastern coast of the United States. I am not an alarmist. This is plain unvarnished fact.

"It is true that we have defenses on our coast. There are 200 of 2,000 miles of coast lines protected. If I couldn't land on some portion of the 1,800 miles as a foreign commander if I were a Japanese I would commit hara kiri.

"While the Navy to-day is efficient, that does not mean that it will be large enough in the month of January, 1915. As a Democrat I have a great reverence for Thomas Jefferson, but he had as much idea of the value of a navy as the people of Portland, Me., when at the outbreak of the Spanish-American War the rich men and bankers there petitioned the Government for protection against the Spanish fleet.

"The American people to-day are talking in terms of 1812 and Thomas Jefferson. They don't apply in 1914. To-day there are people who believe a battleship unnecessary to a navy.

"I made a test a few days ago. I asked twenty officers in the Navy which they would rather do in case of a fight between ten battleships of the Oregon class and the Wyoming: command the ten Oregons or the one Wyoming. The answer of nineteen of those officers was that they would rather command the Wyoming. The odds were in her favor. The other fellow had sporting blood and said the Wyoming might blow up of her own accord.

"I can't help believing that the American people have got somewhere the business sense that they must not, will not make the Navy the kind it was thirty years ago. You will come to the conclusion, if you think it over, that the American Navy costs but little from an economic standpoint.

"I think I can say without committing an indiscretion

that since March 4 last more naval vessels have been employed in international relations than at any period of our existence except during the time of war."

#### CONVENTION ON SAFETY AT SEA.

At London, England, on Jan. 20, the convention drawn up by the International Conference on Safety at Sea, to which Chief Constr. Washington L. Capps, Capt. W. H. G. Bullard and Capt. G. F. Cooper, U.S.N., were among delegates from the United States, was formally signed by representatives of Great Britain, the United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Germany, France, Italy, Spain, Sweden, Norway, Holland, Belgium and Denmark and later by the Austrian delegate. Other countries may come into the convention up to Jan. 31. It comes into force on July 1, 1915, after ratification by the different states. The text contains seventy-four articles and with the rules, covers sixty printed pages.

Lord Mersey, president of the conference, in his closing speech summarized the principal provisions of the convention. An international service is to be established by the nations chiefly interested for the purpose of an ice patrol and destruction of derelicts in the North Atlantic, to be under control of the United States. This service is to continue work done by the United States in 1912-13 in locating ice, etc., and work started last year by Great Britain. Great Britain will also continue the duty of dealing with dangerous derelicts east of a line drawn from Cape Sable to latitude thirty-four north, longitude seventy west. The waters to the west of this line will be watched by the United States. The duty is imposed on all shipmasters to report the presence of dangerous ice and derelicts and a code has been prepared to facilitate this reporting.

The effective lighting of boat decks is provided for by the convention and the carrying of Morse lamps is made compulsory. An international code for urgent and important signals has been adopted. The convention provides that the degree of safety should increase with the length of vessels and that vessels shall be as efficiently subdivided as possible. All merchant vessels when engaged in international or colonial voyages, steamers or sailing vessels, carrying passengers or not, must be equipped with wireless telegraph, if they have on board fifty persons or more. A continuous watch for wireless purposes must be kept, and apparatus must have a range of at least 100 miles and an emergency apparatus in a safe place. There must be accommodation in life boats or their equivalents for all persons on board. There must be a minimum number of members of the crew who are competent to handle boats and rafts and these men must hold a certificate of competency issued under government authority.

#### THE NAVY OF SWEDEN.

In an article on the navy of Sweden in The Navy for January E. K. Roden, Associate of the U.S. Naval Institute and well known as a writer on maritime affairs, disproves the impression conveyed by speakers at the St. Louis Convention of the American Peace Society that the Scandinavian countries were without a naval defense. The article points out the reasons why Sweden needs a navy to maintain its *status quo* among her powerful neighbors, and the realization of this need by the Swedish people. The establishment of the present modern navy was begun in 1882. The progress of modernizing the navy and bringing it up to the strength for which it is intended, that of coast defense and the maintenance of neutrality, has been slow and is by no means completed. But the prospects are bright that within a few years the Swedish navy will measure up to the country's requirements.

The Swedish navy to-day consists of a total of ninety-six vessels. According to official designation the ships are grouped as follows: Thirteen first class coast defense battleships, varying in displacement from 3,100 to 6,800 tons and corresponding most nearly to third class battleships of the larger navies, but they are of modern construction with heavy armor and powerful batteries; three second class, and seven third class coast defense battleships, all belonging to the well known monitor type; one armored cruiser, displacement 4,800 tons, length 379 feet, beam 49 feet, draft 16 feet, and a speed of 22.8 knots; five torpedo cruisers, essentially scout ships; average dimensions, displacement 800 tons, length 223 feet, beam 27 feet, draft 10 feet, and speed 20 knots; eight destroyers, displacement varying from 400 to 450 tons, average speed 31 knots; thirty-one first class torpedoboats, average displacement 500-640 tons; twenty-two second class torpedoboats, average displacement 67-90 tons; one submergible, 139 x 14 x 17 feet; four submarines, 71 x 12 x 9 feet; two mine vessels, displacement 600 tons.

In addition there are several auxiliaries; four training ships, six school ships, one repair ship, one hospital ship, six receiving ships, and a number of gunboats and old vessels of little or no fighting value.

The ships classified as coast defense battleships are relatively small, displacement varying from 4,000 to 7,000 tons. Their size and style, however, is governed by peculiarities of the Swedish coast, which is fringed by numerous archipelagos. Only vessels of moderate draft can operate with safety in the hidden shoals and narrow channels. Since the Swedish navy is for defensive purposes only, ships of large displacement would be out of the question. The real strength is the splendid torpedoboat flotilla. Fifty-three are now in commission and the number is steadily increasing. The larger ships are effective because of well balanced armament, sturdy construction and large radius of action. All carry 8- and 10-inch guns of the latest pattern, supplemented with an intermediate battery of modern rapid-firing and light guns. Fire control and other equipment is modern in every respect. The ships are constantly drilled, special attention being paid to both gunnery and torpedo work. Efficiency among officers and men is of an exceptionally high order. With the exception of three torpedoboats and one submarine all vessels are built in Sweden, quite a few in the government yards at Stockholm and Karlskrona.

Administration of the naval establishment is vested in the Royal Department of Marine; the executive head is the Minister of Marine. Under this department comes also the coast artillery and the corps of Royal Coast Artillery. There are six sub-departments, or administrative bureaus. The General Staff of the navy was organized in 1896 and consists of one admiral and about fifteen officers.

The personnel is divided into three classes: the active list, the reserve, and the conscripts. On the active list

are four flag officers, eight commodores, seventeen captains, eighteen commanders, ninety-six lieutenant commanders, 101 lieutenants, 50 sub-lieutenants, 666 warrant officers and 4,000 petty officers and men. About 250 commissioned officers belong to the reserve. The active list is recruited in part from the "corps of boys" and in part by voluntary enlistment. The corps of boys of 600 members is made of boys who from love of the sea choose the navy for a career. The age of admission is between sixteen and eighteen, the course of training covers two years, the summers spent in seagoing training ships and the winters in the training school at Karlskrona. Officers are drawn from the corps of midshipmen, which receives a six years' course in the Naval College at Stockholm; age of admission is between thirteen and sixteen; training includes two years of actual practice at sea and two years at the Naval Academy, which corresponds very nearly to our Naval War College at Newport, R.I. Officers of the merchant marine that have a training of one year or more at the naval schools are appointed as reserve officers; about 200 are available.

Sweden has two naval stations, at Stockholm and Karlskrona. To each belongs a navy yard, fully equipped.

A remarkable exhibition of patriotism and realization on the part of the Swedish public of the need of an adequate naval defense was the subscription of funds for the new battleship Sverige. This ship was authorized in 1911, but the bill carrying appropriation was defeated. The nation then voluntarily subscribed within the short period of five months not less than \$5,850,000, which exceeded by \$1,500,000 the estimated cost of the ship. And this from a people whose per capita resources are relatively low and taxations heavy. The over-subscribed amount will be used toward the construction of a second battleship. The factor that perhaps more than anything else made possible the success of the undertaking was the persistent and energetic publicity campaign carried on through the press and other channels by a group of naval officers. Sweden has a navy league with a steadily growing membership, organized along lines similar to that of Germany and England.

#### NAVAL GUNS, ARMOR AND POWDER.

Rear Admiral Joseph Strauss, U.S.N., Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, testifying before the House Naval Affairs Committee on Jan. 19 respecting guns, armor and powder asserted that the American "man-behind-the-gun" was the equal of any in his calling anywhere in the world, and that the target practice of the United States fleet, as well as of smaller units in the Navy, was just as accurate and efficient as that of any other great Powers.

Admiral Strauss said three-quarters of the target practice was now conducted at battle range of 5,000 yards or over, equivalent to five miles. It was also conducted, he said, under conditions of actual warfare, in rough weather, with the ships steaming past targets and the range not given until the vessels were on the firing course. Under these conditions, said Admiral Strauss, the shooting of the Navy was marvelously quick and accurate. He was asked about the so-called "director" system used in the British navy under Admiral Sir Percy Scott, its chief gunnery expert. Under this system salvos are fired from the big guns on a vessel at the direction of one man, the rims of the guns being paralleled. Admiral Strauss said that this had been experimented with in the American Navy, but it was found not as accurate nor as satisfactory as the American method of firing salvos. Despite this conclusion, Admiral Strauss said, the Navy Department is prepared to give the Scott system another test on the battleship North Dakota.

Admiral Strauss testified that it now cost the Federal Government 40.6 cents a pound to manufacture smokeless powder at its plant at Indian Head, Md., and that 53 cents a pound was the price paid to the du Ponts. Admiral Strauss said the difference in the price might be due to commercial factors with which he was not acquainted. He favored increasing the size of the Indian Head plant.

As to the new model high-powered 14-inch guns, which are being mounted on all the latest Dreadnoughts, Admiral Strauss told the committee that none of these guns had yet been fired under service conditions. They had been fired on land, however, and the showing was splendid. These land firings convinced the ordnance experts that the weapon was most useful and effective, measuring up in every way to expectations.

#### VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The Brooklyn has been ordered placed in ordinary at the Philadelphia yard upon completion of repairs about Jan. 30, 1914.

The H-3 was placed in commission at Puget Sound, Wash., on Jan. 16, 1914.

The destroyer Benham was placed in commission at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 20, 1914.

The Panama battalion of U.S. marines, numbering 400 men, broke camp Jan. 20 and boarded the transport Minneapolis at Colon to sail for Vera Cruz, Mexico.

The mail address of the Buffalo will change on Jan. 24 from "In care of the Postmaster, New York city," to "Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal."

The Annapolis will proceed to San Francisco and Mare Island after completing target practice at San Diego.

The Denver will leave San Diego Feb. 1 for Corinto, Nicaragua, to relieve the Buffalo, which latter vessel will then proceed to San Diego for target practice.

The Nereus will leave the east coast of Mexico for Hampton Roads about Jan. 20 and the Culgoa about Feb. 1.

The U.S.S. Michigan, Capt. Albert P. Niblack, arrived at New York, Jan. 20, after having been in Mexican waters for six months. She will be at the navy yard for overhauling until Feb. 2, when she will leave again for the South. On Feb. 9 the Michigan and other vessels will gather at Norfolk in preparation for the naval maneuvers off Culebra Island. When the Michigan left Mexico on Jan. 13 she was relieved by the battleship Minnesota.

The destroyer Aylwin was placed in commission at Philadelphia on Jan. 17. She will have her guns, torpedo tubes and wireless installed, and such other urgent work as may be necessary will be at once pushed at Philadelphia. The Aylwin is commanded by Lieut. Comdr. Leigh C. Palmer, until recently naval aid to the Secretary of the Navy. The officers on board with him are Lieut. J. H. Hoover, Lieut. Jabez S. Lowell and Ensign R. M. Elliott, jr. She will go direct to Newport after



leaving Philadelphia; after she has obtained her compass data, and after getting her torpedoes at Newport she will proceed to southern waters and join the Atlantic Torpedo Fleet.

The H-3 has been assigned to duty with the Second Submarine Division, Torpedo Flotilla, Pacific Fleet.

The G-4 was placed in commission at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 22, 1914.

Rear Admiral E. H. C. Leutze, U.S.N., called upon the Secretary of the Navy Jan. 19 and presented to the Department a daguerreotype of the first drydock built at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The daguerreotype shows the dock while in process of construction in 1846, the work being supervised by William Jarvis McAlpin, father-in-law of Rear Admiral Leutze. An interesting feature of the daguerreotype is the picture of a man in frock coat and silk hat, inspecting for the Secretary's office. The actual work of constructing the dock was begun in August, 1841, and ended Aug. 30, 1851. The cost of the work, with the engine house, was \$2,151,173.61. The dock has cost little or nothing to keep in repair, and, according to Engineer Harris, is likely to remain in serviceable condition for the next century.

An additional charge of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman has been placed against Asst. Paymaster Russell De V. W. Bleeker, U.S.N., by the Navy Department, the specifications being based on remarks he is alleged to have made in connection with the non-payment of bills. Meanwhile the Navy Department has not taken any action on the request of Paymaster Bleeker that a civilian witness be brought here from Key West, Fla., to testify regarding the alleged scandalous conduct which it is claimed was committed while he was on duty at that post. Four charges, dealing with personal deportment, have also been filed against Civil Engr. Adolpho Menocal, who returned here from Guam some time ago. The court to try him was ordered to convene at the navy yard, Mare Island, Jan. 14, and will consist of the following officers: Capt. Charles A. Pond, Capt. Charles A. Gove, Pay Dir. Charles M. Ray, Comdr. W. M. Crose, Prof. T. J. J. See, Lieut. Comdr. F. D. Karns and Lieut. Comdr. C. S. Kempf, with Capt. Arthur P. Crist, U.S.M.C., judge advocate.

The Secretary of the Navy has recommended John P. Wilson, seaman, and Roy H. Claunch, coal passer on board the Pittsburgh, for their promptness and gallantry in swimming to the rescue of a shipmate who was crying for help. A party from the Pittsburgh was in swimming off Mazatlan, Mexico, Nov. 30, 1913, when one of the men became exhausted and called for help. Two men went to his rescue, but owing to the strong undertow were unable to save him. During the confusion another man began calling for help and Wilson and Claunch swam to his assistance, and after considerable difficulty managed to bring him to safety.

Forest E. Louth, chief commissary steward of the U.S.S. Wyoming, is supposed to have fallen overboard and drowned Jan. 15. Rear Admiral Badger, commanding the fleet, sent a wireless telegram to the Navy Department from Culebra Island that Louth was missing. The battleship was stopped as soon as he was missed and a thorough but fruitless search was made for his body. Louth had been in the Service seven years. His home was in Rochester, N.Y., where his father, Richard J. Louth, lives.

The Secretary of the Navy has just made the following awards for armor piercing and common projectiles, bids for which were opened on Jan. 7, 1914: 14-inch armor piercing projectiles—Crucible Steel Company, 1,200, at \$315, total \$378,000; Bethlehem Steel Company, 2,400, at \$320, total \$768,000; Midvale Steel Company, 600, at \$334, total \$200,400. None of these companies bid for the full number of 14-inch projectiles desired. The Department was, therefore, obliged to divide the contracts among them. Twelve-inch armor piercing projectiles—Midvale Steel Company, 1,800, at \$165, total \$297,000. Five-inch common projectiles—Bethlehem Steel Company, 18,000, at \$8.72, total \$156,960; E. W. Bliss Company, 6,000, at \$8.56, total \$51,360. Four-inch common projectiles—Bethlehem Steel Company, 12,000, at \$5.46, total \$65,520. Because of the relatively low bids as compared with last bids received, the Department has taken advantage of the twenty per cent. clause permitting it to increase its order by twenty per cent. of the amount bid. This year's total for armor piercing and common projectiles amounts to \$1,917,340. The Bliss bid did not cover the entire quantity desired of the 5-inch common projectiles. Full advantage was taken of their lower bid, and contract for the balance of the quantity desired was then awarded to the Bethlehem Company.

A report will soon be made to the Navy Department upon the advisability of substituting prime kapok or lino silk for cork in life-saving appliances. For something like two years the Department has been experimenting with this material in life preservers, life buoys and in mattresses. It makes a very excellent substitute for hair or felt in a mattress, and at the same time the mattress is more buoyant than if it were filled with cork. So far prime kapok has been able to stand all the tests to which it has been subjected. Most of the reports received at the Department from the fleet have been favorable to the material. Kapok or silk cotton is lighter and more easily handled than cork. It also occupies less storage space, and it is claimed it is better suited in every respect than cork to use in the life-saving apparatus. The fibre is soft, silky and elastic, and maintains its elasticity in use. At present kapok is cheaper than cork, but it is feared that if it should come into general use its price would advance so that it would become more expensive than cork, as the supply is limited. Although it is now produced almost exclusively in Java, it is a tree from tropical America which grows freely in any soil.

Hon. Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, delivered an address on Jan. 22 before the Merchants and Manufacturers Association at Brooklyn, N.Y. It was an optimistic statement of the beneficial results to business to follow the tariff and currency legislation of the Wilson administration. The Secretary made an interesting statement of the change in political conditions which, in his opinion, has put an end to the tyranny of party, saying: "It is not probable that this generation will again witness a return to the conditions when only two parties contested for supremacy. Two parties were all that were needed when our national life was less complex and simpler problems pressed for solution. But to-day there are such divergent views and such varying political

creeds that men who believe in these opposing views cannot find a congenial party home in either of the two old parties. We shall see here what is seen in all European countries—as many parties as there are large schools of political thought. It is better that men shall be associated to secure the policies in which they believe than that we shall have a duel between two parties. But, whether it is best or not, one thing is sure: The American voters, educated and awake to the larger questions of the day, will not ally themselves under any party banner unless it symbolizes the political doctrines which win their approval. If it is necessary to have only two parties to afford a place for honest men to work out their theories of government, we will have but two parties, but if there be need for five large parties, we shall have that number. Parties are valuable only as they are agencies to give effect to the will of the men who compose them. When they fail to exist as effective agencies for carrying out sound principles, they are dangerous to our institutions."

The following enlisted men successfully passed the examination for boatswain, and have been issued acting appointments as such from Jan. 16, 1914: Charles King, receiving ship, Philadelphia, Pa.; Quintus R. Thomson, U.S.S. Glacier; Edward L. Benson, recruiting station, Omaha, Neb.; Ora A. Martin, U.S.S. San Francisco; John A. Pierce, U.S.S. St. Louis; Stephen Ingham and William R. Spear, U.S.S. Walke; William T. Shaw, receiving ship, San Francisco, Cal.; Roy K. Madill, Training Station, Newport, R.I.; William R. McFarlane, receiving ship, Mare Island, Cal.; Nils Anderson, U.S.S. Chattanooga; Melvin C. Kent, Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill.; John E. Armstrong, U.S.S. Wyoming; Albert C. Fraenzel, U.S.S. Pompey; William A. Martin, U.S.S. Idaho; Ralph B. Wallace, U.S.S. Maine; James Roberts and Joseph D. Glick, U.S.S. Pittsburgh.

The following enlisted men of the Navy successfully passed the examination for gunner (electrical), and have been issued acting appointments as such from Jan. 16, 1914: Anthony Prastka and Joseph W. Birk, the receiving ship, New York; Edmund D. Duckett, U.S.S. Minnesota; Raymond A. Walker, U.S.S. Alabama; James Munro, the receiving ship, New York; Charles F. Dame, U.S.S. Des Moines; Arthur J. Holton, U.S.S. West Virginia; Vincent Benedict, U.S.S. South Carolina; Edgar C. Wortman, U.S.S. Mississippi; David Duffy, U.S.S. Warrington; N. Chatillon, U.S.S. Saratoga; and James J. Delany, the receiving ship, Philadelphia.

The following enlisted men of the Navy have successfully passed the examination for gunner (ordnance), and have been issued acting appointments as such from Jan. 16, 1914: Herman Jorgensen, Training Station, San Francisco; Ola D. Butler, U.S.S. Constellation; Joseph O. Johnson, U.S.S. Delaware; Clyde H. McLellan, U.S.S. Louisiana; William F. Schlegel, U.S.S. Salem; Lee W. Drisco, the navy yard, Washington, D.C.; William H. Stephenson, U.S.S. Wyoming; and Arthur E. Rice, U.S.S. McDonough.

The Secretary of the Navy on Jan. 23 issued orders convening a board, consisting of Rear Admirals Southerland, Winslow and Usher, to examine Capt. C. C. Rogers, now commandant at Portsmouth (N.H.) Navy Yard, and Capt. Charles F. Pond, U.S.N., commandant of the 12th Naval District and president of the Naval Examining and Retiring Boards, San Francisco, for promotion to grade of rear admiral. The board will convene at the navy yard, Washington, D.C., on Feb. 3.

Rear Admiral De Witt Cottman, U.S.N., has been ordered detached as commandant of the navy yard, Puget Sound, in view of his approaching retirement, which will take place Feb. 13, 1914, when he will have reached the retiring age of sixty-two years.

Austria's fourth Dreadnought was launched at Fiume Jan. 17 and christened the Szent Istvan by the Archduchess Maria Theresa, representing the Emperor Francis Joseph. A distinguished gathering witnessed the ceremony.

## THE NAVY.

Josephus Daniels—Secretary of the Navy.  
Franklin D. Roosevelt—Assistant Secretary of the Navy.  
Major Gen. William P. Biddle—Commandant, U.S.M.C.

### LATE SHIP MOVEMENTS.

The following are movements of vessels of the Navy later than those given of the same vessels in the complete table published elsewhere in this issue:  
Maryland, sailed Jan. 19 from Mazatlan, Mexico, for San Diego, Cal.  
Tonopah, D-1, D-2, D-3, E-1 and E-2, sailed Jan. 20 from Jacksonville, Fla., for Key West, Fla.  
Monaghan, Flusser and Sterett, arrived Jan. 20 at Savannah, Ga.  
Stewart, sailed Jan. 20 from Mare Island, Cal., for San Diego, Cal.  
Michigan, arrived Jan. 20 at the navy yard, New York.  
New Orleans, sailed Jan. 20 from Ensenada, Lower California, for Mazatlan, Mexico.  
Denver, arrived Jan. 20 at Santa Barbara, Cal.  
Jason, arrived Jan. 11 at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.  
Iroquois, arrived Jan. 19 at San Diego, Cal.  
Casar, arrived Jan. 21 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.  
Brutus, arrived Jan. 21 at Boston, Mass.  
Nereus, sailed Jan. 21 from Vera Cruz, Mexico, for Hampton Roads, Va.  
Mississippi, arrived Jan. 21 at Pensacola, Fla.  
Orion, sailed Jan. 21 from Pensacola, Fla., for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.  
Iris, sailed Jan. 21 from San Francisco for San Diego, Cal.  
Hannibal, arrived Jan. 21 at Cape Gracias-a-Dios, Atlantic Coast of Central America.  
Nashville, sailed Jan. 21 from Port au Prince, Haiti, for Cape Haytien, Haiti.  
Minnesota, sailed Jan. 21 from Cristobal, Canal Zone, for Vera Cruz, Mexico.  
Parker, sailed Jan. 21 from Delaware Breakwater for Newport, R.I.  
Rainbow, arrived Jan. 22 at Manila, P.I.  
Wilmington, arrived Jan. 22 at Swatow, China.  
Eagle, arrived Jan. 22 at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.  
Nashville, arrived at Cape Haytien Jan. 22.  
Denver, sailed from Santa Barbara for San Diego Jan. 22.  
Truxton, sailed from Mare Island for San Diego Jan. 22.  
Tonopah and Submarine Division, arrived at Key West Jan. 22.  
Supply, sailed from Olongapo for Guam Jan. 23.

Aylwin, sailed from Philadelphia for Newport Jan. 23.  
New Jersey, arrived at Boston Jan. 23.

### NAVY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate Jan. 17, 1914.

Promotions and Appointments in the Navy.

Comdr. Andrew T. Long to be a captain from Dec. 20, 1913.  
Lieut. Comdr. Provost Babin and Gilbert S. Galbraith to be commanders from July 1, 1913.  
Lieuts. Ivan E. Bass and William S. Pye to be lieutenant commanders from July 1, 1913.  
Lieuts. (J.G.) William L. Beck and David A. Scott to be lieutenants from July 1, 1913.  
Ensign Aquilla G. Dilbrell to be a lieutenant (junior grade) from June 6, 1913.  
P.A. Surg. Walter S. Hoen to be a surgeon from Nov. 14, 1913.  
The following assistant surgeons to be passed assistant surgeons from March 28, 1913: Andrew B. Davidson, Duncan G. Walton and Willard J. Riddick.  
Asst. Surg. William H. Halsey to be a passed assistant surgeon from Oct. 1, 1913.  
Asst. Surgs. John J. O'Malley and Robert F. Sheehan to be passed assistant surgeons from Oct. 5, 1913.  
The following citizens to be assistant paymasters from Jan. 15, 1914: Josiah Merritt, Cal.; King Terrell, N.J.; Charles G. Holland, Ga.; Hiram P. Tudor, Mo.; Richard C. Reed, S.C.; Andrew Mowat, R.I., and George C. Simmons, Mich.

### NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate Jan. 15, 1914.

Appointments in the Navy.

The following citizens to be assistant dental surgeons in the Dental Reserve Corps: Meyer L. Rhein, N.Y.; Clarence J. Grieves, Md.; Charles W. Rodgers, Mass.; Clyde M. Gearhart, Ohio; John R. Barber, Minn., and David J. Alexander, Va.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate Jan. 15, 1914.

Promotions in the Navy.

Second Lieut. Francis T. Evans to be a first lieutenant in the Marine Corps.

G.O. 62, NOV. 29, 1913, NAVY DEPARTMENT.  
Relates to price list of clothing and small stores.

G.O. 64, JAN. 2, 1914, NAVY DEPARTMENT.  
Gives instructions to surveying officers ashore and afloat.

G.O. 65, JAN. 2, 1914, NAVY DEPARTMENT.  
Relates to articles excepted from acts re naval supply accounts.

G.O. 66, JAN. 2, 1914, NAVY DEPARTMENT.  
Relates to reports of typewriters, adding machines and cash registers in use.

### NAVY GAZETTE.

JAN. 16.—Lieut. A. A. Garcelon, jr., detached navy yard, Norfolk, Va.; to aid on staff Commander-in-Chief, Pacific Reserve Fleet.  
Lieut. C. A. Richards to temporary duty receiving ship at Norfolk, Va.  
Ensign P. S. Theiss detached North Dakota; to Montana.  
Ensign F. L. Shea detached Arkansas; to Montana.  
Ensign D. E. Kemp to North Carolina.  
Ensign H. R. Hein detached Michigan; to Ozark.  
P.A. Surg. B. H. Dorsey detached Camp Elliott, Canal Zone; to Connecticut.  
Chief Mach. D. W. Harry detached New Jersey; to Tennessee.  
Mach. W. M. Miller detached Tennessee; to New Jersey.  
Cable from Commander-in-Chief, Asiatic Fleet, Shanghai, China, Jan. 16, 1914.  
Lieuts. B. H. Green and (J.G.) J. C. Jennings detached Wilmington; to Rainbow.  
Lieut. (J.G.) H. H. Forgas detached Pompey; to Pampanga.  
Mach. C. J. Romulus detached naval station, Olongapo; to Rainbow.  
Note.—Asst. Engr. W. O. Chrisman, retired, died at New York, N.Y., Jan. 12, 1914.  
Capt. C. H. Hayes, retired, died at New York, N.Y., Jan. 16, 1914.  
JAN. 17.—Comdr. S. E. W. Kittelle detached command Wheeling; to treatment naval hospital, Washington, D.C.  
Lieut. W. H. Allen to Brooklyn.  
Ensign H. P. Parmelee detached Maryland; to receiving ship at Norfolk, Va.  
Act. Asst. Surg. M. E. Rose detached naval recruiting station, Kansas City, Mo.; to sick leave of absence.  
Act. Asst. Surg. B. G. Baker detached naval recruiting station, Chicago, Ill.; to naval recruiting station, Kansas City, Mo.  
Chief Btsn. J. P. O'Neil detached navy yard, Boston, Mass.; to Brooklyn.  
Chief Gun. Stephen Donely detached Maine; to Brooklyn.  
Mach. F. T. Rider detached receiving ship at Norfolk, Va.; to Vermont.  
Mach. C. O. Hathaway detached Vermont; to works Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company, Newport News, Va.  
Mach. O. D. Parker detached North Dakota; to Brooklyn.  
Mach. C. J. Naprstek detached receiving ship at New York; to North Dakota.  
Chief Carp. J. A. Price detached works New York Shipbuilding Company, Camden, N.J.; to Brooklyn.  
JAN. 19.—Rear Admiral C. McR. Winslow to Naval War College, Newport, R.I.  
Lieut. (J.G.) R. K. Turner detached Naval Academy; to works Bethlehem Steel Company, South Bethlehem, Pa.  
Lieuts. (J.G.) T. C. Kinkaid and Oscar Smith detached Naval Academy; to works Midvale Steel Company, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Ensign R. R. Schuirmann detached receiving ship at Norfolk, Va.; to Louisiana.  
The following boatswains have been appointed from Jan. 16, 1914, and assigned to duty as follows:  
Btsn. C. King to receiving ship at Norfolk, Va.  
Btsn. W. A. Martin to receiving ship at Philadelphia, Pa.  
Btsn. R. B. Wallace to Panther.  
Btsn. Q. R. Thomson to Glacier.  
Btsns. E. L. Benson, M. C. Kent and W. T. Shaw to receiving ship at Mare Island, Cal.  
Btsn. O. A. Martin to Osceola.  
Btsns. J. A. Pierce and Nils Anderson to receiving ship at Puget Sound, Wash.  
Btsn. Stephen Ingham to temporary duty Hartford.  
Btsn. W. R. Spear to temporary duty receiving ship, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Btsn. R. K. Madill to Constellation.  
Btsn. J. E. Armstrong to temporary duty receiving ship, Norfolk, Va.  
Btsn. A. C. Fraenzel to temporary duty naval station, Olongapo, P.I.  
Btsns. James Roberts and J. D. Glick to receiving ship at Mare Island, Cal.  
The following gunners have been appointed from Jan. 16, 1914, and assigned to duty as follows:  
Guns. Anthony Prastka, J. W. Birk and James Munro to receiving ship at New York, N.Y.  
Guns. E. D. Duckett, Vincent Benedict and David Duffy to receiving ship at Norfolk, Va.  
Guns. R. A. Walker, E. C. Wortmann and J. J. Delany to receiving ship at Philadelphia, Pa.  
Gun. C. F. Dame to receiving ship at Boston, Mass.  
Gun. A. J. Holton to receiving ship at Puget Sound, Wash.  
Gun. N. Chatillon to Asiatic Station.  
Gun. Hermann Jorgensen to Intrepid.  
Guns. J. O. Johnson, C. H. McLellan, and W. H. Stephenson to receiving ship at Norfolk, Va.  
Guns. O. D. Butler and A. E. Rice to Constellation.  
Gun. W. F. Schlegel to receiving ship at Philadelphia, Pa.  
Gun. L. W. Drisco to Talahassee.  
JAN. 20.—Ensign C. C. Gordon wholly retired from the



naval service from Jan. 15, 1914, in accordance with Sec. 1454, R.S. (physical disability not in line of duty).  
Ensign T. H. Winters detached Birmingham; to Maine.  
Ensign T. E. Van Metre detached command C-1; to connection fitting out New York and duty on board when commissioned.

Asst. Surg. N. M. McClelland, M.R.C., to navy yard, Charleston, S.C.  
Btsn. Daniel Dowling detached Colorado; to home, wait orders.

Btsn. Nils Anderson detached receiving ship at Puget Sound, Wash.; to Colorado.  
Btsn. C. T. Goertz detached Osceola; to temporary duty Wyoming.

Btsn. J. L. Kelley, Btsn. A. M. Smith and Gun. T. C. Wester transferred to the retired list from Jan. 13, 1914, in accordance with Sec. 1453, R.S. (physical disability); to home.

Gun. Clyde Keene detached Ohio; to home, wait orders.  
Gun. T. J. Bristol detached Illinois; to Ohio.  
Mach. G. F. Veth to Birmingham.

JAN. 21.—Lieut. C. H. Shaw detached Nebraska; to Wheeling.

Lieut. B. L. Canaga detached Naval Proving Ground, Indian Head, Md.; to command Alert.

Lieut. J. V. Ogan detached command Alert; to connection fitting out K-7 and in command when commissioned.

Lieut. (J.G.) H. T. Markland detached Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.; to Bethlehem Steel Co., South Bethlehem, Pa.

Lieut. (J.G.) J. W. Lewis to connection fitting out K-8 and in command when commissioned.

Ensign D. J. Friedell detached Severn; to command C-1.

Ensign R. H. Davis resignation accepted, to take effect Jan. 23, 1914.

Asst. Dent. Surgs. J. R. Barber and D. J. Alexander, D.R.C., commissioned assistant dental surgeons, Dental Reserve Corps, U.S.N., from Dec. 29, 1913.

Btsn. J. A. Pierce detached Receiving Ship, Puget Sound, Wash.; to Albany.

Btsn. W. A. Martin detached Receiving Ship, Philadelphia, Pa.; to Illinois.

Btsn. R. K. Madill detached Constellation; to Massachusetts.

Btsn. W. T. Shaw detached Receiving Ship, Mare Island, Cal.; to Jupiter.

Btsn. W. R. Spear detached Receiving Ship, Philadelphia, Pa.; to Indiana.

Gun. Anthony Prastka to connection fitting out New York and on board when commissioned.

Gun. J. O. Johnson to Reina Mercedes.

JAN. 22.—Rear Admiral V. L. Cottman detached commandant navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.; to home, wait orders.

Rear Admiral T. B. Howard detached General Board, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.; to commander-in-chief Pacific Fleet.

Rear Admiral W. C. Cowles detached commander-in-chief Pacific Fleet; to commander-in-chief Asiatic Fleet.

Ensign L. P. Wenzel detached Louisiana; to receiving ship, Norfolk, Va.

Acting Asst. Surg. H. R. Farley appointed an acting assistant surgeon in the Navy from Jan. 19, 1914.

Asst. Dental Surgs. C. J. Grieves, M. L. Rhein, C. W. Rogers and C. M. Gearhart appointed assistant dental surgeons, Dental Reserve Corps, U.S.N., from Dec. 29, 1913.

Gun. W. F. Schlegel detached receiving ship, Philadelphia, Pa.; to Birmingham.

Gun. C. F. Dame detached receiving ship, Boston, Mass.; to connection fitting out Texas and on board when commissioned.

Cable from Commander-in-Chief, Asiatic Fleet, Manila, P.I., Jan. 22, 1914.

Lieut. Comdr. F. J. Horne detached Saratoga; to naval station, Olongapo.

Lieut. Lewis Cox detached Galveston; to Saratoga.

Lieut. C. C. Moses detached naval station, Olongapo; to Wilmington.

Lieut. L. P. Treadwell detached Piscataqua; to Galveston.

Ensign C. J. Moore detached Bainbridge; to Saratoga.

Ensign G. K. Stoddard detached Piscataqua; to Galveston.

Btsn. C. L. Green detached Galveston; to Saratoga.

Btsn. A. C. Fraenzel to Mohican.

Chief Gun. J. C. Evans detached naval station, Guam; to naval hospital, Canacao.

Gun. S. A. Farrell detached Galveston; to naval station, Olongapo.

Gun. N. Chattillon to Saratoga.

Gun. W. T. McNiff detached Galveston; to Saratoga.

Mach. Fred Sansoucie detached naval station, Olongapo; to Saratoga.

#### REVENUE CUTTER ORDERS.

JAN. 14.—First Lieut. of Engrs. H. L. Boyd granted thirty days' leave of absence.

JAN. 15.—First Lieut. L. T. Cutter granted thirty days' extension of sick leave.

JAN. 16.—First Lieut. W. A. O'Malley granted thirty days' extension of sick leave, beginning Jan. 7, 1914.

JAN. 19.—First Lieut. of Engrs. L. C. Farwell granted thirty days' extension of leave.

JAN. 22.—Third Lieut. J. M. Trilck, jr., granted thirty days' leave.

Second Lieut. L. L. Bennett granted sixteen days' leave.

First Lieut. J. A. Alger granted sixty days' leave.

#### REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

The revenue cutter *Acushnet* arrived at New Bedford, Mass., Jan. 16, after several days of severe weather and perilous experiences on Nantucket Shoals. From Monday afternoon until Thursday night her officers slept only fifteen or twenty minutes at a time. The *Acushnet* offered aid to twenty-five vessels, towed three to a safe anchorage and lost one, the *John Paul*, which was in tow at the time of her sinking. Regarding the criticism of Captain Hutchinson, of the *Paul*, that if there had been a proper lookout on the cutter his men would have been picked up, Lieutenant Satterlee says the assertion is ridiculous. "We had the *Paul* at the end of a 900-foot cable," said the Lieutenant. "At times we could make no headway. We would lose steerage way and fall off our course. But we managed to straighten her up and it seemed as if there must have been someone at her helm all the time the small boat was towing behind the *Paul* on a long painter. We saw no one in this boat. It is the custom of captains, when their vessel is in peril of sinking, to swing out a boat aft at the end of a long painter, so that if their craft sinks they may take the small boat. When the schooner was sinking I ordered the tow line cut and we went around the *Paul* to leeward. I had lookouts all over the *Acushnet* armed with lines and water belts and we swept the sea constantly, going down between the schooner's masts and wreckage looking for survivors. I think the captain of the *Paul* used poor judgment. If he had taken to the rigging or not cut loose until we cut loose, every man would have been aboard in a few minutes. Or if I had seen the men in the small boat astern, I would have taken them aboard before. I planned they would not cut loose until we did, or would take to the rigging."

An unidentified derelict reported by the *Cartago* was completely destroyed by the cutter *Miami* on Jan. 15. After three days' search the *Miami* found the derelict part of a wooden vessel bottom. Captain Quinan reports that they will hang on and destroy it.

Search for the schooner *George W. Anderson* was resumed by the cutter *Androscooggin*, which left Portland for that purpose.

A wireless message from Captain Henderson reads as follows: "Jan. 19.—Have the oil tank steamer, *Energie*, of Hamburg, Germany, in tow for Jacksonville. *Energie* struck a shoal north of Gilberts Bar House of Refuge on the night of Jan. 17. The boiler room, fire room and engine room filled with water up to the main deck. *Energie* was bound for Tuxpan, Mexico, from New York, under charter to the Standard Oil Company." About 12:30 p.m., Jan. 15, while at the navy yard at Norfolk, Va., a radio message was received by the *Onondaga* that *Sculley* barge of Sewall Point, Va., had mutiny on board and that a United States marshal's assistance was requested. Accordingly three officers and ten men were sent, all armed, to

Sewall Point. Reaching the *Sculley* the men boarded her and found that a member of the crew, Frank Spinola, who had returned on board from a visit to a doctor, became quarrelsome, causing the Master a great deal of trouble. After investigating found the man Spinola suffering from a high fever and decided to bring him before a U.S. attorney. While on board the *Onondaga* medical attention was given him, and on the following day, after reviewing the case, the U.S. attorney decided that further action was unnecessary, both parties being satisfied. After releasing Spinola from custody he was sent to a hospital for treatment.

The schooner *General Adelbert Ames* stranded on Bearse Shoal and crew of eight taken off by a breeches buoy. The keeper of Momony Point reports that four shots were fired and the schooner a total loss.

#### VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ACUSHNET—1st Lieut. C. Satterlee, New Bedford, Mass.  
ALGONQUIN—Capt. F. C. Billard, San Juan, P.R.  
ANDROSCOGGIN—Capt. W. E. W. Hall, Portland, Me.  
APACHE—Capt. A. L. Gamble, Baltimore, Md.  
ARCTA—2d Lieut. H. E. Rideout, Port Townsend, Wash.  
BEAR—Capt. C. S. Cochran, San Diego, Cal.  
CALUMET—Master's Mate John Bradley, At New York.  
COLPAX—Stationship, Arundel Cove, Md.  
DAVEY—Master's Mate H. Manson, New Orleans, La.  
GOLDEN GATE—1st Lieut. W. A. Wiley, San Francisco, Cal.  
GRESHAM—Capt. S. B. Winram, Boston, Mass.  
GUTHRIE—Master's Mate J. R. Dunn, Baltimore, Md.  
HARTLEY—1st Lieut. W. A. Wiley, San Francisco, Cal.  
HUDSON—Master's Mate J. A. Bradley, At New York.  
ITASCA—Capt. F. S. Von Boskerck, New York, N.Y.  
MCULLOCH—Capt. J. L. Still, San Francisco, Cal.  
MACKINAC—1st Lieut. W. J. Wheeler, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.  
MANHATTAN—1st Lieut. J. F. Hotel, New York.  
MANNING—Capt. F. G. Dodge, Astoria, Ore.  
MIAMI—Capt. J. H. Quinan, Key West, Fla.  
MOHAWK—Out of commission. South Baltimore, Md.  
MORRILL—Capt. G. C. Carmine, Detroit, Mich.  
ONONDAGA—Capt. B. M. Chiswell, Norfolk, Va.  
PAMLICO—Capt. W. W. Joyner, Newbern, N.C.  
PENINSULA—Capt. G. L. Cullen, Wilmington, N.C.  
SENECA—Capt. C. E. Johnston, Tompkinsville, N.Y.  
SNOHOMISH—1st Lieut. W. E. At Lee, Neah Bay, Wash.  
TAHOMA—Capt. R. O. Crisp, Port Townsend, Wash.  
THETIS—Capt. J. H. Brown, Honolulu, H.T.  
TUSCARORA—1st Lieut. W. H. Shea, Milwaukee, Wis.  
UNALGA—Capt. H. G. Hamlet, San Francisco, Cal.  
WINDOM—1st Lieut. W. T. Stromberg, Galveston, Texas.  
WINNISMET—Master's Mate Alex. Foss.  
WINONA—Capt. S. M. Landrey, Mobile, Ala.  
WISSAHICKON—1st Lieut. of Engrs. R. E. Wright, Philadelphia, Pa.  
WOODBURY—First Lieut. Randolph Ridgely, jr., Eastport, Me.  
YAMACRAW—Capt. A. J. Henderson, Savannah, Ga.

#### EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Texas City, Texas, Jan. 18, 1914.

Gen. T. F. Davis, commanding the 5th Brigade at Galveston, was in camp Monday and had luncheon with Colonel Rogers. Lieut. Col. Alfred Hasbrouck, who has just rejoined, has been assigned to command of the 3d Battalion, relieving Captain Sheldon. Lieut. F. E. Uhl, recently assigned to the regiment, has reported for duty after a tour in the Philippines. He is with Co. C.

The polo team, Lieutenants Griswold (captain), Arnold, Loneragan and Cook, won from the 26th Infantry on Tuesday. Capt. C. H. Morrow, who substituted for Lieutenant Griswold in one period at the judge's request, made a beautiful goal to the delight of the spectators and the sorrow of his opponents. It was his first game. He will quit.

Colonel Hasbrouck was a dinner guest of the 3d Battalion officers on Wednesday. General Davis was a luncheon guest. The 26th Infantry entertained in Texas City with a large dance, which was greatly enjoyed. The regimental band furnished the music. Several of our officers and women attended. Friday evening Captain Morrow attended the debutants' beautiful ball given in Houston at the Rice Hotel.

The polo tournament is nearly done with and we are very happy for the 18th Infantry stand champions of the Infantry teams. Their game against the 23d Infantry was fast and furious and won by only a small margin, 1½ to ¾. Music was by the 6th Cavalry band and refreshments were served by the Army women. To-day the 18th Infantry wives serve and pour. The polo games on the field west of the Artillery camp draw crowds each week and are well worth seeing "where society mingles." Thursday the 6th Cavalry had a grand field day. The 18th Infantry marched over to the strains of "Happy Heinie" and spent the morning watching the various entertaining events. There were many spectators and applause was generous. Mounted events were the rule and considerable skill was shown by the contestants in their daring rides. We are heartily in favor of real field days, and the 6th Cavalry are to be congratulated on their success.

On Friday morning the 6th Brigade was reviewed by General Edwards, its commander, who had as his guests General Davis, U.S.A., Col. L. B. Berry, 4th F.A., and Col. C. M. O'Connor, 6th Cav. All the transportation was out and practically the entire strength of the brigade. This was the last review by General Edwards for the present. Friday afternoon, at the 18th Infantry dancing pavilion, the officers of the brigade tendered General Edwards a farewell reception and dance. It was one of the largest affairs in the history of the division. The hours were from 3:30 to 6:30 p.m., with "Home, Sweet Home," was not played until nearly ten o'clock. In the receiving line were General Edwards, General Davis, Colonel Rogers, Mrs. F. E. Lacey, Colonel Frederick and Mrs. Frederick, Mrs. Omar Bundy, Colonel Blatchford. The opening numbers were played by the consolidated bands of the 6th Brigade, and later on each band played in turn. The pavilion, overlooking the water, was beautifully decorated for the occasion and the grounds were specially prepared for the large number of guests. Harry Hines's roadhouse, the creation of Lieutenant Loneragan, was attractive and used for the punch and sandwich counter. Built of rough logs and covered with moss, the crude structure was a fine reproduction of the first roadhouse built in Cheyenne. Several tents, large and roomy, were utilized for similar purposes and arrangements made to check all hats and cloaks. Scores of colored flags decorated the roof of the pavilion. The weather, fortunately, was warm and pleasant, and many of the guests enjoyed the sea view from the grounds and pavilion gallery. The guests were all the officers of the 2d Division and their families and friends and the attendance was large. Among those who were present may be mentioned Gen. and Mrs. W. H. Carter, Colonels Alvord, O'Connor, Berry, Frederick, Blatchford, Waterman, Krauthoff, Chatfield, Bundy, Roberts, Hasbrouck, Rogers, Waltz, Taggart, Majors Dade, Lacey, Weigel, Ely, Johnson, Evans, Phalen, General Davis, Colonel Johnson, Capt. John Doe and others too numerous to mention, and the following ladies: Mesdames Leisenring, Van Vliet, Chynoweth, Evans, Krauthoff, Danforth, Newell, Blackford, Gunster, Mackall, Corey, Dillingham, Weeks, Jewett, Brewer, Duke, O'Brien, O'Connor, Phalen, Andres, Bartlett, Magruder, Garber, Hannay, McCammon, Simonds, Short, Trinder, Paramore, Brockman, Carr, Cecil, Reese, Lacey, Palmer, Waterman, Kemper, Ford, Nuttman, Toffey, Kemper, Clark, Persons, Reardon, Williams, Herron, Young, Elser, Johnston, Dashiell, Bates, Seigle, Grant, Hinzelman, Glover; the Misses Van Vliet, Kemper, Alice Sweeney, Paul French, Castiel; Messrs. Murray, Fry and Steele, and a great many others. The lieutenants were out in full force. The executive committee consisted of Capt. G. S. Simonds, 22d Inf., Captain Wilson, 11th Inf., and Lieutenant Magruder, 18th Inf. The 18th Infantry sub-committee was composed of Lieutenants Case, Magruder, Van Vliet, Loneragan, Ford and Arnold. There were sub-committees also from the 11th and 22d Infantry regiments. The function was a great success and full of life and fun.

General Edwards left on Saturday. Most officers of the brigade paid their respects at brigade headquarters that morning. We are sorry to lose General Edwards, who has done so much for the 6th Brigade, which he has commanded since it was formed, and who keeps things in motion. He leaves with our best wishes for a pleasant tour in the Hawaiian Islands and our hope that we may again be associated with him in military and social affairs. The fact that every officer of the bri-

gade formed one large company on Friday, just before the dance, and escorted him from brigade headquarters to the pavilion shows how popular he is and gives some idea of the feelings we tried to express in a few informal speeches during the afternoon.

Lieutenant Denson left yesterday for a short visit in Brenham, where Mrs. Denson and Miss Denson are staying. Capt. W. W. Bessell, just returned from the Philippines, has been appointed adjutant of the regiment. The next item on the program is a farewell entertainment in honor of Gen. and Mrs. W. H. Carter, who are to leave soon for Hawaii.

Color Sergeant Degnan has taken a furlough for three months and then will retire after long and faithful service in the regiment.

#### FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Jan. 19, 1914.

Mrs. Clarence O. Sherrill, guest of her mother, Mrs. J. D. Robertson, left Monday for her home in New Orleans. Col. H. J. Slocum, to command the Military Prison, has arrived and will relieve Col. T. H. Slavens. Lieut. Leland Wadsworth, jr., came Tuesday from Fort Bliss and is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Shillings, in the city.

Lieut. and Mrs. T. G. Gottschalk, guests of Mrs. Gottschalk's mother, Mrs. Harriet Markle, at her suburban home, leaves shortly for San Francisco, en route to the Philippines. Mrs. H. O. Olson gave a delightful bridge party for twenty guests Wednesday as a compliment to Mrs. George Norton, of Wheeling, Va., guest of her mother, Mrs. M. S. Thomas, of the city. Favors were given to Mrs. Walt C. Johnson, Mrs. Berger, Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Smith and Mrs. M. S. Thomas.

Friday evening, at the regular meeting of the Men's Club, in the city, Capt. Paul T. Haines, of the Staff College, spoke on the working of the school. Mrs. John O.K. Taussig has returned from a brief visit in Galveston and will be at home at No. 12A Summer Place. Mrs. B. G. Ruttenutter and mother, Mrs. George L. Baker, of New York city, were guests of friends in Kansas City last week.

Mrs. George Norton, of Wheeling, Va., is the guest of Major and Mrs. M. J. McDonough. Mrs. Norton was honor guest at a bridge party Friday afternoon, given by her hostess. Mrs. Anna Dodsman, who has been six months with her son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. and Mrs. Henry G. Stahl, at Fort George Wright, Wash., is expected home in a short time and will occupy her residence in North Leavenworth, on Osage street. Mrs. R. F. Migdalski and Mrs. D. F. Crowley are entertaining Capt. and Mrs. Wayne H. Crum, of Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.

The new school building at the post will be ready for occupancy within a short time.

Mrs. Jerome G. Pillow will arrive from Galveston the last of the week, to visit her mother, Mrs. W. W. Hetherington, of Atchison, Kas. Lieutenant Pillow is an aid for General Carter and will come later and accompany his wife to San Francisco, whence they sail March 5 for oriental service. Miss Dorothea and Miss Josephine O'Keefe, sister of Chaplain Timothy O'Keefe, U.S.A., on Saturday gave a bridge party at their home in the city. Attending from the post were Mesdames W. C. Babcock, R. G. Peck, O. P. Robinson, Dunbar, Charles May, W. G. Sherry, T. F. Hayne, jr., Euerster, Hanson E. Ely, Frank Case, Wallace B. Seales, C. G. Jones, Kent Nelson, Charles Mayo, Miss Boyle and Miss Wallace, of Texas. Mesdames Mayo, Henry Haskell and Risdon won the favors. The Misses O'Keefe were assisted in entertaining by Mrs. Kent Nelson, Miss Marion Kirkham and Miss Lucile Lambert. Major and Mrs. Sayer and Miss Elizabeth Sayer left this week for San Francisco, en route to the Philippines. This is the first trip for Major Sayer to the Philippines. Lieut. and Mrs. Leland Wadsworth, jr., have returned from a short visit with Mr. and Mrs. Carl Shilling, in Kansas City, Mo., and are guests of Mrs. Wadsworth's parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Bell.

Capt. and Mrs. Robert Howell, jr., and son, Robert Howell, 3d, were guests Sunday of Mrs. Howell's parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Tarr, in the city. Miss Evelyn Bailey left Saturday to be the week-end guest at Fort Riley, Kas., of Miss Clarice Ryan, daughter of Captain Ryan. Miss Bailey will also attend a dancing party given at Fort Riley by Captain Odell.

Miss Casey and Mr. Francis, of Kansas City, Mo., are conducting a dancing class at the Pope Hall, composed of the officers and ladies of the garrison. Saturday afternoon about thirty-five couples attended.

#### PORTLAND HARBOR NOTES.

Fort Williams, Maine, Jan. 10, 1914.

Mrs. Cravens has returned from New York, where she visited friends. Captain Wilbur has arrived from Fort Monroe and has moved into Captain Shartle's quarters. Col. and Mrs. Blake gave a Welsh-rabbit party New Year's Eve for Major and Mrs. Church, Captain Wilbur and Lieut. and Mrs. Armstrong. Capt. and Mrs. Shartle and Lieut. and Mrs. Babcock attended a ball in Portland on New Year's Eve.

Col. and Mrs. Bartlett held a reception on New Year's Day from three to five. Assisting in serving were Mrs. Blake and Mrs. Church. Those from Williams were Col. and Mrs. Blake and the Misses Blake, Major and Mrs. Church, Capt. and Mrs. Shartle, Capt. and Mrs. Beckham, Captains Wilbur, Butler and Cravens, Chaplain Smith, Lieut. and Mrs. Armstrong, Lieut. and Mrs. Frazer and Lieutenants Holland and Kennedy. From Fort McKinley were Col. and Mrs. Todd, Capt. and Mrs. Bennett, Captain Reeder, Dr. Peavy, Lieut. and Mrs. Myer, Lieutenants Hong, Seydt, Rose, Strong, French, Pendleton and Armstrong and the Misses Eleanor and Rebecca Craighill, daughters of Colonel Craighill, C.E., stationed in Portland.

Major and Mrs. Church had dinner for Col. and Mrs. Blake on Saturday, other guests being Col. and Mrs. Bartlett and Dr. and Mrs. Sewall, of Portland. Miss Frances Marrow, daughter of Capt. F. J. Marrow, 27th Inf., stationed at Texas City, Texas, spent Saturday on the post with the Misses Blake. Lieut. and Mrs. Armstrong entertained Captain Wilbur at dinner on Sunday. Lieut. and Mrs. Campbell and Lieut. and Mrs. Hawkins have returned from leave spent at their homes.

The three children of Capt. and Mrs. Fuller and the little daughter of Lieut. and Mrs. Pelot have "whooping cough." Col. and Mrs. Blake and the Misses Blake and Capt. and Mrs. Shartle and Lieutenants Pendleton and Armstrong attended the dance at the Hotel Lafayette, in Portland, on Saturday. Lieut. and Mrs. Campbell entertained at supper on Sunday for the Misses Blake.

#### SAN DIEGO HARBOR.

San Diego, Cal., Jan. 17, 1914.

Many entertainments are being given in honor of Miss Josephine Bartlett Smith, who is to be married the coming week to Lieut. Comdr. Frederick Freeman, U.S.N. This afternoon the bride's aunt, Mrs. Parker Symes, gave a dancette at her home in Coronado, with about 100 guests. Lieut. and Mrs. Lindsay H. Lacy entertains in her honor this evening at Hotel del Coronado, after the Turkish ball. Mr. and Mrs. Griffing Bancroft gives an informal supper to-morrow. Mrs. Symes will be hostess at a dinner dance Monday, and on Tuesday Mr. and Mrs. Walter Dupee give a dinner in honor of the bride and groom-elect. Miss Smith comes from Warren, Pa., but has spent much time during the last four years with her aunt, Mrs. Symes, while the latter has resided at Coronado or traveled abroad. Bishop Johnson, of Los Angeles, assisted by Rev. Charles Spaulding, of Christ Episcopal Church, Coronado, will perform the ceremony.

Lieut. and Mrs. O. S. A. Botsford have arrived at Hotel del Coronado. Lieut. Comdr. George C. Sweet, U.S.N., has arrived and will supervise the work to be started soon on the \$250,000 radio station near this city.

Mrs. Miller, wife of Capt. Marcus L. Miller, U.S.N., retired, has been elected president of the Zine Rowley Club, a popular ladies' organization of this city. Friends here have received word of the birth of a son to Mr. and Mrs. Hart Purdy, of Purdy Station, N.Y. Mrs. Purdy was formerly Miss Fannie Grant, a daughter of U. S. Grant, jr., of this city, and niece of the late Major Gen. Fred D. Grant.



## THE SIXTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

## SECOND (FIRST REGULAR) SESSION.

The Senate on Jan. 14 passed S. 1884, providing that Phoebe W. Chase, mother of Edward R. Chase, late chaplain, 13th U.S. Inf., shall be regarded as the duly designated beneficiary of the late Chaplain Chase under the Act approved May 11, 1908, as amended by the Act approved March 3, 1909.

## BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. J. Res. 99, Mr. Overman.—That it is the purpose of the United States to cease exercising sovereignty over the Philippine Islands as soon as may be, with justice to them and honor to the United States, and that it is the preference of the United States to accomplish this purpose by establishing an independent government in said islands; that in pursuance of such purpose and preference the President is respectfully requested to consider the expediency of opening negotiations with the governments of Great Britain, Germany, France, Russia, Italy, Spain, and Japan, with a view of effecting a joint treaty with such governments by which it shall be provided that an independent government in the Philippine Islands, when established by the United States, shall be recognized and preserved; that pending the establishment of such independent Philippine government the Philippine Islands shall be neutral territory; that such Philippine government, when established, shall agree that it will maintain equality of trade relations toward all the signatory powers, and that, in the event of war between any of the nations of the earth, it shall be neutral; that such concessions as may be made the United States in the establishment of such independent government shall be recognized by all the signatory powers.

S. 4007, Mr. Tillman.—To authorize the Secretary of the Navy to enter into contract for use by the Government of dry docks at Hunters Point, San Francisco, Cal.

S. 4047, Mr. Jones.—Same as H.R. 11812.

S. 4125, Mr. Smith of Michigan.—To place Michael James McCormack upon the active list of the Navy.

H. Res. 370, Mr. Howard.—That the Secretary of War do furnish a complete list of all automobiles used for the transportation of parcels or passengers, all horse-drawn vehicles of every character and description used for the carriage of stores or people, the number of horses cared for by the government in the quartermaster's stables, giving in detail a list of any horses privately owned by officers or other persons, and the amount charged by the government for the stabling of said privately owned horses. Said inventory to be confined to those vehicles and horses used in the District of Columbia by the War Department and individuals connected with the War Department.

H.R. 11648, Mr. Fitzgerald.—For erection in Washington, D.C., of a suitable memorial to John Ericsson, inventor and constructor of the Monitor, \$100,000.

H.R. 11689, Mr. Cline.—That whereas, under provisions of the act reducing the Army, approved July 15, 1870, certain officers of the Army were summarily discharged from the military service of the United States, or were mustered out with one year's pay, or resigned and accepted one year's pay, under the provisions of said act, the President is hereby authorized to nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint all such officers now surviving who rendered service in the Regular Army during the Civil War, to the respective grades held by them at the date of their discharge or muster out of service, and to place them on the retired list of the Army in the grades held by them when honorably discharged or mustered out as aforesaid; and any limitations now existing as to the number of officers permitted on the retired list of the Army is extended for this purpose only.

H.R. 11717, Mr. Hawley.—To place the name of Gen. William Sooy Smith upon the unlimited retired list of the U.S. Army.

H.R. 11752, Mr. Hughes of West Virginia.—For appointment of a board of survey for purpose of selecting a suitable site for a naval armor plant at or near Huntington, W. Va., and submitting an estimate of the cost.

H.R. 11807, Mr. Hardy.—To provide for the rapid defense of Gulf coast ports; to construct by contract or purchase eight submarine torpedo boats of the most improved type, at a cost not to exceed \$4,000,000; of which sum \$2,000,000 is hereby appropriated.

H.R. 11812, Mr. Johnson of Washington.—Granting to the Washington-Oregon Corporation a right for an electric railroad, and for telephone, telegraph and electric-transmission lines across the Vancouver Military Reservation, in the State of Washington, and repealing a similar Act of Aug. 9, 1912.

H.R. 11836, Mr. Farr.—For relief of Henry R. Murcer, U.S.A., retired.

H.R. 11974, Mr. Sells.—That from and after passage of this act, if any officer or enlisted man who served ninety days or more in the Army, Navy or Marine Corps of the U.S., either as regular or volunteer, during War with Spain or Philippine insurrection, between April 21, 1898, and July 4, 1902, inclusive, and who has been honorably discharged therefrom, has died or shall hereafter die leaving a widow, without means of support other than her daily labor, and an actual net income not exceeding \$250 per year; or minor child or children under sixteen years, such widow shall, upon due proof of her husband's death, without proving his death to be the result of Army or Navy service, be pensioned from date of filing of her application under this act \$12 per month during her widowhood, and \$2 per month for each child of such officer or enlisted man under sixteen years, and in case of death or remarriage of the widow, leaving a child or children of such officer or enlisted man under sixteen years, such pension shall be paid such child or children until age of sixteen; or otherwise, that in case a minor child is insane, idiotic, or otherwise permanently helpless, the pension shall continue during life of said child, or during period of such disability, and shall commence from date of application therefor after passage of this act; Provided further, That said widow shall have married said officer or enlisted man previous to Jan. 1, 1906: Provided, however, That this act shall not be so construed as to reduce any pension under any act, public or private. Sec. 2. Limits attorney's fee to \$5, under penalty of \$500.

H.R. 11978, Mr. Stone.—To declare Lincoln's birthday a legal holiday.

H.R. 11979, Mr. Stone.—That a board of military records be created, to consist of the Secretary of War, The Adjutant General and the Surgeon General, who shall pass and decide finally upon all defective or incomplete or disputed military records of all soldiers who served in the Army of the United States in any of its wars or in times of peace and grant honorable discharges. This board shall establish rules and proceedings, hear evidence, either oral or depositions or affidavits.

H.R. 12052, Mr. Edwards.—For appointment of a board of survey for the purpose of selecting a suitable site for a naval armor plant at or near Savannah, Ga., and submitting estimate of the cost thereof.

H.R. 12064, Mr. Butler.—For relief of Lieut. Richard Philip McCullough, U.S.N.

H.R. 12065, Mr. Casey.—To reinstate George H. McConnon as passed assistant surgeon, U.S.N.

H.R. 12091, Mr. Logue.—To place the name of John W. Boughton upon the unlimited retired list of the Army.

## FORT ADAMS.

Fort Adams, Newport, R.I., Jan. 10, 1914.

On New Year's Day Capt. and Mrs. Perkins received the officers and ladies of the post informally; egg-nog and cakes were served. A number of friends gathered at Capt. and Mrs. Raymond's for an expression of holiday cheer, enjoying egg-nog around the open fire. Capt. and Mrs. Grant have returned from a Christmas visit with friends in Boston. Major and Mrs. Kirkpatrick and children have returned to the post after spending the holidays in Virginia.

Mrs. Raymond has successfully undergone an operation in a hospital in New York, and her speedy recovery is earnestly hoped for. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Landers have arrived and are

getting settled in the commandant's quarters on the hill. Lieut. and Mrs. Phelan have returned from New York, where they spent the holidays.

Lieut. W. J. Büttgenbach has returned from an extended leave. Capt. and Mrs. Stewart entertained at bridge on Thursday evening. Prizes were won by Mrs. Landers and Mrs. Pyles. A number of officers and ladies attended the first of the series of subscription dances in Newport. Mrs. Dwyer, wife of Captain Dwyer, of Fort Adams, and Mrs. John Nicholas Brown, of Newport, received.

## WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Jan. 20, 1914.

The extremely cold weather at the beginning of the week left its mark on the reservoir and the Hudson itself froze over solidly enough on Tuesday so that Wednesday saw a few venturesome souls crossing to Cold Spring. A snowfall and subsequent thaw have rather spoiled skating, but the tennis courts in front of the library are flooded and make a good, safe rink. Coasting is fine and many merry parties find that the numerous long hills provide fascinating sport.

Col. and Mrs. Sladen, who bid good-bye to the post this week, are being much entertained, several more parties having been planned for them this week. Col. and Mrs. Willcox gave a beautiful "despedida" dinner for Col. and Mrs. Sladen on Thursday, other guests being Col. and Mrs. Townsley, Col. and Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. Wright P. Edgerton, Miss Ingle, Captains Keller and Wilcox. Until they leave the post Col. and Mrs. Sladen and children, Fred and Elizabeth, are guests of Col. and Mrs. Robinson.

Col. and Mrs. Townsley gave a large dinner at the club on Saturday for their week-end guest, Dr. Richmond, president of Union College, and Mrs. Richmond. Other guests present were Col. and Mrs. Fieberger, Major and Mrs. Ryan, Lieut. and Mrs. MacMillan, Miss Richmond, Miss Townsley, Lieutenants Chase and Selleck. Mrs. Catts gave a cadet table d'hôte on Wednesday for her house guest, Miss Alice Richards, of Kansas City. There were about twenty-five girls and cadets there.

Col. and Mrs. Robinson had dinner Wednesday for Col. and Mrs. Fieberger, Col. and Mrs. Bethel, Miss Fieberger and Wirt Robinson. The roller skating evenings, Monday and Thursday, afford pleasant opportunities for supper parties. Miss Marian Townsley had in for Welsh rabbit on Thursday. Misses Gertrude Jones, Elizabeth Oler, Julia Fieberger, Lieutenants Mathews, Chase, Lee and Selleck. An informal officers' hop on Friday evening brought out a number. Capt. and Mrs. McFarland gave a dinner that evening for Mrs. McFarland's mother, Mrs. Coles, Lieut. and Mrs. MacMillan, Lieut. and Mrs. Crissy and Lieutenant Gray.

Miss Ingle, of Washington, D.C., is the guest of Col. and Mrs. Willcox. Lieut. and Mrs. Catts gave a dinner on Friday for Capt. and Mrs. Bell, Lieut. and Mrs. Henderson, Miss Richards and Lieutenant Lee. Nancy Baird had a nice party on Tuesday, when the little people helping to celebrate her fourth birthday were Misses Jane Kiehl, Anne Wilson, Katherine Jarman, Adelaide Oldfield, Helen Pendleton, Marjorie Bell, Devin Mitchell, Pamela Jacobs, Leila Lee Baer, Elizabeth Murray, Mary Osborne, Sara Blenn Greene, Masters Beverly Jones, Pepito Asensio, Bobby Lyons and Harvey Kigley. The donkey-tail contest was won by Miss Devin Mitchell.

Lieutenant Hayes had a party at the club for a Welsh rabbit after the roller skating on Thursday; his guests were his sister, Miss Hayes, Capt. and Mrs. Daley, Dr. and Mrs. Boak, Mrs. Boak, sr., Lieut. and Mrs. Purdon. Miss Marjorie Cameron, of Montclair, N.J., and Miss Dorothy Jones, of Fort Wadsworth, were guests of Col. and Mrs. Tschappat for the last cadet hop; Miss Tschappat entertained at dinner on Saturday for her guests and for Cadets Potts, Jones and Wilder. Dr. and Mrs. Weilder, of New York, gave a delightful lunch at the club on Sunday. Mademoiselle Feret, who has returned from a successful season in London, gave some of her "chansons en costume." She will be remembered by her singing here last winter. Capt. and Mrs. Baer, Lieut. and Mrs. Henderson, Lieut. and Mrs. Householder were among Dr. and Mrs. Weilder's guests from West Point.

Miss Marian Townsley gave a thé d'hôte on Saturday for her guest, Miss Richmond, and Mrs. Keefer, Misses Fieberger, Vidmer, Oler, de Raismes and a number of cadets. Mrs. Crissy and small daughter, Yvonne, have recently returned from a visit of several days at Locust Valley. Lieut. and Mrs. Baird and daughter, Nancy, expect to leave Feb. 1 for Washington, to be guests of Mrs. Baird's parents, Col. and Mrs. Taylor, for several weeks. Lieut. and Mrs. Dawson's guests at supper on Sunday were Capt. and Mrs. Daley, Miss Hayes and Lieutenant Hayes.

Miss Helen Townsley is spending some weeks in Washington, the guest of Col. and Mrs. Kuhn. Lieutenant Sandford, 1911, was a guest at the post this week. Mrs. Thomas L. Crystal, wife of Lieutenant Crystal, is the guest of her brother, Lieutenant Curry. Dr. Breck, of Boston, was the guest of Col. and Mrs. Keefer over Sunday. Lieut. and Mrs. Henderson had dinner on Saturday for Col. and Mrs. Gordon, Capt. and Mrs. Baer, Lieut. and Mrs. Bubbs. Bridge was played and prizes were won by Colonel Gordon and Lieutenant Bubbs.

On Thursday Major and Mrs. Ryan had dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Fieberger, Lieut. and Mrs. Jarman, Lieut. and Mrs. Catts, Lieut. and Mrs. MacMillan. Lieutenant Hayes gave a dinner at the club on Tuesday for his sister, Miss Hayes, and for Capt. and Mrs. Daley, Dr. and Mrs. Boak, Lieut. and Mrs. Dawson. Mrs. Rodney H. Smith and baby daughter have joined Lieutenant Smith at the post; they are living in quarters formerly occupied by Captain Daley. Mrs. G. L. Mayer, of Philadelphia, and Messrs. C. L. Chester and W. S. Thomson, of New York city, visited Lieutenant Steese over the week-end.

A new Evening Card Club of two tables has been formed by Col. and Mrs. Townsley, Col. and Mrs. Gordon, Col. and Mrs. Keefer, Col. and Mrs. Willcox. The officers' and ladies' dancing class met for its final lesson last Tuesday evening; the class was most ably instructed by Miss Barbara Barnett, of New York, and the course of lessons provided much pleasure for the members. A lecture in French was given at Cullum Hall on Monday afternoon by M. Bellessort, professor at Louis-le-Grand University, Paris. The subject was "Le sérieux du théâtre français contemporain." This lecture was given under the auspices of the New Windsor-on-Hudson Branch of the Alliance Française. Several officers and ladies of the post have joined this branch of the Alliance and a cordial invitation was extended to non-members to attend the lecture. At luncheon at the club M. Bellessort was entertained before the lecture; others present were Mr. Ladoux, president of the Alliance branch; Colonel Willcox, Lieutenants Jacobs, Cunningham, Caffery, Hoyt, MacMillan, Morrissey, Mr. Vauthier, Mr. Gauthier. Mrs. Townsley entertained at tea for the visiting ladies of the Alliance after the lecture and was assisted by Messdames Baer, Henderson, Cunningham, Householder and Miss Fieberger.

The moving picture exhibition on Saturday evening was unusually good and one of the most interesting films was that showing the unveiling of the Kosciuszko Monument here, with Miss Helen Townsley in the principal rôle. The Reading Club met on Thursday with Mrs. Dew; the hostess read her paper on "Beacons of the Sea." The club adjourned to meet next time with Mrs. Tschappat and to listen to her paper on "Arctic Explorers." The Friday Card Club met with Mrs. Fieberger; the Wednesday Evening Club with Lieut. and Mrs. Henderson. Mrs. Youngberg was hostess of the Wednesday Morning Club.

Recent foreign visitors at the post were Col. J. Kestens, of the Belgian army, for ten years professor of military science in the Argentine, and Dr. Chattaing, of Caracas, who visited the post with a view to introducing some of the ideas of the new West Point into Venezuela. He was especially interested in the barracks, which he thinks would make excellent models for his country. Both visitors were escorted around by Lieutenant Curry.

An officers' polo club, recently organized, will be known as the "West Point Polo Club." Capt. Julian R. Lindsay was appointed post polo representative. As soon as possible a

meeting will be held to establish rules for government of the club.

The new summer uniform for the Corps of Cadets will be all white, the blouse of a cut similar to that of the officers' khaki blouse, with the two lower pockets omitted. White caps will also be worn. An entertainment announced for Jan. 31 will be given by Mr. Henry Allen Price, assisted by Mrs. Price, in interpretations of readings and songs.

The Cadet hockey team lost to the 7th Regiment, N.G.N.Y., in a game played on Lusk Reservoir on Saturday by a score of 7 to 4. Peabody, Willis and Van Vechten were the stars for the 7th, while Harris and Royce did the best work for the Cadets. The teams: Army—Strong, Milburn, Royce, Harris, Meneeley, Crawford; 7th Regiment—Lamb, Kingsland, Peabody, Van Vechten, Willis, Cattus. Goals—Harris (2), Crawford, Royce, Peabody (2), Van Vechten (2), Willis (2), Cattus. Substitutions—Hangan for Crawford, Redfield for Meneeley, Brundred for Harris. Referee—Lieutenant Purdon. Timekeeper—Cadet Weart. Time of game—Fifteen and twenty-minute halves.

Princeton also defeated the Army hockey team in a game on Monday by the score of 5 to 0. The Cadets showed a greatly improved game and put up an aggressive fight, but Princeton's team work and superior passing were too much for them. Royce and Redfield made several long rushes for the Army in the first half, but were unable to get the puck through Winants, who played a star game at goal. Strong, the Army's goal, stopped some hard shots, but could not stop all that came his way. McCall got the first goal for Princeton after ten minutes of hard play, taking a pass from "Hobey." Baker and shooting it through. Baker got the second tally a moment later. The second half only went five minutes, because of darkness, but during that period Shenstone, who went in for Baker at rover, skated the rink's length with the rubber and shot it past Strong for the fifth goal. Cowan and Baker were the Princeton stars, while Royce and Milburn did good work for the Cadets. The lineup: Army—Strong, Milburn, Brundred, Harris, Royce, Redfield, Crawford; Princeton—Winants, Haskell, Emmons, McCall, Baker, Kilner, Cowan. Goals—McCall, Baker, Cowan (2), Shenstone. Substitutions—Laughlin for Winants, Shenstone for Baker. Penalties—Crawford, 2 minutes; Royce, 1 minute. Timekeeper—Cadet Reese. Referee—Lieutenant Hayes. Umpire—Lieutenant Purdon. Time of halves—Fifteen and five minutes.

The Army basketball team met with no better success, losing to Union College on Saturday, 33 to 13. In the first half West Point was ahead, scoring 8 to 7, but Union had things pretty much its own way in the second, shooting five field goals from scrimmage in rapid succession. It was the Army's fifth successive defeat. The teams: Army—MacTaggart, Waldron, McBride, Boye, Hibbs; Union—Beaver, D. Beaver, Woods, Houghton, Girling. Goals from foul—MacTaggart (3), Houghton (9). Goals from field—Waldron (2), Hibbs, McBride, Williams, J. Beaver (4), D. Beaver, Woods (3), Houghton (3). Girling. Substitutions—Army, Williams for McBride, Bayler for Hibbs, Kilburn for MacTaggart, Howell for Boye. Referee—Deering, Manhattan College. Umpire—Koch, Yonkers. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

## THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Jan. 22, 1914.

Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, U.S.N., was in Annapolis on Tuesday. Mrs. Stevens, wife of Prof. W. O. Stevens, of the Naval Academy, is quite sick at her home at Wadour, near Annapolis.

Mrs. F. V. McNair, mother of Lieut. F. V. McNair, jr., U.S.N., who has been spending two months in Philadelphia, has returned to Annapolis and will spend the winter here at Carvel Hall. Rear Admiral T. B. Howard, U.S.N., was in Annapolis to-day.

Rear Admiral McCormick, U.S.N., retired, who has been quite sick at his home here, is now improved. Miss Mullikin is visiting Mrs. Phelps, wife of Comdr. W. W. Phelps, U.S.N., at their quarters on the Reina Mercedes. A beautiful luncheon was given Wednesday by Mrs. McDowell, wife of P.A. Surg. R. W. McDowell, U.S.N., for Mrs. Gibbons, Mrs. Logan, Mrs. Hoff, Mrs. A. M. D. McCormick, Mrs. Bulmer and Mrs. Preston. Mrs. Garrison, wife of Prof. D. M. Garrison, U.S.N., left here on a visit to Staunton, Va.

Mrs. Coontz, wife of Capt. R. E. Coontz, U.S.N., is visiting friends here. Mrs. A. F. Westcott, wife of Instructor Westcott, Naval Academy, entertained at a large card party on Friday afternoon. Mrs. Raguet, wife of Ensign E. C. Raguet, U.S.N., is visiting her brother-in-law and sister, Lieut. and Mrs. Oscar Smith, U.S.N., at Carvel Hall. Miss Margaret Bryan, daughter of Paymr. Samuel Bryan, U.S.N., has been spending some time in Arizona. Mrs. Bright, wife of Ensign Bright, U.S.N., has returned from Old Point, where she had joined her husband before his ship sailed, and is now with her mother, Mrs. W. L. Marcy, on Market street. Mr. Edgar Priest, organist, who took part in the organ recital at the Naval Academy on Sunday and who is the choir-master of Washington Cathedral, was the guest on Sunday of Prof. and Mrs. Gaston Costet, Naval Academy.

Peter Dorey, a retired master-at-arms, U.S.N., dropped dead on Wednesday on Main street in Annapolis. Death was caused by apoplexy. The naval authorities took charge of the body. Mr. Dorey was a native of Greece and was sixty-seven years old.

The semi-annual examinations of the Naval Academy began Jan. 22.

One of the ancient arboral adornments of the Naval Academy—the old English nut tree that stood in the space near the upper bandstand—went by the board this week. It had become quite decayed. The diameter of the trunk was about three feet. One of these trees still remains to supply food for the squirrels that inhabit the groves of the Academy.

An organ recital was given in the Naval Academy chapel on Sunday afternoon, Prof. Charles A. Zimmerman being the organist. Master Ross Farrar sang and M. Rakemann, of Washington, gave selections on the violin. A large audience was present.

Senator Watkins of Anne Arundel, the county in which the Naval Academy is located, on Wednesday presented in the Maryland Legislature a set of joint resolutions reciting the reasons why Annapolis is the best site in the country for the location of the proposed armor plant of the Government, and requesting the Senators and Representatives from Maryland in Congress to use all honorable means to have the enterprise placed here. The resolutions were referred to a committee.

A large delegation of the employees of the Naval Academy called upon Secretary Daniels on Thursday last to ask for an increase of wages, accompanied by Congressman Frank O. Smith of Maryland and George L. Cain president of the League of Government Employees.

A school has been opened on the U.S.S. Reina Mercedes, station ship here, for the bandmen of the Naval Academy. Primary, grammar and high school lessons will be taught.

The final events in wrestling, gymnastics and swimming, in the annual competition among the companies of the Brigade of Midshipmen, were decided Saturday afternoon before a large body of spectators, in the gymnasium. In wrestling not a single bout was decided by a fall, all on points, so close was the competition. In the welterweight no decision was rendered. Midshipman Dashiell broke the Academy record for the 100-yard swim, time 1 min. 2 4-5 secs. The 5th Company was first in gymnastics and swimming with 12 points. The 1st and 6th tied with 11 each; 4th Company 10; 3d and 8th Companies each 9; 2d Company 8; 7th Company 0. Events and winners of first were:

Wrestling: Heavyweight, Vaughn, 5th Co.; light heavy, Ward, 4th Co.; middle, Broadfoot, 4th Co.; welter, draw, Gladden, 5th Co.; and L. F. Sall, 2d Co.; light, Hoops, 3d Co.; special, Davis, 3d Co.; bantam, Hough, 5th Co.

Gymnastics: Horizontal bar, Senn, 4th Co.; parallel bars, Berwind, 2d Co.; flying rings, La Motte, 4th Co.; side horse, Darrow, 6th Co.; tumbling, Lahodney, 6th Co.; Indian clubs, Wotherspoon, 6th Co.

Swimming: 40-yd., Vail, 5th Co., 20 3-5 secs.; plunge for distance, Vail, 5th Co., 43 ft. 7 ins.; 100-yd., Dashiell, 1st Co., 1 min. 2 4-5 secs.

The midshipmen readily won from Loyola College of Baltimore, at basketball here Saturday afternoon, the score being 66 to 22. The visitors had an unusually fine player in



Krieger, and all showed knowledge of the game and speed, but were no match in physique and cleverness for the midshipmen. Smith, the wonderful forward of the Navy team, scored thirty points on twelve goals from the court and six from the foul line. McReavey and Wilkes pressed him closely. Towards the close the Navy used many substitutes and did not score as rapidly. Though outplayed Loyola scored first, a court goal by Krieger. The midshipmen evened with two goals from the foul line, and then McReavey scored three times in succession from the court. In the second period the feature was two goals by Krieger from the far side of the court, and the wonderful speed and accurate shooting of Smith, the Navy forward. The teams: Naval Academy—Adams, Smith, forwards; McReavey (c.), center; Overesch, Wilkes, guards. Loyola—Corcoran, Scherrie, forwards; Ulrich, center; Joyce, Krieger, guards. Substitutions: Naval Academy—Vickery for Adams, Wilkes for Wilkes, Jemal for Overesch, Moran for Wilkes, Wilkes for McReavey, Vaughan for Adams. Loyola—Buchness for Ulrich.

The Fourth Class defeated the Baltimore City College team on Wednesday night by a score of 27 to 17. The game was lively, and while the Baltimoreans showed several good flashes of play, the fast work of the midshipmen won out. The Navy team were: Brighton, Calhoun, forwards; Deab, center; Dean, Gale, guards.

#### FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, Jan. 17, 1914.

Gen. Hugh L. Scott, commanding the 2d Cavalry Brigade, who was painfully though not seriously injured last week by a kick in the thigh from his riding horse, is greatly improved. Capt. Harry N. Cootes, provost marshal of the 2d Cavalry Brigade, has left El Paso for Washington, D.C., on a month's leave.

Last week soldiers of Troop D, 13th Cavalry, guarding the border, captured 300 cartridges from a Mexican who was trying to smuggle them across the Rio Grande into Juarez. They were examined by Capt. Aubrey Lippincott, troop commander, who found them to be explosive bullets of the most deadly make, the use of which has been prohibited by civilized nations. Gen. Luis Terrazas, who has been in El Paso since the confiscation of his property in Chihuahua by Gen. Pancho Villa, has leased the El Paso home of Senator A. B. Fall for the remainder of the winter and will be joined there by his family as soon as they are allowed to leave Chihuahua by Villa.

Mrs. Sidney L. Chappell is stopping at the Country Club while her husband, Dr. Chappell, is on duty along the border. Mrs. W. W. Dudley, of Washington, D.C., is in El Paso as the guest of her son, Lieut. G. N. Finch, who entertained in her honor recently with a dinner at the Country Club. Miss Meyer, of Washington, D.C., is the guest of her brother and sister-in-law, Lieut. and Mrs. Henry A. Meyer, jr., Signal Corps.

Lieut. Walter Neill, 13th Cav., is provost marshal during the absence of Capt. Harry N. Cootes, on leave. Lieut. and Mrs. Henry M. Nelly, 20th Inf., have rented the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Ferris for the winter. Major Robert E. L. Michie, district adjutant, has returned to El Paso from a three weeks' visit in Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Robert D. Read gave a charming bridge party on Monday complimentary to Mrs. Eli D. Hoyle, mother of Mrs. E. F. Graham, who is spending the winter with her daughter. Prizes were won by Mrs. J. F. Williams and Mrs. Henry A. Meyer, jr., while Mrs. William Overton received the consolation as the "bride of the regiment," whose trousseau was recently stolen from her home. A number who did not play were asked in for refreshments. Present: Mesdames Eli D. Hoyle, Joseph Garrard, Frederick Perkins, E. M. Bell, Charles N. Barney, J. F. Williams, W. T. Davidson, Michael M. McNamee, Aubrey Lippincott, Robert F. Campbell, Sidney L. Chappell, Frank Torres, C. H. Ladd, Charles D. Rhodes, George C. Barnhardt, Henry A. Meyer, jr., William W. Overton, Howard R. Hickok, George W. Moses, Ben Lear, jr., A. S. Howland, Le Roy Eltinge, W. S. Tilton and Miss Lilly Meyer.

Lieut. W. W. West, 15th Cav., who was married Jan. 7, at Fort Riley, to Miss Anna Rumbough, daughter of the late Col. David Rumbough, is expected at the garrison next week with his bride and they have taken a house for the winter at 913 Lee street, in El Paso. Mrs. Joseph Garrard, wife of Colonel Garrard, and Mrs. Robert D. Read, wife of Colonel Read, were patronesses of "The French Matinee Salons" given at the Toilet Club in El Paso this week under auspices of the Woman's Club of the city.

Mrs. Michael M. McNamee gave a unique Chinese dinner last Saturday complimentary to her guest, Mrs. Carolyn Merriam, of Chicago, Ill., who left Monday, en route to California to spend the winter. Large Chinese umbrellas were suspended from the ceilings of the rooms and the small tables from which the Chinese menu was served were decorated with a candlestick, from which a Chinese lantern glowed. Incense perfumed the house and the collection of Chinese and Japanese curios added to the decorative scheme. The dinner was a progressive affair, after each course the guests going to the next table, stopping on their way to partake of delicious punch served on the side. The menu, purely Chinese, was eaten with chopsticks, causing much merriment among those not able to handle the odd table accessories. Those enjoying the evening were Mrs. Merriam, Major and Mrs. Charles D. Rhodes, Capt. and Mrs. George C. Barnhardt, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Ainsa, Dr. and Mrs. J. B. Gray, Mrs. Casper H. Conrad, jr., Miss Baird, Capt. J. D. Long, Lieuts. D. H. Scott, George Russell and W. B. Wallace.

Lieut. Leland Wadsworth, 15th Cav., left this week for Fort Leavenworth, Kan., where he is soon to be married. Lieut. Charles P. Barnett, 15th Cav., left this week to join his new troop, G, at Sierra Blanca.

The El Paso Rifle Club has received permission to hold practice every Sunday on the post target range. A private of the patrol guard, on duty in El Paso, captured 3,000 rounds of ammunition this week from three Mexicans who were taking it from a local hardware store. Two of the men made their escape, but the third was arrested, the cartridges being found on him.

Work has been commenced on two of the new sets of officers' quarters to be built at the post, in a line with those already there, adding on at each end. Four sets will be added between No. 15 and the guard house; the street car station and electric railway between the guard house and the last set now on the line has been taken up and moved down by the quartermaster's building to make way for the new. At the south end of the post the quarters will form a circle extending toward the hospital and two sets will be placed in the spaces on each side of the Colonel's quarters. The officers' quarters will be built of hollow tile in the bungalow style and will be plastered with stucco, making very comfortable dwellings for this country.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Coles, of El Paso, entertain to-morrow with a dinner complimentary to Mrs. Coles's brother and sister-in-law, Comdr. and Mrs. Christopher Fewel, U.S.N., who are visiting their parents in El Paso.

The 2d Battalion of the 20th Infantry left the camp in El Paso yesterday for Presidio, Texas, to act as escort and guard for the 4,500 Mexican prisoners and refugees who are to be brought to this post and placed under guard. They may eventually be sent to Fort Rosecrans, Cal., but for the present they will be kept under guard at this garrison. There are 1,067 women, 300 children and 3,352 men, a total of 4,719 persons to be fed and looked after by the Government and troops at this point. Since the battle of Ojinaga last week and the precipitate flight into the United States camp at Presidio for protection, the prisoners have been under command of Major Michael M. McNamee and the 1st Squadron of the 15th Cavalry, and have been supplied with food from the quartermaster and commissary depot in El Paso. The first of the week nearly 30,000 pounds of food was shipped from the city by Capt. William E. Hunt, depot quartermaster; but this was only three days' rations and it is estimated that it will cost the United States Government \$1,500 per day to feed and care for them at this post. Major McNamee has arranged for the trek of the prisoners from Presidio to Marfa, Texas, a distance of seventy miles, through a rough country, and as the women and children will have to walk the entire distance the travel will take several days. Four camps have been established along the route by the United States troops, where camp will be made at night, the caravan fed and preparations made for the next day's journey. All sick and wounded will remain at Presidio until recovered. Great pre-

cautions have been taken by the Army and Red Cross physicians to prevent the spread of smallpox, which was among the prisoners when they crossed the border. All those to be kept under strict surveillance. A camp site has been prepared for them at the garrison where the 22d Infantry was camped last year and this has been laid with a water pipe and put in sanitary condition. Some of the wooden shacks were left standing and these will also be used. At present there are not nearly enough tents to house the 4,700, but General Scott has been notified that more are en route. Ten trains of ten cars each will leave El Paso Sunday to bring the prisoners to this point and will be run out immediately to the post, where they will be detained under guard. General Scott has asked for wire with which to fence the grounds of the camp, and also that they be lighted with electric wires, so that the camp may be more thoroughly under surveillance at night by the guards.

#### MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., Jan. 14, 1914.

The tango parties were resumed in the sail loft last Thursday evening and will be held weekly hereafter. Preceding the dance last week was a large dinner, given by Lieut. and Mrs. Riley F. McConnell. Naval Constr. and Mrs. Henry M. Gleason entertained at dinner on Thursday in honor of Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Franklin D. Karns and for Capt. and Mrs. John M. Ellicott, Pay Dir. and Mrs. Charles M. Ray, Capt. and Mrs. Rush R. Wallace, Mrs. Lloyd S. Shapley and Lieutenant Long, of the Denver.

Mrs. L. W. T. Waller returned last week from Pleasanton, where she spent the holidays as the guest of Mrs. Phoebe Hearst. People at the barracks are awaiting with much impatience the decision of the Department in regard to the assignment of commandant of the Marine Corps, for which Colonel Waller is a candidate. He has been in Washington for about two months. There is much speculation here as to who will take the place made vacant by the detachment of Major Charles S. Hill. Last week it was thought that Major John T. Myers was slated for the billet. Mrs. Myers is a daughter of Mrs. Emily Cutts, of Mare Island. Yesterday's orders, however, assign Major Philip M. Bannan to the barracks. He is to come from the Philippines, but whether for temporary or permanent duty is not known. P.A. Surg. Howson W. Cole is ordered detached from the hospital upon arrival of his relief, P.A. Surg. Ernest O. J. Eyttinge. Surgeon Cole is to go to the California, so Mrs. Cole will remain on this coast. She is at present in Los Angeles, for a short visit, accompanied by Miss Ramona McCudden, of Vallejo.

Ensign August Schulze arrived Friday for duty aboard the receiving ship. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. William H. Standley gave a dinner, followed by cards, last Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. John M. Ellicott, Comdr. and Mrs. W. M. Crose, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Franklin D. Karns, P.A. Surg. and Mrs. Lindsay H. Whiteside, Mrs. Gatewood S. Lincoln and Lieut. John A. McCracken, Miss Marge Gundersen, of San Francisco, is now spending the week as their house guest. Miss Gertrude Curtis, Mrs. Standley's sister, and Woodson Lezair, of Marysville, spent the week-end at the yard.

Capt. Arthur B. Owens, U.S.M.C., was discharged from the hospital last Saturday and reported for duty at the barracks. Mrs. Owens, who has been visiting her mother, Mrs. Cohen, in Alameda, has joined him and they and their daughter have taken a house at 727 Ohio street, Vallejo. Last Sunday Capt. and Mrs. Charles H. Lyman had a buffet supper for Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Ashley H. Robertson, Lieut. and Mrs. James H. Kauffman, Lieut. and Mrs. Kirkwood H. Donovan, Lieut. and Mrs. Irving H. Mayfield, Mrs. L. W. T. Waller, Lieut. and Mrs. Randolph P. Scudder, Lieutenant Brown, of the Denver, and others. The Denver is to sail for the lower bay to-morrow and as a farewell to a number of their friends Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Ashley H. Robertson gave a dance aboard a few evenings ago. The deck was screened in for the evening and a buffet supper was served in the captain's cabin. About twenty couples enjoyed the affair.

Lieut. Schuyler F. Heim, of Mare Island, and Civil Engr. Norman Smith went to Los Angeles to officiate as best man and usher, respectively, at the wedding of Miss Ethelyn Carson and Lieut. Herbert A. Jones on Jan. 12. Lieut. L. W. Welsh was also in the bridal party. Lieut. and Mrs. Jones have planned a honeymoon to Honolulu before coming to Mare Island some time next month. Another wedding Mare Islanders are taking a deep interest in is that of Lieut. Comdr. Frederick N. Kiekman and Miss Josephine Smythe, to take place at Coronado Jan. 21.

Next week will witness the departure of many of the ships now at the yard, for all repairs on the torpedo flotilla are to be finished by Jan. 24. The Iris, mother ship of the flotilla, has received a thorough overhauling and left for the lower bay last Monday to await the arrival of the destroyers, when all will proceed south together. The collier Justin is filling her bunkers at California City, preparatory to again sailing south with fuel for the ships of the fleet. The California came to the yard on Monday, her first visit here for several months, and a large force was put to work on her the next day in order that all repairs may be completed by Jan. 28, when she is to leave for San Diego, to participate in target practice with the Maryland about Feb. 1. About \$10,000 worth of work is to be done aboard the California during her short stay at this yard. The Maryland is due here following completion of her target practice.

An examination of all the dikes in the Mare Island channel is now being made for evidence of tereido. The dry winters of the past two seasons have so decreased the supply of water from the rivers that the salt water from the ocean has come farther up the bay than ever before and tereido has been discovered on the long dike leading out into San Pablo Bay. This is the first time such a thing has occurred for sixty-five years. It is believed that the tereido has not affected the dikes inside the channel entrance and the heavy rains of this winter will no doubt correct the trouble by again giving plenty of fresh water from the rivers.

#### NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., Jan. 20, 1914.

The captain and sixteen officers of the Russian flagship *Rossia*, repairing at Newport News, came up on the *Wahnetta* Thursday to call officially on Admiral Usher, at the yard. Afterward, accompanied by Commander de Steiguer, they witnessed the undocking of the Louisiana and docking of the New Hampshire, also visiting several of the shops. At Marine Barracks they were received by Colonel Mahoney and his adjutant, Captain Day. A battalion dress parade was given in their honor, then they visited the student officers' building, barracks building and recruiting depot. They were entertained at luncheon on the Louisiana and New Hampshire—five on each and six on the Vermont.

Miss Fannie Etheridge had cards at her home, Colonial avenue, Friday for Mrs. A. B. Court. Prizes were won by Mrs. Day, Mrs. Wrenn and Miss Bessie Kelly. Others playing were Mesdames Woodward, Lankford, Day, Johnson, Bidgood, Allen, Misses Wrenn, Kelly, Voight and Payne. The weekly hop at the barracks Friday was unusually attractive. Mrs. George C. De Neale and Mrs. T. S. Clarke received and the guests were Mrs. Rittenhouse Moore, Misses Freeman, Frame, Niemeyer, Young, de Jarnette, Bessie Kelly, Pickrell, Crocker, Lamb, Brown, Robertson, Tait, Parker, Capt. E. A. Greene, Lieutenants De Neale and Clarke, Student Officers King, Bates, Seeley, Stark, Secor, Luby, Turner, Hamilton, Tait, Turnage, Turner, Mayer, Davis, Foster, Kingman, Murchison, Lloyd, Rocky, Stokes, Robin, Lieutenant Price, Ensigns Comstock, Ord and Fletcher.

Lieut. and Mrs. George C. De Neale had dinner at the Country Club Saturday for Miss Bessie Kelly and Mr. Robert Ingram. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. H. E. Lackey had dinner Friday for Paym. and Mrs. Ray Spear, Surg. and Mrs. H. O. Shiffert and Constr. and Mrs. Horatio G. Gillmor. Mrs. Clarence Woodward, jr., had cards Tuesday afternoon at her home, Larchmont, Mrs. A. B. Court, Mesdames Archer, M. R. Allen, Johnson, Ueberoth, Wrenn, Lankford, de Skazo,

Misses Kelly, Payne, Lamb, Hix, Robinson, Voight, Wrenn and Etheridge. Prizes were awarded to Mrs. Lankford, Misses Kelly and Payne.

Mrs. Jonathan Old, Portsmouth, was hostess at cards Tuesday for Mesdames George Pickrell, George C. De Neale, Foote, Parrish, Nos. Van Orden, Shiffert, Barclay, Weaver, Cooke, Hope, Fricke, Mathews, Hanger, Hunter, Price, McAlpin, Wilson, Miller, Misses Neely, Peters, Hill and Barlow. Mrs. A. C. McWhorter had cards Saturday afternoon for her guests, Misses Cora Lambert and Bessie Brightwell, of Georgia. Prizes were awarded to Mrs. Allan J. Chantry, jr., Mrs. Ray Spear, Mrs. A. A. Garcelon and Miss Frances Priddy. Others playing were Mesdames de Steiguer, F. R. Holt, H. O. Shiffert, Horatio G. Gillmor, R. W. Ryden, Archibald H. Seales, L. M. Cox, H. E. Lackey and Lang, Misses Fitchett, Silvester and Styles.

Lieut. Arthur H. Turner had dinner at the Country Club Saturday preceding the hop for Miss Eliza Montgomery, of Richmond, Va. Other guests were Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Eain, Miss Mildred Hemingway and Lieut. H. D. McLaughlin. Mrs. W. D. Pawcett was hostess at cards in Portsmouth yesterday for Mesdames Shiffert, Jones, Porter, Hunter, Lamb, Lindsay, Stiff and Miss Peters. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. R. S. Douglas entertained at cards last evening for Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Lang, Lieut. and Mrs. David Le Breton, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Webster, Mr. and Mrs. Lester Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. John Oast and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Breese.

Ensign Sanderson had dinner on the New Hampshire Tuesday for Paym. and Mrs. Ray Spear, Misses Elsie Kearns, Cecile and Pauline Williams and the officers of the ship. Ensign Sanderson also had tea on the New Hampshire Wednesday for Mrs. W. D. H. Williams, Mrs. Ray Spear, Misses Elsie Kearns, of New York; Pauline and Cecile Williams, Rebecca Tait, Mary Harrah, Lieutenant Woodward, Ensigns Lee and Asserson. Ensign Milton M. Fenner had dinner on the New Hampshire Tuesday for Mrs. Fenner, Mrs. John Dillon, Mr. and Mrs. John Winn, Mr. and Mrs. Garland Peed, Misses Claire Winn and Helen Gerard and the officers of the ship.

Mrs. Charles O. Wrenn, jr., had cards at her apartment in the Everglades Thursday afternoon for Mrs. A. B. Court. Others playing were Mesdames Carroll, Batchelor, Wrenn, Allen, Lankford, Gill, Tennent, Taylor, Woodward, Misses Wrenn, Williams, Etheridge, Payne and Kelly. Mrs. Moehler left Thursday for Port Royal, S.C., to visit relatives. Lieut. Louis E. Fagan left Thursday evening for Germantown, Pa., on account of the death of his brother, Maurice Fagan.

Lieut. Comdr. George L. P. Stone has presented to each member of the Franklin's last year ball team a handsome gold ring as a souvenir of their holding the championship of the Twin City League. They bear the following inscriptions: "Champions, Twin City League, 1913," surrounding the device of crossed bats and a ball.

Mrs. A. B. Court, guest of Miss Wrenn, has returned to Philadelphia. Lieut. A. A. Garcelon leaves soon for his new duty as aid to Admiral Doyle, Pacific coast. Mrs. Garcelon will remain in Norfolk for the present, Mrs. F. A. Daubin and little son, guests of Mrs. James Scott, leave to-day for New York, and thence for Panama, to join Ensign Daubin. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. George L. P. Stone and children left Wednesday for Washington, and attend the wedding of their brother, Mr. C. T. Stone, to Mrs. Louise Shephard Vail.

Mrs. Duncan M. Wood has left her former home, Fort Norfolk, and is the guest of her mother, Mrs. Washington Reed, Portsmouth. Lieutenant Commander Wood is in Washington awaiting orders. Mrs. John G. Tennent, guest of her son and daughter-in-law, Surg. and Mrs. E. H. Tennent, has returned to Washington. Capt. Harry N. Cootes has arrived from Mexico and is with Mrs. Cootes and children at Mr. and Mrs. Merritt Cooke's, Bute street. The junior officers of the Vermont entertained at a dance Wednesday evening. Miss Julia Adrienne Littell, daughter of Col. and Mrs. R. W. Littell, of Manila, has arrived to visit her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Barrett, for the remainder of the winter.

#### FIFTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., Jan. 19, 1914.

Mrs. De Loffre was hostess on Tuesday for the Ladies' Auction Bridge Club. The Regimental Evening Card Club met on Friday at the Club with Capt. and Mrs. Partello and Lieut. and Mrs. McDowell as hosts; Mrs. White won the ladies' prize, while Captain McCoy took off the gentlemen's prize. Mrs. Stewart entertained the Five Hundred Club on Thursday. To celebrate the Colonel's birthday the people of the garrison gave him a jolly surprise party on Thursday evening. All met at the Club, where they donned sheets and pillowcases, and this ghostly throng, headed by the band with the drummer playing a doleful bass drum solo, marched to the Colonel's quarters, and he was indeed surprised as these phantoms entered his house and took possession. After the sheets were taken off Mrs. Morton had the rugs taken up and an informal dance was enjoyed. Then came the delightful picnic lunch that the ladies had prepared and brought with them. The birthday cake was a feature of the evening, but the Colonel refused to admit that his years were as great in number as the twenty-one candles thereon. He cut the cake with his saber, and all drank to his health and wished him many happy returns of this pleasant event.

Mrs. Hopson and little son, Billy, returned on Tuesday from Swanton, Vt. In returning they encountered a snow-banked engine ahead, which necessitated their leaving their car and walking some little distance to a station, in order to get a train to Plattsburg. With the temperature 25° below zero, walking, even a short distance, caused much discomfort, in consequence of which Billy suffered a severely frozen ear and Mrs. Hopson has been confined to her bed most of the week.

Major Martin's family have moved into the quarters recently vacated by the McRaes. Mrs. Edwards and Oliver left Saturday for a short stay in New York. Lieutenant Fiedt spent a short leave last week at the beautiful Lake Shore home of Mrs. Kelloge, where some of the young people of Plattsburg were enjoying the winter sports of skiing, snowshoeing and skating. Winter is certainly here and Lake Champlain is frozen over, which affords excellent skating, and every day many of the post people enjoy this sport. Lieutenant Murray is confined to his quarters because of an injured foot.

#### FORT HANCOCK.

Fort Hancock, N.J., Jan. 21, 1914.

Last Friday Mrs. Murphy and her daughter, Mrs. Bawn, gave a progressive anagram party, which created an immense amount of fun for the many guests. At the close of the game the different scores were counted up, by the letter blocks won, and cashed in by the hostess for chips representing money, and each guest could purchase (with the improvised money) what lunch it would buy from "a perfectly real lunch counter," well laden with all kinds of good "eats." The rapidity with which the younger officers passed through the geography table only to become anchored at the drygoods table, was quite marked, and the fun continued to the refreshment counter, where the scramble to purchase would have well nigh made the fortune of a vendor in real business! Captain Brinton won the prize for highest score. Mrs. Murphy left yesterday for a two months' stay with relatives in St. Louis.

Much interest is being shown in the company basketball league, and a large number of the garrison are on one or the other of the three ponds nearby, that offer such good skating. The bachelors last week, Tuesday, entertained the members and friends of the bowling club at their quarters, serving a nice luncheon. Prizes for highest scores at bowling were won by Mrs. Brinton and Mrs. Bunker and Captains Bunker and Shepard.

Last evening Col. and Mrs. Barroll gave a chafin-dish supper after the bowling contest, prizes being awarded to Mrs. Bunker and Mrs. Brinton and Captain Bunker and Lieutenant Loustolot. Colonel Barroll leaves Feb. 1 for Fort Monroe, for a six weeks' course of instruction in the Coast Artillery war game. Mrs. Borton entertained the ladies of the garrison last Friday at tea.

Tuesday evening, Jan. 13, the gymnasium was prettily decorated with bunting and flags, and an informal hop was enjoyed by the officers and ladies. An enjoyable dinner was



given by Major and Mrs. Rand previous to the hop Tuesday for Major and Mrs. Hawkins, Capt. and Mrs. Brinton, Miss Fackler, of New York, and Lieutenant Buyers. Colonel Babbitt had dinner Thursday last at the Brick House for Col. and Mrs. Barrell and Major and Mrs. Hawkins.

Capt. and Mrs. Bunker had dinner preceding the hop last Tuesday, for Capt. and Mrs. Shepard, Lieutenants Loustalot and Austin, to meet their house guests, Mr. and Mrs. Lathrop. Mrs. Bane is spending a few days in New York this week, the guest of friends, enjoying grand opera.

#### PORT MONROE.

Port Monroe, Va., Jan. 20, 1914.

On Friday evening a brilliant hop was given at the Artillery School by the Commanding Officer and officers and ladies of Port Monroe to the incoming class. In the receiving line were Mrs. Ira A. Haynes, Mrs. Theodore Lyster, Mrs. James M. Williams, while Capt. Richard I. McKenney presented the guests. A number of officers from the Russian cruiser Rossya were present, and a large number came over from the Norfolk Navy Yard. Before the hop Capt. and Mrs. Arthur M. Whaley gave a dinner for Major and Mrs. Theodore Lyster, Major and Mrs. George A. Nugent, Major and Mrs. Harry L. Pettus, Capt. and Mrs. Quinn Gray and Lieut. and Mrs. Edwin P. Tignor. Lieut. and Mrs. William W. Rose gave a dinner on the same evening for Miss Leila Harrison, Miss Esther Foote and Lieut. Francis A. Englehart and William A. Cophorne. Gen. Calhoun H. Carleton, retired, is at the Chamberlin, where he will be for several months. On Friday Lieut. and Mrs. George A. Wildrick gave a dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Brady Mitchell, Lieut. and Mrs. William R. Nichols. On Tuesday Mrs. Harry P. Wilbur, three children and Mrs. Widdifield left the post, Mrs. Wilbur and family going to join her husband at Fort Williams and Mrs. Widdifield going to Fort Rodman to visit her daughter, Mrs. James F. Howell.

Miss Bellefield Murray, of Norfolk, was the week-end guest of Capt. and Mrs. C. C. Carter. On Monday they gave a dinner on Saturday for Miss Carolyn Fee, Lieut. Lawrence B. Weeks, Vern S. Purnell, William C. Foote and Francis J. Toohy. Miss Leila Harrison and Miss Esther Foote returned to Washington last night after being the week-end guests of Lieut. and Mrs. William W. Rose. Saturday Lieut. and Mrs. William R. Nichols gave a dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. George A. Wildrick, Lieut. and Mrs. Paul H. Herman and Lieut. Samuel H. Tighman. Mrs. Harry Barnes, who has been the guest of Major and Mrs. Pettus, is now visiting Capt. and Mrs. Richard C. Marshall.

Thursday Mrs. Richard I. McKenney gave a surprise dinner to her husband, in honor of his birthday. Her guests were Col. Ira A. Haynes, Major H. L. Pettus, Capt. Frank C. Jewell, C. C. Carter, Kenneth C. Masteller, Richard C. Marshall, Arthur M. Whaley, Albert L. Rhoades, James Totten, Walter C. Baker, Quinn Gray and Lieut. Henry W. T. Eglon. On Friday afternoon Col. and Mrs. Ira A. Haynes gave a small reception for Mrs. Finley J. Shepard (Helen Gould) and to her sister-in-law, Mrs. Wright. Among those asked were Major and Mrs. Pettus, Major and Mrs. Williams, Major and Mrs. Lyster, Capt. and Mrs. Carter, Capt. and Mrs. Masteller, Capt. and Mrs. Jewell, Capt. and Mrs. Gray, Capt. and Mrs. Whaley, Capt. and Mrs. McKenney, Capt. and Mrs. Baker, Mrs. Bradley, Mrs. Coleman, Mrs. Kimberly, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Oscar Leser, Capt. and Mrs. Hawes, Capt. and Mrs. Sunderland, Lieut. and Mrs. George A. Wildrick and Mrs. Brand. Before the reception a full dress parade was given for the honored guests and they inspected the Artillery School and Y.M.C.A., the latter having been given to the enlisted men by Mrs. Shepard before her marriage.

On Saturday Lieut. and Mrs. Thomas A. Clark gave a dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Edward P. Nones, Lieut. and Mrs. Olin H. Longino and Lieut. and Mrs. Robert Arthur. Mrs. J. A. Bodine, Mrs. M. F. Mosly and Miss Lucy Mosly, of New York, returned to their homes last week, after spending several weeks with Capt. and Mrs. Frank C. Jewell. Capt. and Mrs. Archibald H. Sunderland returned to-day from a ten days' stay in New York city. Saturday, after the Chamberlin hop, Lieut. Samuel H. Tighman gave a club supper for Lieut. and Mrs. Paul H. Herman, Lieut. and Mrs. George A. Wildrick and Lieut. and Mrs. William R. Nichols. The same evening Lieut. William C. Foote gave a club supper for Miss Bellefield Murray, Miss Carolyn Fee, Lieut. Vern S. Purnell and Lawrence B. Weeks, chaperoned by Lieut. and Mrs. H. W. Stevenson. Lieut. Charles L. Kilburn gave a club supper for Mrs. and Miss Weldon, of New York; Miss Ann Brown Kimberly, Lieut. Redondo B. Sutton, William A. Cophorne and Francis A. Englehart. Mrs. George F. Adams is spending a month at Kingston, N.Y.

An event of the week was the dinner, preceding the hop, at the Chamberlin, given by Mr. F. P. Palen for the officers of the Russian cruiser Rossya. Mrs. Frank E. Beatty, wife of Rear Admiral Beatty, and Miss Beatty were joined this week at the Chamberlin by Mr. and Mrs. David Ross and children to spend the remainder of January. Mrs. Holcombe entertained at dinner on Sunday evening in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Richard A. Englehart, C.A.C., Captain McNeely, U.S.N., and Mrs. McNeely, Lieut. and Mrs. William W. Rose and Lieut. and Mrs. Abney Payne.

Mrs. Thomas Knox gave an auction party on Tuesday in honor of Mrs. Oscar Leser, of Baltimore. Other guests were Mesdames Percy M. Kessler, George A. Nugent, Holcombe, Kimberly, George P. Hawes, Jr., Archibald H. Sunderland, George A. Wildrick, William R. Nichols, Paul H. Herman, Furman E. McCammon, George Young, Dillard, Luck, De Mott and William H. Shepherd. Prizes were won by Mesdames Leser, Kimberly, Herman and McCammon. Lieut. John L. Holcombe gave a club supper Saturday in honor of Miss Leila Harrison and Miss Esther Foote, Lieut. and Mrs. William W. Rose, Miss Miller, Lieut. Paul D. Carlisle, William A. Cophorne and Redondo B. Sutton.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry L. Schmelz gave a dinner on Wednesday for the Russian officers and Dr. and Mrs. Wilton Hope, Mrs. Baltzell, Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Groome, Mrs. Ira A. Haynes and Mrs. Richard I. McKenney.

The sale of seats for the approaching plays for the Army and Navy Relief fund has opened and the greatest interest has been shown by the rapid sales. The casts have been hard at work for six weeks with rehearsals and the post people are anticipating a rare treat. The casts comprise Mrs. George A. Nugent, Mrs. Bradley, Mrs. Richard C. Marshall, Lieut. and Mrs. George A. Wildrick, Captain Jewell and Mr. George F. Adams. Mrs. Holcombe was hostess at an auction party Tuesday evening in honor of Mrs. Oscar Leser.

#### GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y.H., Jan. 21, 1914.

Col. Stephen C. Mills and his daughter, Miss Dorothy Mills, sailed Jan. 19 for Panama on the S.S. Panama. They expect to be gone about a month. Colonel Mills is to be the guest, during his period of inspection of the troops, of Col. Henry A. Greene, while Miss Mills is to be with Capt. and Mrs. Frank S. Cocheu. Mrs. Gordon B. Heimer gave a dinner for Miss Mills before her departure, her other guests being Capt. and Mrs. Robert H. Allen, Miss Harriet Bradley and Lieut. L. A. Dewey and Harrison McAlpine, Fort Jay, and Lieut. Philip G. Blackmore, Fort Hamilton.

Mrs. William Rees Rush and Miss Catherine Rush were guests at dinner on Tuesday of Chaplain and Mrs. Smith. During Captain Rush's tour in West Indies on S.S. Florida Mrs. Rush and her daughter are to be in Bermuda, leaving in July for a year in Europe.

Mrs. Dean C. Worcester, a guest on Sunday of Col. and Mrs. Alfred E. Bradley, met with a severe accident in going to town, being thrown down the companionway of the General Otis, as it struck the pier, breaking an arm. Mrs. Worcester will remain a few days longer on Governors Island.

The 9th Disciplinary Company has been organized and uniformed at Castle Williams, and in the short time it has been in existence has already shown signs of marked importance and usefulness. Capt. Kirwin T. Smith is in command by War Department orders and a first lieutenant is later to be appointed to assist in the command. The company at present consists of sixty-six men, to be increased to eighty-six. They are uniformed in obsolete olive drab with-out insignia and campaign hats. Arms are to be issued before long for drill in the manual. At present drills in marching evolutions are held in the morning period under

command of non-commissioned officers detailed to the organization. There are sixteen of these officers from the Infantry, Cavalry and Field Artillery at Fort Jay, Forts Ethan Allen and Myer and Madison Barracks. They have quarters and mess in the Castle. The Disciplinary Company is quartered in the top tier of the Castle and has a separate table in the general mess hall. The company has two musicians under instruction. In the afternoon the men of the company do fatigue work on the post under charge of overseers detailed from the non-commissioned officers of the company without arms. The members of the company are required to give the customary salute to officers. On Sunday, Jan. 18, the company made an excellent appearance marching to and from chapel, and at the afternoon service an interesting address was given to them by Chaplain Herbert S. Smith, 3d Inf.

The work of painting, which has been going on for some time on the post, is nearly completed and the general appearance of the quarters and various buildings has never been so good as at present. The colors are yellow and white. The most conspicuous improvement is in the Fort Jay barracks, the yellow brick work and the white of the columns suiting the colonial style of architecture better than any other combination.

#### TENTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Camp E. S. Otis, Las Cascadas, C.Z., Jan. 12, 1914.

Due to the acquisition by the regiment of all of the houses in the town of Las Cascadas, this week has been "moving week." All the four-family houses are now made into two-family houses; the eight-family houses, with one exception, are made into four-family houses. In addition, there are several one-family houses and a number of cottages. The 3d Battalion has moved into other houses in the north row in Las Cascadas. The 2d Battalion now occupies all of White House Camp, which it formerly shared with the 3d Battalion. Companies B and C, 1st Battalion, are now quartered in buildings in the town proper, while Companies A and D now occupy all the buildings in the old 1st Battalion camp. This entire rearrangement has been greatly needed, and while any move is slightly inconvenient, this one is appreciated by the entire garrison.

Lieut. Col. W. F. Blauvelt, 10th Inf., had his son, J. T. Blauvelt, as his guest from Jan. 5 to Jan. 11. Mr. Blauvelt was for two years with the Paris edition of the New York Herald and at present is connected with the New York Telegraph. On Jan. 4 Lieut. Col. and Mrs. C. F. Mason, Medical Corps, of Ancon, were luncheon guests of Col. and Mrs. Greene. Mrs. Greene and Mrs. Eichelberger were guests of Mrs. Acher, wife of Lieut. A. H. Acher, C.E., at a pretty auction bridge party. Prizes were won by Mrs. Gorgas, wife of Colonel Gorgas, M.C.; Mrs. Butler, wife of Major Butler, M.C., and Mrs. Beyer, of Culebra.

Mrs. M. B. Stokes had as dinner guests on Tuesday Captain MacArthur, Lieutenant Beuret and Miss Beuret. On Wednesday Mr. and Mrs. Zinn, of Empire; Mr. and Mrs. Schildhauer, of Culebra, and Capt. and Mrs. Coleman, of Camp Otis, were dinner guests of Col. and Mrs. Greene. Mrs. A. C. Cron is at present sick in the Ancon Hospital. Captain Rogers was successfully operated upon Wednesday and hopes soon to be fit for duty.

Lieut. and Mrs. F. B. Carrithers were luncheon guests of Lieut. and Mrs. F. M. Kennedy and dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. C. F. Swartz on Wednesday. Lieut. and Mrs. H. E. Marshburn were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. F. M. Kennedy for auction bridge on Wednesday. On Thursday evening Col. and Mrs. Greene and Capt. and Mrs. Stokes were entertained at a delightful dinner by Lieut. and Mrs. Vandergrift, M.C., at their quarters at Camp Elliot.

Lieut. and Mrs. H. E. Marshburn had Lieut. and Mrs. F. B. Carrithers as guests for breakfast on Thursday. In the afternoon Mrs. F. B. Carrithers left hurriedly for Fort Logan, Colo., by way of New Orleans, on receipt of a cablegram stating that her mother, Mrs. B. W. Morian, was seriously ill. Mrs. Morian has been the guest of her other daughter, Mrs. J. B. Schoeffel, at Fort Logan, for some time.

On Wednesday, Jan. 7, the crane boat, La Valley, was passed from Culebra Cut through the Pedro Miguel Lock, Miraflores Lake and Miraflores Locks to the Pacific entrance to the canal. The La Valley was formerly engaged in the Atlantic entrance, but has been operating recently in Culebra Cut. This is the first passage of a self-propelling vessel through the canal from ocean to ocean. The dredges working at the foot of the Cucaracha slide have cut a channel through the slide with a minimum depth of eighteen feet and, to a great extent, the full width of the canal. Capt. M. B. Stokes returned on Thursday from a short visit to the Pearl Islands. Capt. and Mrs. Eskridge were guests at a delightful dinner given by Lieut. and Mrs. Stewart on Wednesday.

On Friday Col. and Mrs. Greene were luncheon guests of Lieutenants Edwards, Rankin and Dickson, U.S.N., on board the U.S.S. Severn, which is anchored in the harbor at Cristobal. Other guests were Miss Peters and Lieutenant Crenshaw, of Camp Elliot. Lieutenant Edwards is in command of the Submarine Flotilla which recently arrived at Cristobal from Guantanamo.

The Department of Sanitation will cease, on Jan. 15, to have any further connection with the Taboga sanitarium and the institution will no longer be used for convalescents among the white employees and their families. The Sanitation Department has made a good record with its conduct of the Sanitarium, there having been but two deaths out of over 24,000 patients admitted during the last seven and one-half years. Both deaths were due to accident. It is hoped that the Sanitarium will be taken over by the Subsistence Department, as the island is very popular for week-end visits and short leaves.

On Saturday Col. and Mrs. Greene were dinner guests at the Tivoli Hotel of Captain Hargrove, Lieutenants Walker and Borden, all of the Coast Artillery. After dinner all attended the Tivoli hop. Lieutenant Wilbur, his mother and sister were dinner guests of Judge Feuille, at the Tivoli Hotel, before the hop. Others from Camp Otis attending the hop at the Tivoli Hotel were Major and Mrs. Gerhardt, Capt. and Mrs. Merrill, Lieutenant Beuret, Lieut. and Mrs. Kennedy, Lieut. and Mrs. Marshburn, Miss Beuret, Miss Lockett and Lieutenants Hohl, Stutesman, Lytle, Maloney, Dr. Snapp and Mr. Rhinehardt.

Lieut. and Mrs. Marshburn had Lieutenant Carrithers as dinner guests on Jan. 11. Lieut. A. M. Jones spent Sunday with Mrs. Jones, who is at present sick in the Ancon Hospital.

Captain Ingram was host for fourteen of the younger set, all about the age of Dorothy Ann Ingram, at the moving picture show on Thursday evening. After the show all enjoyed ice cream at the post exchange.

All the members of the Marine Corps stationed at Camp Elliot, with the exception of a small post guard, expect to leave Jan. 14 for Vera Cruz, Mexico, for duty on board the vessels of the U.S. Navy now stationed in Mexican waters. Some of the ladies of the garrison will leave shortly for the States, while the others will remain at Camp Elliot, awaiting further developments.

#### FORT H. G. WRIGHT.

Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., Jan. 21, 1914.

Mrs. Samuel C. Cardwell and Master Creed Cardwell have returned to the post after a short visit to Baltimore. The Card Club met Wednesday with Mrs. Steyer, Mrs. Barrette and Mrs. Robinson winning the prizes. Those who played were Mrs. Waterhouse, Mrs. Wallace, Mrs. Seaman, Mrs. Barrette, Mrs. La Forge, Mrs. Robinson and Mrs. Pratt.

Major and Mrs. Waterhouse entertained at dinner Friday for Col. and Mrs. Barrette. The weekly hop was held Friday. Those attending were Mrs. Cardwell, Capt. and Mrs. Claudius M. Seaman, Lieut. and Mrs. Weggenmann, Miss Laura Montgomery, Major Moses, Lieutenants Montgomery, Booth, Woods, Leavenworth and Woodberry.

Capt. and Mrs. Cocheu had as guests for supper Sunday night Capt. and Mrs. Steyer, Captain Barnes and Lieutenant Douglas. Capt. and Mrs. Dico had an attractive dinner party Wednesday for Col. and Mrs. Barrette, Capt. and Mrs. Wallace, Major and Mrs. Waterhouse and Major and Mrs. Moses. Capt. and Mrs. Cocheu spent Thursday with Capt. and Mrs. Alley at Fort Terry.

Capt. and Mrs. Wallace leave Feb. 15 for Fort Constitution, N.H., where Captain Wallace will be in command. Captain Glasgow will take command of the 2d Company.

#### BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

##### BORN.

CRAVEN.—Born at Washington, D.C., Jan. 17, 1914, to Lieut. Comdr. Thomas T. Craven, U.S.N., and Mrs. Craven, a daughter, Olga.

DAVIS.—Born at Corregidor, P.I., Jan. 13, 1914, a daughter, to the wife of Lieut. Arthur James Davis, 24th U.S. Inf.

GREENMAN.—Born to Ensign and Mrs. W. G. Greenman a son, Frank Pierce Greenman, U.S.N., Jan. 20, 1914.

SEAGRAVE.—Born at Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 3, 1914, a daughter, Phoebe Seagrave, to the wife of Capt. D. C. Seagrave, Ord. Dept., U.S.A.

VAN MATER.—Born at Norfolk, Va., Jan. 5, 1914, a daughter, Sarah Rapelye Van Mater, to the wife of P.A. Paymr. R. K. Van Mater, U.S.N.

WILLIAMS.—Born at Norfolk, Va., Dec. 26, 1913, a son, Edward Worthington Williams, to the wife of Capt. George Williams, 7th U.S. Cav.

ZIVNUSKA.—Born Jan. 11, 1914, to P.A. Paymr. and Mrs. U. R. Zivnуска, at Bremerton, Wash., a son, Robert William.

##### MARRIED.

GARRETT—WALKE.—At Fort Screven, Ga., Jan. 7, 1914, Lieut. Robert C. Garrett, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Margaret Walke, daughter of Col. Willoughby Walke, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A.

HASSELBAUER—KOHLMANN.—At Hoboken, N.J., Jan. 17, 1914, Lieut. Harry J. Hasselbauer, 22d Engrs., N.G.N.Y., and Miss Emma Kohlmann.

McCLOY—WELLS.—At Annapolis, Md., Jan. 21, 1914, Ensign Thomas S. McCloy, U.S.N., and Miss Mary Elizabeth Wells.

MARTIN—GILLEN.—At Honolulu, H.T., Dec. 30, 1913, Capt. Carl Anson Martin, U.S.A., and Miss Agnes Gillen.

STAFFORD—SULLIVAN.—At New York city, Jan. 17, 1914, Miss Alice Clyde Sullivan, daughter of the late Pay Insp. John Clyde Sullivan, U.S.N., to Mr. James Leonard Stafford.

STROTHER—BROWNE.—At Wynnton, Ga., Jan. 15, 1914, Lieut. Edmund W. Strotter, U.S.N., and Miss Marjorie Browne.

WADSWORTH—OLVIS.—At Leavenworth, Kas., Jan. 14, 1914, Lieut. Leland Wadsworth, jr., 15th U.S. Cav., and Mrs. Lucy Bell Olvis.

WILKINS—SANDERS.—At Chicago, Ill., Jan. 15, 1914, Major Harry E. Wilkins, U.S.A., and Miss Ida Mary Sanders.

WILSON—HAYES.—At Washington, D.C., Jan. 7, 1914, Mr. James W. Wilson and Mary Ivy Hayes, daughter of the late Brig. Gen. Edward Mortimer Hayes, U.S.A., and Mrs. Harriet Gertrude Hayes.

##### DIED.

ARMSTRONG.—Died at Leavenworth, Kas., Jan. 14, 1914, Miss Camellie Armstrong, daughter of the late Robert Armstrong, formerly United States Surveyor General.

BARTHMAN.—Died at Brooklyn, N.Y., Jan. 17, 1914, Mr. William Barthman, father of Col. Henry C. Barthman, 47th N.G.N.Y.

BICKFORD.—Died at El Paso, Texas, Jan. 8, 1914, Ord. Sergt. Edwin Bickford, U.S.A., retired, in his fifty-eighth year. Interment at Arlington, Washington, D.C., Jan. 17, in presence of family and relatives.

BROWN.—Died, Mrs. Carey H. Brown, wife of Lieut. Carey H. Brown, C.E., U.S.A., and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William A. McLaughlin, of Zanesville, Ohio, very suddenly at Galveston, Texas, Jan. 15, 1914.

CALDWELL.—Died at Leavenworth, Kas., Jan. 8, 1914, Mrs. Pace A. Caldwell, grandmother of Mrs. Sherrill, wife of Capt. Clarence O. Sherrill, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A.

CASEY.—Died at San Diego, Cal., Jan. 8, 1914, Almy Clyde Casey, daughter of the late Col. James S. Casey, U.S.A.

GRAVES.—Died at San Antonio, Texas, Jan. 16, 1914, Mrs. Georgie Smith Graves, in her fifty-fifth year, mother of Mrs. George W. Martin, wife of Major Martin, 17th U.S. Inf., now stationed at Fort McPherson, Ga.

HAYES.—Died at Garrison-on-Hudson, N.Y., Jan. 16, 1914, Capt. Charles H. Hayes, U.S.N., retired.

MCCARTHY.—Died at Walla Walla, Wash., Jan. 12, 1914, Col. Michael McCarthy, formerly of the National Guard of Washington, ex-first sergeant Troop H, 1st U.S. Cav.

PATTERSON.—Died at Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 10, 1914, in her forty-fourth year, Mrs. Elizabeth Ann Patterson, wife of Capt. William H. Patterson, U.S.A., and mother of Harold A. Patterson, formerly 24th U.S. Inf.

ROBERTS.—Died at Fort Ontario, N.Y., Jan. 14, 1914, Mary C., beloved daughter of Q.M. Sergt. Thomas D. Roberts and Mrs. Roberts.

SHANKS.—Died at Salem, Va., Jan. 19, 1914, Mrs. Sarah M. Shanks, mother of Lieut. Col. D. C. Shanks, U.S.A., in the eighty-fifth year of her age.

SMITH.—Died at Plattsburg, N.Y., Jan. 17, 1914, Mr. Martin H. Smith, father of Mrs. Karl Truesdell, wife of 1st Lieutenant Truesdell, Signal Corps, U.S.A.

STEVENS.—Died at Brockton, Mass., Jan. 21, 1914, George W. Stevens, father of Paymr. Herbert E. Stevens, U.S.N.

ULSH.—Died at Selinsgrove, Pa., Jan. 21, 1914, Asst. Surg. William H. Ulsch, U.S.N., retired.

#### NATIONAL GUARD NEWS.

If the necessary plans are approved the 1st and 2d Brigades, N.G.N.Y., will each encamp as a brigade at some suitable place handy to New York city next July. This will prove a beneficial and popular innovation, and it is hoped that such instruction can be arranged for. Schools for the line and staff officers of the entire Guard have also been planned for Peekskill in June, with provisional organizations of the several branches of the Service on duty. These schools, as is well known, have proved of great value.

The three national defense trophies for first, second and third honors, donated to the Wisconsin National Guard by the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company, through the War Department, for the greatest number of marksmen or better during the target year 1913, firing the course adopted by the War Department, have been awarded to: Co. I, 1st Inf., 70 marksmen or better; Co. I, 3d Inf., 67 marksmen or better; Co. K, 2d Inf., 61 marksmen or better. The figure of merit in small-arms practice of the several organizations, for 1913 was as follows: 1st Infantry, 75.96; 2d Infantry, 64.94; 3d Infantry, 67.19; 10th Infantry (three companies), 35.89, and Troop A, Cavalry, 65.09.

A review of the 71st N.Y. by Governor Fielder, of New Jersey, will be held at the armory on Friday night, Feb. 6.

Capt. Kenneth S. Ferguson, Battery E, 1st Field Art., N.Y., has resigned on account of business. He joined the Artillery from the 7th N.Y. in December, 1911.

The officers of the National Guard and members of the Minnesota National Guard Association will assemble for the annual meeting of instruction in the House Chamber of the new state capitol, St. Paul, Minn., Monday, Jan. 26, 1914, to remain in session for two days.

At the annual meeting of the National Guard Association of New York, at Albany, Jan. 16 and 17, the following officers were elected: Col. George A. Wingate, 2d Field Art., president; Col. Walter B. Hotchkiss, 22d Engrs., vice-president; Col. James M. Andrews, 2d Inf., second vice-president; Capt. William F. Wheelock, 10th Inf., secretary, and Capt. William R. Fearn, 71st Inf., treasurer. A reception was tendered Governor Glynn at the Hotel Ten Eyck on Jan. 16. Seated at the president's table with Col. Frank H. Norton, 23d Inf., who officiated as toastmaster, were Governor Glynn, Mayor Stevens, of Albany; Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, Division Commander, Adj. Gen. Henry De W. Hamilton, Col. Walter B. Hotchkiss,



22d Engrs., and the Rev. Father O. Caffrey, chaplain, 1st Infantry. The Governor declared his belief that America is not properly prepared for war, and said that as he did not believe in the morning of universal peace was about to dawn, he thinks "America needs an awakening to the fact that America is not properly protected." Governor Glynn urged all citizens to take more interest in the National Guard, so that it can be made even more efficient than it has been in the past. Adj. Gen. Henry De Witt Hamilton and Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan spoke, both praising the National Guard, General O'Ryan urging the officers to devote their best efforts to bettering the morale of their troops. Mayor Stevens extended to the Guardsmen the freedom of the city.

A review of the 69th N.Y. by Brig. Gen. George R. Dyer will be held on Friday night, Jan. 30, at the armory.

Adj. Gen. Fred Llewellyn, of Washington, announces a progressive scheme of theoretical and practical instruction for the Coast Artillery Corps for officers and men. First Lieut. C. B. Blethen, aid, is appointed and commissioned captain of Coast Artillery, with rank from Dec. 30, 1913. He is detailed to form and command a new company of Coast Artillery to be stationed at Seattle, and will be placed at once to recruit therefor. Hereafter discharge of an enlisted man within fifteen months from the date of his first enlistment shall operate as a forfeiture of retained pay. This ruling is based upon the principle that the state receives no service in such cases sufficient to justify any additional payment to the soldier upon his discharge. Stoppages against retained pay shall not be affected by this requirement, and shall continue to be made as heretofore.

Col. George F. Potter, president of the Defendarm Association, 22d Engrs., N.G.N.Y., at a meeting of the Association to be held in the armory on Monday night, Jan. 26, will give a talk on John Brown's Ferry, Va., and on the first battle of Bull Run. The annual dinner of the veterans will be held at the Park Avenue Hotel, Fourth avenue and Thirty-third street, New York city, Saturday night, Feb. 14.

Brig. Gen. McCoskry Butt, N.G.N.Y., who was recently tendered a review of the 9th N.Y. by Col. William F. Morris, had to decline the same, with sincere regret, on the advice of his physician, who decided it risky for the General to make an appointment to take part in a formal ceremony when the weather might be such as to make it too risky for him. General Butt had a severe attack of pneumonia last spring and is not yet as strong as he should be, although he has made wonderful recovery. General Butt, in a letter to Colonel Morris, whom he esteems very highly, expresses his deep appreciation for the tender of the review, and wishes Colonel Morris and the 9th every prosperity. The 9th was a part of the brigade which General Butt commanded some fifteen years ago. Colonel Morris regrets exceedingly that the General was unable to review his command, and hopes he may be able to arrange one at some future time.

#### 12TH N.Y.—COL. C. S. WADSWORTH.

In speaking of the review of the regiment in the armory on Jan. 14 by Mayor Cheney, of Hartford, it was erroneously stated in our last issue that Major Wilcox, of the Governor's Foot Guards, who with nine other members acted as an honorary staff, should not have taken a position right alongside the Mayor and have acknowledged the salute of the colonel, but should have taken post in the rear of the Mayor with the other members of the staff. The Major, under Par. 711, I.D.R., was perfectly correct in taking the position he did, and we are pleased to make the correction and set the Major right. Par. 712, however, states that only the reviewing officer returns the salute of the colonel.

It is rare in reviews in Manhattan that anyone stands beside the reviewing officer when he first takes post at the reviewing point, and a number of officers present expressed the opinion that the Major was in an improper position. As noted above the Major as a distinguished personage was in his correct position and his critics were wrong. The next review of the regiment will be on Feb. 10.

Company L, of the 12th, Captain Dean, on Jan. 17 gave a very successful military exhibition and dance at the armory, assisted by Company L, of the 22d, Captain Hearn, Company L, of the 69th, Captain Moynahan, and Company L, of the 71st, Captain Mackey. The annual ball of the Regimental Athletic Association will be held on Jan. 31. Company D, Captain Slosson, will hold a dance on Jan. 24 at the armory.

#### 7TH N.Y.—COL. DANIEL APPLETON.

Governor Martin H. Glynn, of New York, who reviewed the 7th Infantry, N.G.N.Y., under command of Col. Daniel Appleton, in its armory on the night of Jan. 19, must have been amply repaid for his visit to the famous command. He saw at first hand a veritable continuous performance of practical military work, with no lack of variety for close on to two hours and a half, and as a deeply interested guest of the command realized the esprit de corps of the organization and its devotion to military work. He gave vent to his high appreciation of it at the end of the military ceremonies. It was the most diversified and interesting exhibition ever given by any regiment in New York, and military men whose opinions were worth having were unanimous in saying so.

Governor Glynn was accompanied by Adj. Gen. Henry De Witt Hamilton and some fourteen detailed aids. Other special guests included Brig. Gen. McCoskry Butt, Lieut. Col. R. F. Walton, L. W. Stotesbury, A. F. Townsend, H. S. Sternberger, E. W. Van C. Lucas and Capt. J. L. Kincaid, division staff. N.Y.; Lieut. Col. W. H. Sage, Capt. David H. Biddle and Chaplain Thomas J. Dickson, U.S.A.; Col. G. H. Hurry, N.Y.; Col. O. B. Bridgman, Lieut. Col. M. H. Smith and Capt. A. Wendt, C.N.Y.; Lieut. Col. C. H. Lydecker and A. F. Schermerhorn, N.Y.; Baron I. J. R. Muir, Mr. Middleton Merle, 1st City Troop, of Philadelphia, and Mr. G. T. Wilson. An audience of close on to 4,000 was present and gave frequent applause.

Promptly at 8:30, the time set, the Governor entered the drill hall, and was followed by the regiment, which had been previously equalized into twelve companies of twenty files, in addition to ambulatory corps, mounted and machine-gun platoon. The formation was in line of masses, the battalion commanders being Major Robert McLean, Capt. Robert Mazet and Major James E. Schuyler. The regiment made a splendid appearance, in both the review and parade, and all the following exhibitions were executed in a masterly manner. The Governor was very heartily applauded as he passed along the ranks while inspecting the regiment.

The state decoration for long service was presented to thirty-six officers and men following the parade, the Governor reviewing the honor men.

Without any loss of time while changing clothes, which was very gratifying to Colonel Appleton as he remarked later, the other exhibitions were kept moving in rapid succession, as follows, the band playing "Pop Goes the Weasel" as the details came on in double time: Assembling and loading of wagons, under direction of quartermaster sergeants with their details from Co. B, Captain Halsted, and Co. K, Captain Barnard; wall scaling by a platoon consisting of squads from Cos. B, F and K, under command of 1st Lieutenant Clark, Co. B; erection and striking of conical tent by a squad from Co. F, Captain Covell's company, holders of the Army record of 1 minute, 43 seconds; extended order drill by Co. K, under command of Captain Barnard; this was a particularly fine exhibition of handling a company on the firing line; physical drill by details from all the companies of the regiment, under command of Captain Thomas, Co. E, in accordance with the methods of Capt. Herman J. Koehler, U.S. Army, and master of the sword at West Point, who has recently personally instructed the regiment; this was the concluding exhibition and finely executed like the others. Captain Thomas had his men splendidly in hand, and there was no scarcity of applause for this and the other events.

After Governor Glynn and special guests had been entertained in the officers' mess room, Colonel Appleton as toastmaster in some happy remarks called upon the Governor to say a few words.

Governor Glynn paid fitting tribute to the regiment, and declared that after seeing troops in Europe and troops at Fort Myer, Va., he had no hesitation in saying that the 7th was the best body of citizen soldiers in the world. He referred to the many officers the regiment had given the U.S. Army, and said that he would take the opportunity of baptizing the armory of the 7th the second West Point of the United States.

The Governor, in referring to Napoleon as France, Gladstone as England, Bismarck as Germany, and others, said that

Colonel Appleton was the 7th, and regretted that he would soon retire by law for age. The Governor said that all laws were not wise and the age retirement law was a fool law, as many men were at their best at sixty-four and after. If he had the power, he said, he would change the law. The Governor, referring to Colonel Appleton when a private in the Mass. V.M. many years ago, where one Governor failed to acknowledge his salute and another Governor was so impressed with his handsome appearance that he asked him to take a chair, said that if he ever takes the field as commander-in-chief he will see that the last experience is repeated and that the Colonel is provided with a tent and a chair not too far from the ice box, and that he will invite the officers and the boys to report for an early morning cocktail. The Governor put considerable wit into some of his remarks and kept the guests laughing. When the officers gave their "Siss, Boom, Ah!" to the Governor he said they sissed like skyrocket and boomed like guns. He also added some lines to those of Sir Joseph Porter in "Pinafore" about the ruler of the "Queen's Navy," which went, "And when my friends applaud for me, they know I'm the ruler of the state's Army." Suitable remarks were also made by Lieut. Col. William H. Sage and Lieut. Col. R. F. Walton, N.G.N.Y.

#### 23D N.Y.—COL. FRANK H. NORTON.

In its annual inspection and muster conducted on Jan. 15 by Capt. George H. White, U.S.A., Lieut. Col. C. Vanderbilt and Major W. T. Carlin, N.G.N.Y., the 23d N.Y. paraded 695 officers and men and had thirty-four absent. This is seventeen less men present and four less in aggregate membership than at the muster of 1913, when the command had 712 present and twenty-one absent. Unusual efforts were made to get a large percentage of present, and one man was taken from Raymond Street Jail, was paraded for muster and was then taken back to jail again. Generally speaking, the command made a very commendable showing. The figures of the muster for this year and last follow:

	1914			1913		
	Present.	Absent.	Agg.	Present.	Absent.	Agg.
P.S. and N.C.S.	22	1	23	22	0	22
Band	3	0	3	3	0	3
Company A	70	2	72	66	3	69
" B	44	5	49	51	4	55
" C	78	3	81	78	0	78
" D	40	4	44	48	2	50
" E	32	4	36	36	1	37
" F	57	2	59	47	1	48
" G	81	4	85	95	5	100
" H	47	2	49	47	0	47
" I	61	3	64	64	3	67
" K	63	1	64	57	1	58
" L	39	1	40	38	0	38
" M	57	2	59	60	1	61
Totals	695	34	729	712	21	733

#### NEW JERSEY.

Co. H, 1st Inf., N.G.N.J., on Jan. 10, began its ten weeks' handicap-two-man-team rifle tournament on the indoor gallery at the Newark armory. The first match, of which scores are given below, consisted of ten shots prone and ten shots standing, and the other nine matches will follow, one every week or so. Thirty-four members of the organization entered, made up into seventeen teams, most of which contain one sharpshooter or expert paired with an ordinary marksman. Handicaps have been very carefully figured and the teams by this method are all placed on an equal basis. Some of the teams have as large a handicap as 350 points (the possible team score for the entire ten weeks is 2,000), and the team composed of Lieuts. E. A. Balevra and C. A. Tompkins, both experts, is on scratch. As the ordinary marksman has more room for improvement in front of him than an expert, it is possible that many of the teams of ordinary shots with large handicaps will be able to "walk away" with the prizes. They are further encouraged by the fact that the handicaps are figured on their present deficiency with the rifle and not what they may be able to do at the finish. The team mates are allowed to coach each other.

The team prizes are: First, two silver medals; second, two bronze medals; third, two bronze medals; fourth, two regimental pins; fifth, two books; sixth, two books. Many useful prizes have also been put up for the individual straight scores without the handicaps.

The standing of the teams at the close of the first match is as follows: The first figures after the name showing the actual score, and the second figures, the standing of the teams with the handicap: Sergeant Dopf and Private Talbot, 134—484; Privates Muller and Van Dorn, 141—466; Privates Schultz and Seiler, 127—457; Privates Duncan and Klehm, 138—418; Sergeant Radin and Corporal Taylor, 148—393; Corporal Conklin and Private Young, 128—392; Mus. H. G. Eaton and Corporal McGregor, 165—383; Privates W. H. Jones and Stephens, 153—327; Privates W. Balevra and Charles Heick, 159—309; Privates J. Clark and Leo Andrews, 162—307; Sergeants Patzler and Willis, 162—252; Lieuts. E. H. Balevra and C. A. Tompkins, 164—164 (scratch).

The distance for the shooting is 100 yards and .30 reduced lead is used. The positions used in the ten matches of this tournament are as follows: Match No. 1, Jan. 10, 10 shots standing; 10 shots prone; No. 2, Jan. 23-24, 20 shots prone; No. 3, Jan. 26 and 31, 10 standing, 10 kneeling; No. 4, 10 prone; 10 kneeling; No. 5, 20 prone (silhouette target); No. 6, 10 kneeling; 10 sitting (silhouette target); No. 7, 10 standing; 10 prone; No. 8, 20 prone; No. 9, 10 prone; 10 kneeling; and No. 10, 10 standing; 10 prone.

The 2d Regiment of New Jersey, of Newark, will parade for review by Brig. Gen. Edwin W. Hine, commanding 1st Brigade on Tuesday, Jan. 27. Assembly at 9 p.m.

#### PENNSYLVANIA.

Insp. Gen. Frank G. Sweeney, of Pennsylvania, announces the following detail of officers to make the annual inspection of the several organizations of the National Guard at their respective home stations: Col. Howard S. Williams, Chief of Ordnance—Field Artillery and Engineers; Lieut. Col. John P. Penney, I.G.: Co. A, Signal Corps, Field Hospital No. 1, and Cavalry; Major Matthew H. Taggart, inspector—1st, 2d, 3d, 6th and 8th Regiments Infantry; Major A. G. Rutherford, inspector—4th, 9th, 12th and 13th Regiments Infantry; Major James E. McNary, inspector—10th, 14th, 16th and 18th Regiments Infantry. The inspections began Jan. 16, and will not be concluded until May next. There will be a quiz for officers and non-commissioned officers held separately in the subjects appointed for study. Where armories are too small in which to exemplify the extended order inspectors will question both officers and men to ascertain their knowledge of this subject. The naval force of Pennsylvania will be inspected by the inspector general, dates and details to be arranged by him with the battalion commander.

#### ILLINOIS.

Under the provisions of the new War Department circular, the following changes have taken place in the Medical Corps of the Illinois National Guard: Col. S. C. Stanton, surgeon general, has been retired at his own request, with the rank of brigadier general; Lieut. Col. Paul Marquis has been retired at his own request; Major Jacob Frank, secretary to the surgeon general, has been appointed surgeon general, with the rank of lieutenant colonel. As a result of the promotional examinations, Dec. 27, Lieuts. Eli B. Moss and Cornelius A. Leenier, M.C., have been appointed to captains, Medical Corps, assigned to the 1st Infantry; Lieut. Elmer M. Eckard, Peoria, has been promoted to captain, Medical Corps, and assigned to the 5th Infantry.

Under S.O. No. 12, A.G.O., of Illinois, Jan. 14, on the recommendation of the Surgeon General the following named officers are made to constitute the examining board, Medical Department, Illinois National Guard: Lieut. Col. Jacob Frank, surgeon general; Major Buell S. Rogers, M.C., and Major Charles B. Walls, M.C., all orders in conflict with this order being revoked.

#### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

S. F. L. asks: Where could I obtain the necessary information needed concerning "Circulars and Forms, Q.M. Corps, including Manual of Pay and Subsistence," and "Army Regulations and General Orders pertaining to Manuals," to pass the examination which is to take place in the Q.M. Corps in March of this year for clerk? Answer: These should be on file at your post. Ask your C.O.

A. E. S. asks: (1) A man enlisted in U.S. Volunteers in 1899; discharged in 1900 for disability in line of duty; is he entitled to draw a pension from the Government? (2) Re-enlisted in the Regular Service in June, 1903; discharged Nov. 16, 1905, excellent character; re-enlisted Nov. 17, 1905; discharged Nov. 16, 1908, without honor. Can he enlist in the Army again? Answer: (1) No; if he was able to pass the doctor in 1903 and 1905 his disability must have been temporary. (2) No. See Army Regulation 878, as amended in Changes of A.R. for exceptions.

THIRTIETH asks: Can you tell me when the 30th Infantry will return to the States, where it will be stationed and what regiment will relieve it in Alaska, or whether there has been any intimation as to where it might be sent? Answer: As the 30th has been in Alaska only since June, 1912, there is no suggestion of its early relief, and no intimation can be given.

S. A. A.—Regarding instruction at a music school and enlistment as chief musician, address The Adjutant General, U.S.A., Washington, D.C.

J. W. B. asks: Enlisted May 23, 1908; discharged by purchase April 22, 1910; enlisted Sept. 3, 1910; discharged Sept. 2, 1913, by expiration term of service; re-enlisted Nov. 29, 1913. Am I entitled to bonus pay? Answer: Bonus is paid for enlistment within three months after honorable discharge from first enlistment. You should have received the bonus in November.

H. asks: What arms is a trumpeter required to carry at a dismounted, strip saddle and full pack inspection? Answer: This would depend upon the orders issued governing the inspection. Ordinarily a trumpeter is not armed. At band inspection a trumpeter executes with his trumpet what is prescribed for a band musician. See Cavalry Drill Regulations 1004 to 1010.

T. C. T. asks: "A" is a corporal who has completed thirty years' service and can make application for retirement now, but finds that if he waits till March 6 he will be promoted to sergeant. Can he make application the following day, March 7, for retirement and be retired as a sergeant, or must he wait until April 1 in order to have his name on the muster roll as a sergeant? Answer: See A.R. 135. \* \* \* "closing his accounts" \* \* \* as of date of receipt of order, \* \* \* noting that final statements have been given, \* \* \* pay per month for which soldier was last mustered."

A SOLDIER asks: If an enlisted man passes the Civil Service examinations, and receives an appointment, will he get a discharge for the convenience of the Government, and is he required to stay in the Civil Service a certain length of time? Answer: It is customary to grant discharge for convenience; but why so scary about the Civil Service? You would not have to buy out from that, any more than from any other civil job not a contract.

DESIROUS.—As stated in this paper some weeks ago, the eligible list for Philippine Scouts would take care of all vacancies liable to occur in that organization during 1914, and for that reason one annual examination would be omitted for appointment of second lieutenants, P.S.

M. C.—As you are convenient to the Congressional Library, we would suggest that you consult there the histories of the 24th and 25th Infantry and 9th and 10th Cavalry, the four colored regiments. To bring together the scattered references to these regiments to be found in the annual volumes of this paper would require considerable time. You will find much material by consulting the indexes to our bound volumes.

#### SAN DIEGO HARBOR.

Fort Rosecrans, Cal., Jan. 7, 1914.

Mrs. Smith, wife of Capt. C. C. Smith, 20th Inf., has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Davis, for the holidays. On Christmas night Major and Mrs. Davis had open house for Mrs. Smith, the guests being Mrs. Page, Chaplain and Mrs. Hunter, Miss Sarah and Mr. David Hunter, Mr. Ferron, Capt. and Mrs. Condon, Lieut. and Mrs. McCune, Lieut. and Mrs. Willet, Dr. and Mrs. Burnett, Lieut. and Mrs. Drake and Captain Palmer. Mrs. Page and Miss Margaret Davis helped Mrs. Davis receive. Punch and ice-cream were served. Mrs. Condon gave a pretty Japanese bridge luncheon Dec. 26 for Mrs. Smith, when guests from town were Mrs. Cowan, Mrs. Day, Mrs. J. Cheney, Mrs. Hickman and Mrs. Chase. Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Page were guests from the post. The table decorations were cherry blossoms, the favors being tortoise shell junks and jirrikishas, while the prizes were little hand painted ivory fans and were won by Mrs. Page and Mrs. Day.

Lieutenant Brereton returned from the East on Jan. 6 and has resumed his duties. Mrs. Brereton and small daughter will not return until the end of the month. Jan. 3 being Miss Margaret Hunter's birthday anniversary her mother gave a pretty little party for the children of the post in her honor, when the guests were Masters Clarence, Maurice and Reynolds Condon, Masters William and John Hunter, Miss Burnett, Master Frank Drake, Miss Octavia and Master John Page, Miss Margaret and Masters William and Sammy Davis and Miss Muriel Kenely, Mrs. Palmer's niece, from San Francisco, who has been visiting her; also two Carrington boys, from San Francisco, who were spending that day with their sister, Mrs. Wallis.

Lieut. and Mrs. Wallis arrived Dec. 26 and are busy getting settled. They are occupying Lieut. and Mrs. Drake's quarters. The Drakes having moved up on the hill in the Wilsons' old quarters. Capt. and Mrs. Cowan, of the Aviation Corps, entertained the aviators and younger set of San Diego with a New Year's reception. Mrs. Condon served salad and Mrs. Foulis the punch. Mrs. Davis was also a guest from the post. Lieut. and Mrs. Willet's guests for the day on Jan. 9 were Mr. and Mrs. Henry Gwynn, U.S.N., and Mr. Sidney Low, of Washington, D.C. Mrs. Davis gave a bridge luncheon Jan. 10 for Mrs. Prentice B. Prentice, of San Diego, Mrs. Cowan, of Coronado, Mrs. Willet, Mrs. Page and Mrs. Condon, from the post. A luncheon was served, the color scheme being blue and white throughout. The prize went to Mrs. Page. Lieut. and Mrs. Willet entertained Capt. and Mrs. Page and two children at Christmas dinner. Mrs. Palmer and niece left for San Francisco on Jan. 9.

Lieutenant Drake has been ordered up for his promotion examination. Miss Sarah Hunter entertained a number of her San Diego friends at a luncheon on the last day of December. Captain Page is on sick report and we all hope he may be back on duty very shortly.

San Diego, Cal., Jan. 10, 1914.

More than 300 people attended the first of the second series of matinee thes dancant on Tuesday at Hotel del Coronado, among them being Rear Admiral and Mrs. Uriel Seebree, Mrs. Nellie Seebree, Miss McClellan, Mrs. John McClellan, Mrs. Arthur S. Cowan, Mrs. Coburn Marston and Lieutenant Tallafiero. Preceding the dance Mrs. Marston entertained three guests at luncheon, Lieutenant Skelton was a luncheon guest, with four others, of Mrs. L. L. Boone and Lieut. Joseph Carberry was guest at another table.

As a farewell to Lieut. Frederick S. Snyder, U.S.A., of the Aviation Corps, who has been ordered back to his regiment, the 2d Cavalry, a stag dinner was given Monday at Hotel del Coronado for Lieuts. Joseph C. Morrow, jr., Stanley W. Wood, Joseph E. Carberry, Walter R. Tallafiero and Pierce. Announcement was made this week that the wedding of Miss Josephine Smith, of Coronado, and Lieut. Comdr. Frederick N. Freeman, U.S.N., would take place at high noon Jan. 21, in Christ Episcopal Church, in Coronado. It is expected that the event will be one of the most brilliant of the season.

Among those in attendance at the Saturday evening dance



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at Hotel del Coronado were Capt. and Mrs. Arthur S. Cowan, Lieut. Fred S. Seydel, Joseph C. Morrow, Jr., Walter R. Tallaferrro, William C. F. Nicholson, Muller and Dodd, all U.S.A. Mesdames John McClellan, Uriel Seabee, John Stafford and William R. Cushman were among those about the luncheon table at Hotel del Coronado, Wednesday, when Mrs. George W. Banks, of Philadelphia, entertained in honor of Mrs. McClellan, who is to leave shortly for a stay in the Hawaiian Islands. Lieut. William R. Cushman, U.S.N., retired, has been elected a member of the executive committee of the Progressive Forum, an organization which meets weekly about the luncheon table for the purpose of discussing public questions of interest.

Captain Pridcaux, of the collier Nanshan, entertained at a breakfast on board Sunday for Capt. and Mrs. Arthur S. Cowan, Lieut. and Mrs. Benjamin D. Foulois, Lieutenant Skelton and Judge and Mrs. L. L. Boone. Congressman William Kettner, of this district, has sent word of the purchase by the United States of a large tract of land near this city, on which is to be erected the new radio station, to be one of the largest in the world.

Orville Wright, the aviator, is expected at the camp of the Army and Navy Aviation Corps the latter part of the month, and will personally supervise the testing of some new machines.

Rear Admiral Henry N. Manney, U.S.N., retired, has been elected a member of the board of directors of the local Chamber of Commerce.

### FORT LOGAN.

Fort Logan, Colo., Jan. 4, 1914.

Tuesday evening Lieut. and Mrs. Wheatley had an informal dance at their quarters to learn some of the new steps. Those present were Mrs. Graham, Mrs. McClellan, the Misses Schmidt, Lieutenant Marks, Capt. and Mrs. Schoeffel, Colonel Van Deusen, Capt. and Mrs. Wyke and Miss Wyke. The Officers' and Ladies' Club held a formal dance at the mess on New Year's Eve. At one minute to twelve taps was played, followed immediately by reveille, then the band struck up "Auld Lang Syne" and everybody joined hands and sang. Dancing was kept up until a late hour. Enjoying the evening were Lieut. and Mrs. Graham, Dr. and Mrs. Bernheim, Lieut. and Mrs. Stevens, Lieut. and Mrs. Wheatley, Dr. McEnery, Mrs. Morian, Major and Mrs. Shook, Col. and Mrs. Ellis, Capt. and Mrs. Jueneemann, Capt. and Mrs. Wyke, Miss Wyke, Lieutenant Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. MacKay, Miss Powell, Mr. Ashley Powell, Mr. Schmidt, Mrs. McClellan, the Misses Schmidt, Miss Brewster, Messrs. Weller, Peabody, Philips, Bowls and Byrne.

Colonel Van Deusen, Capt. and Mrs. Schoeffel, Major Gambrell and Lieutenant Marks attended functions in Denver New Year's Eve. Col. and Mrs. Ellis were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Beas, in Denver, at a large dinner and card party on New Year's Day, when Mrs. Ellis won the consolation prize. Colonel Van Deusen attended the receptions given by Governor Ammons and by the Chamber of Commerce on New Year's Day. Eggnog was served at the Club from four to six on New Year's Day and all the officers and their wives dropped in to pledge one another all the good wishes for the coming year.

Lieut. and Mrs. Wheatley were at home informally on New Year's Day and those who called were Major and Mrs. Shook, Lieut. and Mrs. Graham, Dr. and Mrs. Bernheim, Lieut. and Mrs. Stevens and Capt. and Mrs. Schoeffel. Lieut. and Mrs. Graham entertained informally with a "Vingt-et-un" party on Friday evening for Capt. and Mrs. Wyke, Lieut. and Mrs. Stevens, Dr. and Mrs. Bernheim and Lieut. and Mrs. Wheatley.

Capt. and Mrs. Schoeffel, Mrs. Morian, Lieut. and Mrs. Graham and Mrs. Wheatley attended the society matinee at the Orpheum on Tuesday. Major Gambrell and Lieutenant Marks were dinner guests of Col. and Mrs. Ellis on Friday.

Fort Logan, Colo., Jan. 11, 1914.

Lieutenant Graham met with a painful accident Monday afternoon, when his horse fell, as it was about to take a jump, and rolled on him, dislocating his shoulder. Mrs. B. A. Gaylord was dinner guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Wheatley Tuesday. At the Club on Wednesday evening enjoying cards and dancing were Colonel Van Deusen, Dr. and Mrs. Bernheim, Lieut. and Mrs. Wheatley, Dr. McEnery, Captain Waring, Dr. Sherwood, Capt. and Mrs. Schoeffel, Capt. and Mrs. Wyke, Miss Wyke, Capt. and Mrs. Jueneemann, Mr. Schmidt, Misses Janet and Fay Schmidt.

Dr. Sherwood is the guest of Dr. McEnery for a few days. Captain Waring returned on Tuesday from Fort Leavenworth, where he went to spend the New Year with his fiancée, Miss Phillips. Mrs. Morian entertained the Ladies' Card Club on Wednesday and Mrs. Wyke won the prize. Those playing were Mesdames Bernheim, Wheatley, Schoeffel, Ellis, Jueneemann, Wyke and Morian and Captain Schoeffel.

After the moving pictures Friday evening Miss Powell gave

a Welsh rabbit party for Mrs. Graham, Mrs. Wheatley, Mrs. McClellan, the Misses Schmidt and Doris Wyke and Dr. Sherwood. Those from the post attending the matinee on Saturday to see Pavlova in her wonderful dancing were Mesdames Ellis, Wheeler, Graham and Wheatley. Mrs. A. M. Graham was the guest of Mrs. J. C. Wellborn, of Denver, for luncheon and the theater on Saturday. Dr. and Mrs. Bernheim entertained at dinner on Sunday for Mr. and Mrs. Morian and Capt. and Mrs. Schoeffel.

Lieut. and Mrs. Stevens had as dinner guests on Sunday Lieut. and Mrs. Graham and Mrs. Wheatley. Mr. Morian returned on Saturday after spending two weeks at his home in Fredonia, N.Y. Lieutenant Marks entertained at dinner Friday evening for Colonel Van Deusen, Lieutenant Stevens and Dr. Bernheim.

### THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 10, 1914.

Mrs. Allan Greer has gone to Monterey for a few days. Capt. and Mrs. Turtle had a dinner party last week for Capt. and Mrs. Hase, Lieut. and Mrs. Williams, Capt. and Mrs. Bingham, Capt. and Mrs. Lull, Capt. and Mrs. Geary, Mrs. Wheeler and Mrs. J. C. Johnson. Capt. and Mrs. Bingham were also dinner hosts at Fort Scott. Col. and Mrs. Hamilton S. Wallace gave a delightful informal dance at their home on Pacific avenue for about fifty guests. Lieut. Col. Francis C. Colton and Miss Margaret Colton, of Washington, D.C., were at the Palace Hotel last week, and were guests of honor at a dinner dance given by Mrs. Eleanor Martin. Miss Anne Peters and her mother, Mrs. J. D. Peters, are at the Fairmont Hotel for the season.

Capt. and Mrs. Martin Crimmins, Lieut. and Mrs. D. P. Wood, Miss Margaret Knight and Lieut. O. S. Wood had a table at the tea dance at the Palace Hotel last Saturday. At another table Mrs. Frank Pixley entertained a large party in honor of Miss Dorothy Bennett, who was spending the holidays at Mare Island. At her table were Paymr. and Mrs. Douglas, Mrs. Rowell, Miss Helen Rees, Linda Bryan, Winifred de Wolfe, Priscilla Elliott, Emily Kruse, Ramona McCudden, Marie Whiting, Lieutenant Reno, Paymaster Helm, Paymaster Dickinson, Mr. Harry Brummins and several other naval officers. Capt. and Mrs. Martin Crimmins gave a small informal tea Sunday for Lieut. and Mrs. Albert Rees, Misses Sadie Murray, Katherine Strickler, Anne Peters, Mr. and Mrs. C. McCormick, Lieutenants Simpson, Nulsen, O. S. Wood, Jones and Rockwood.

The Misses Morrison, up from San José for a few days at the Palace Hotel, were honored guests at a dinner given by Capt. and Mrs. Simonds at the Hotel Cecil on Wednesday. Major and Mrs. Kenney J. Hampton arrived in San Francisco Dec. 30 after spending a month's leave in Washington, D.C., and in Kentucky. They were guests of Col. and Mrs. T. H. Rees till the sailing of the transport on Jan. 5. Col. and Mrs. Rees entertained for them New Year's Eve at supper at the Hotel St. Francis, and again New Year's night, when they gave a dinner dance at their home on Locust street. Dinner was served at five small tables, prettily decorated with red roses and red-shaded candles. The guests included Gen. and Mrs. Wisser, Col. and Mrs. R. P. Davis, Lieut. and Mrs. Paul C. Potter, Mr. and Mrs. John Ralph Wilson, Congressman and Mrs. Knowland, Mr. and Mrs. Boyer, Mrs. J. C. Johnson, Mrs. C. F. Andrews, Miss Katherine Taylor, Miss Dorothy Rees, Miss Helen Rees, Lieutenant Cramer, Lieutenant Riefkohl, Mr. Orrin Wilson and Mr. Harry Bruning.

New Year's Day Col. W. H. C. Bowen received at the Officers' Club. Col. and Mrs. Frick served eggnog to a great many friends. Lieut. and Mrs. W. F. L. Simpson held open house to all the Army people. Gen. and Mrs. Arthur Murray were at home to all officers of the bay posts and to their wives. Receiving with Gen. and Mrs. Murray were Mrs. R. P. Davis, Lieut. and Mrs. Maxwell Murray, Miss Sadie Murray, Captain Brees and Lieut. Conger Pratt. The 6th Infantry bachelors held open house from four to seven at No. 43 East Cantonment, where a very good orchestra furnished music for dancing. Probably 150 people dropped in during the afternoon for a dance and a glass of eggnog.

Miss Katherine Taylor, of Portland, who visited the Hampton last spring, is the house guest of Col. and Mrs. Euclid H. Frick. Polly Young, daughter of Colonel Young, who was the guest of Miss Harriet Pomeroy in the city, remained as Miss Pomeroy's guest until Jan. 3, when she went over to Oakland to visit Gen. and Mrs. Charles Dougherty for a week. Miss Young expects to go to Del Monte before returning to Vancouver Barracks, Colonel Young's station.

Mrs. R. C. Humber, wife of Captain Humber, 10th Inf., who spent the Christmas season with relations in Santa Cruz, has returned to her apartments at the Empire Court. Mrs. Charles Soule, wife of Lieutenant Soule, U.S.N., left San Francisco Saturday for Bremerton to join Lieutenant Soule, attached to the South Dakota.

Col. and Mrs. C. L. Phillips entertained at a supper at Techau's Tuesday for their daughter, Miss Cali Phillips—now

Mrs. Ralph Harrison. It followed the wedding rehearsal and the guests included the bridal party. They were Mrs. Chrystal Harrison, Miss Cali Phillips, Miss Fernanda Pratt, Mrs. Allan McDonald, Misses Dorothy Rees, Oliver, Katherine and Helen Watson, Lieut. R. O. Harrison, Captain Keesling, Captain Fulton, Colonel Hains, Lieutenants Riefkohl, Cramer and Faymonville. At the supper Miss Phillips presented her matron of honor and her bridesmaids with a pair of gold hatpins, and Lieutenant Harrison gave the best man and the ushers gold cufflinks. Mrs. McDonald gave a bridge tea for Miss Phillips shortly before the wedding, and on the Sunday preceding Miss Fulton made her the guest of honor at a supper at the quarters of her brother, Capt. James M. Fulton, at Fort Scott. Among her guests were Capt. and Mrs. C. E. T. Lull, Col. and Mrs. Charles L. Phillips, Misses Virginia Tobin and Dorothy Rees, Colonel Hains, Captain Keesling, Lieutenants Cramer and Harrison.

Master Ambrose Geary celebrated his birthday anniversary a few days after Christmas and invited a number of friends to a delightful party. Lieut. and Mrs. Halsey Dunwoody gave an informal tea Dec. 29 at Fort Scott for Lieut. and Mrs. Bodine, Miss Gardner, of Oakland, Miss Dorothy Rees, Lieut. William C. Harrison and R. V. Cramer. Lieut. W. C. Harrison, who was on a short leave, has returned to his station at Fort Worden. Lieut. and Mrs. W. F. L. Simpson returned from their honeymoon in the East during the holidays and are now at home in the West Cantonment. Lieut. and Mrs. D. P. Wood, who were also married in October, arrived about the same time and are now at the East Garrison, Fort McDowell.

Mrs. W. H. C. Bowen and Miss Gwladys Bowen, who were at the Hotel Monroe in the city while their quarters were being repaired, have joined Colonel Bowen at the Presidio. Colonel Rees left Tuesday evening on a few days' inspection trip to Portland. Col. R. P. Davis has returned from his trip to New York. He and Mrs. Davis will entertain at dinner preceding the Fort Scott hop. Lieut. G. I. Thatcher has left Fort Scott for his station on Puget Sound. There have been a number of changes at the local Artillery posts lately. Major Arthur Chase has gone from Fort Scott to assume command of Fort Miley; Lieutenant Mitchell was transferred from Fort Miley to Fort Baker, Lieutenant Burlingame from Fort Barry to Fort Scott, and Lieutenant Sullivan from Fort Scott to Fort Barry.

The members of the Igorote Village of the Bohemian Club gave Major Hampton a farewell dinner on Jan. 3. Major and Mrs. Hampton and Col. and Mrs. Rees, Kenney Hampton and Margaret Rees, spent Sunday at Fort Barry, the guests of Major and Mrs. Knowlton. Colonels Rees and Deshon entertained three other members of the Class of 1886, U.S.M.A., at a luncheon at Tate's Jan. 4. They were Major Nance, Major Thayer and Major Lyman. Mrs. Rice entertained the last meeting of the Five Hundred Club.

As soon as the weather permits the Coast Artillery officers and troops will congregate at Fort Barry for the firing of loaded and fused service projectiles from Battery Guthrie, a six-inch battery. Capt. Lawrence Brown had dinner Wednesday for Gen. and Mrs. Wisser, Capt. and Mrs. Lincoln, Lieut. and Mrs. Dunwoody and Captain Platt. Afterward Captain Brown entertained the Fort Scott Bridge Club, there being five tables.

Miss Ruth Guyer gave a tea dance at the home of her parents, Major and Mrs. George Guyer on Infantry Terrace. Mrs. Knowlton was the guest of Mrs. Rees from Monday to Thursday.

Capt. and Mrs. L. S. Chappelle, who have been on a three months' leave, have arrived at Fort Miley, Cal., where Captain Chappelle has taken command of the 13th Co., C.A.C. The junior officers of the U.S.S. California, at anchor in this harbor, entertained their friends at a dinner and dance on shipboard Jan. 10.

### HAWAIIAN NOTES.

Schofield Barracks, H.T., Jan. 4, 1914.

The Christmas season has been a gay one indeed at Schofield. Parties of all descriptions have been enjoyed here and in town, and all the Service people agree that "Christmas in Hawaii" is as delightful as we've always been led to believe. The large hop on Dec. 19 in the amusement hall began the holiday festivities, with a large attendance of post people and many guests from town and the other garrisons. Lieut. and Mrs. Glassford entertained at dinner before the hop Capt. and Mrs. Watkins, of Fort Shafter, Miss Reichmann, Lieutenants Huntley and Daly, of the post, and Mr. Sam Walker, of Honolulu. Thursday afternoon Mrs. Louis H. MacKinlay entertained at bridge in honor of her house guest, Mrs. Clark, recently arrived from the homeland. Those present were Mesdames Taylor, Waller, Stayton, Short, Baillie, Burnett, Glassford, Mason, McDonald, Cheney, Frankenger, Cruikshank, Sturgis, Cassels, Bunker, Clark, Apple, Beard, Naylor, Parker, Scherer, Mapes, Willard, Mitchell, O'Hara, Ennis and Nalle. Mrs. Nalle won first prize and Mrs. Clark the second.

On Dec. 22 Capt. and Mrs. R. O. Mason gave a delightful evening at auction bridge in honor of Mrs. Sturgis. Eggnog was served during the evening. Those present were Col. and Mrs. Sturgis, Major and Mrs. Cruikshank, Capt. and Mrs. Hopkins, Mrs. Rice, Lieut. and Mrs. Neal, Lieut. and Mrs. Beard, Capt. and Mrs. Frankenger, Lieut. and Mrs. MacKinlay, Mrs. Clark, Lieutenant Rosewar, Mrs. O'Shea, Miss Hopkins, Lieut. and Mrs. Glassford, Dr. and Mrs. Wilyoung, Capt. and Mrs. Apple, Capt. and Mrs. Chitty, Captain Williams and Dr. Hopkins. Mrs. O'Shea won the ladies' prize, Lieutenant Rosewar the gentlemen's prize, the consolation going to Mrs. Glassford.

Dr. Harold Hopkins, of Providence, R.I., has been visiting his brother, Captain Hopkins, 1st Field Art., during the holidays, and left for the homeland on Wednesday. A large Schofield contingent motored down to Kamehameha for the "children's party" on Dec. 26, when such a good time was given them by the hospitable "kids" of the Coast Artillery garrison that they literally did not "go home until morning." Mrs. Sturgis wore the quaint dress of a girl of the sixties, in hoop skirt and pantalettes; Miss Ruth Harrison was a rollicking little maid in gingham apron; Miss Leila McDonald, in a short white "party" dress and blue ribbons, was very attractive; Lieut. and Mrs. Glassford were sailor boy and girl; Lieutenant Maxwell wore pink and white checked rompers, and Lieutenants Bowley and Goetz wore "middy" suits. One of the nearly completed officers' quarters was decked with plants and bunting for the dance. A large Algaroba tree, brightly lighted, was a center of attraction while the toys, piled high around its base, were being distributed to the children. A Hawaiian orchestra furnished inspiring music; candy sticks and popcorn were enjoyed through the evening; not forgetting the delicious punch and supper. At three o'clock no one wanted to go, but the guests from Shafter, Ruger, De Russy, Armstrong and Schofield reluctantly took leave of their hosts and hostesses, all joining in the chorus of "a perfectly beautiful time."

Saturday afternoon Miss McDonald and Miss Harrison gave an enjoyable dance in the Cavalry Club room. Monday morning the Artillery athletes met on the Artillery parade for their annual field meet. Most of the ladies of the regiment were present, watching with interest the different events and enjoying the music of the Artillery band. Battery A carried off the honors of the day, winning the cup, with the greatest number of points to its credit. In the afternoon Mrs. Beard and Mrs. Naylor gave an enjoyable bridge party for about thirty-six ladies, at the Cavalry Club. Mrs. Mitchell won first prize, Miss McDonald second and Mrs. Cassels third.

Monday evening the weekly informal hop at the Cavalry Club was enjoyed by a larger crowd than usual, many of the garrison being accompanied by their house guests. Capt. and Mrs. Clifford Jones, from Kamehameha, were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Beard for the evening. Christmas night Capt. and Mrs. Apple gave a pleasant little dance for the young people of the post. At Christmas dinner Lieut. and Mrs. Beard entertained Lieutenants Watrous, Winton, Goetz and Marmon; Capt. and Mrs. Ennis's guests were Major and Mrs. Hardaman; Capt. and Mrs. Cassels entertained Capt. and Mrs. Bunker.

Wednesday was the day of the Elks' carnival ball in town. A number of Service people motored in in time for dinner,



joining friends and forming jolly parties of their own at the different hotels. Those who went in masque were Col. and Mrs. Sturgis, Captain Williams, Capt. and Mrs. Thomas, Lieut. and Mrs. Glassford, Lieut. and Mrs. Naylor, Miss Harrison, Miss McDonald, Miss Reichmann, Lieutenants Goetz, Daly, Maxwell, Bowley, Fales, Hinemon, Robertson, McCullough, Hunting and Winton. At midnight the West Point graduates assembled under the clock in the armory and gave the Army cheers to greet 1914.

At Schofield a sheet and pillow case party was given at the Cavalry Club to welcome in the New Year. New Year's Day Col. and Mrs. Kennon kept open house for the officers and ladies; Col. and Mrs. Sturgis also received; Col. and Mrs. Beach gave a delicious buffet luncheon. Saturday Capt. and Mrs. Cassels had as guests at dinner Capt. and Mrs. Ennis, Capt. and Mrs. Short and Capt. and Mrs. Parker.

The Cavalry-Artillery Auction Bridge Club met with Mrs. Mason on Wednesday for the first meeting of the new tournament. Mrs. MacKinlay and her guest, Mrs. Clark, were elected members of the club. Lieut. and Mrs. Dodds had as guests on New Year's Day for dinner Lieut. and Mrs. Beard and Lieutenants Winton, Huntley and Daly. Lieut. and Mrs. Beard gave a buffet supper in honor of Mrs. Clark on Saturday. Friends of Mrs. MacKinlay will be glad to learn that her ankle, which was sprained recently, is rapidly improving.

Colonel McDonald and family will move into town this week. Colonel McDonald has been detailed inspector general, vice Colonel Galbraith, recently transferred to Manila. All the garrison will miss the Colonel and his charming family. Mrs. Meak and Mrs. Whitner, of the 25th Infantry garrison, leave for home on the Jan. 5 transport.

Fort Shafter, H.T., Jan. 9, 1914.

Capt. and Mrs. Cutts, of the Marine Corps, gave a Christmas party for their children, Dicky and Alice. On Dec. 20 Capt. and Mrs. Watkins, of Fort Shafter, entertained in honor of little Narcissa, who was three years old that day. There were eighty-five children present and they all played beneath a huge tree on the lawn. This was decorated with Japanese lanterns and festoons of gay-colored paper serpentine. Six or eight swings hung from its sturdy boughs. There were two big sand-piles, with buckets and shovels for making mud pies. The lawn was strewn with confetti, and refreshments were served from an immense table, in the center of which was a huge pink pie. Ribbons from this pie were attached to little name-cards, which upon being pulled drew forth an attractive toy. A large birthday cake, marked with three tiny candles, was cut by little Narcissa, which, with other equally delicious "caes," brought the afternoon to a blissful close. The 2d Infantry band played nursery rhymes throughout the afternoon.

A delightful affair of the Christmas holidays was the "baby party" given by the officers and ladies of Fort Kamehameha. Everyone dressed as a child of some sort, the costumes being unusually clever and attractive. Many town people and people from Schofield Barracks, Fort Ruger, Fort De Russy and Fort Shafter motored out to attend, in addition to the post's own social contingent.

Chaplain Scott, 2d Inf., was Santa Claus this Yuletide for the regimental Christmas tree. The families of both officers and enlisted men were present, all of whom received gifts from good old Saint Nick. Capt. and Mrs. Robert McCleave were dinner hosts on Christmas for Lieut. and Mrs. Kay and Capt. De Witt W. Chamberlain. Admiral and Mrs. C. B. T. Moore had Christmas dinner for Mrs. W. W. Hall, Miss Charlotte Hall, Miss Thompson, of Boston, Colonel Rafferty, Mrs. John Graham and Lieutenant Ball.

Gen. and Mrs. Macomb followed out their New Year custom and were at home to their friends on Jan. 1 from two until seven o'clock. Among delightful dinners given on Christmas was one given by Capt. and Mrs. Jamerson, of Fort Shafter, for Mrs. Sara Newcomb, Mr. Howard Newcomb, Colonel Howell, of Schofield Barracks, Major and Mrs. E. V. Smith, Mrs. Tower and Lieutenant Campanole. Major and Mrs. Edward J. Timberlake held a reception at their quarters at Fort Ruger on New Year's Day, a custom they have followed in their three years' residence in Hawaii.

Capt. and Mrs. Hicks and Capt. and Mrs. Phisterer were hosts at eggnog parties on Christmas Day at their homes at Fort Ruger. Capt. and Mrs. John R. Thomas, of Schofield Barracks, were dinner hosts on Christmas Day. Capt. and Mrs. Hopkins, of Schofield Barracks, and Miss Gertrude Hopkins were week-end guests recently of Mr. and Mrs. Magoon, at Kawaiala.

Excellent pictures of Mrs. Robert S. Offley and Miss Offley appeared recently in the Honolulu Star-Bulletin. Mrs. Offley is the wife of Captain Offley, 1st Inf. Capt. and Mrs. W. T. Hannum, of the Engineer Corps, entertained eight at a dinner during the holidays. Lieut. and Mrs. Humbert had a dinner in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Rist, guests of their son-in-law and daughter, Surg. and Mrs. Gaylord Church, U.S.N. Others present were Lieut. and Mrs. Church, Mr. and Mrs. Hocking. Mrs. Birch O. Mahaffey entertained the Wednesday Afternoon Bridge Club last week.

With all its bustle and flurry of holiday shopping, society found time to take an active part and entered in the Malihini Christmas tree, which has become a regular feature of the Honolulu Yuletide. It is an interesting fact to know that the original Malihini (meaning "strangers"), Miss Addie Murphy and Miss Frances Murphy, of Helena, Mont., were in Honolulu this Christmas and took charge of the peanut table. Mrs. Appel, Mrs. Timberlake, Mrs. Watkins, Mrs. Hicks, Mrs. Cutts and Mrs. Myers were among the Service ladies assisting at the tree.

A delightful informal New Year's party was given by Capt. and Mrs. James E. Bell for Capt. and Mrs. Gibson, Lieut. and Mrs. Kay, Lieut. and Mrs. Bolter, Capt. and Mrs. Watkins, Lieut. Col. Benjamin Atkinson, Capt. and Mrs. McCleave, Lieut. and Mrs. Cook and Lieut. and Mrs. Preston. Mrs. George H. Jamerson entertained in honor of her mother, Mrs. S. O. Tower, and of Mrs. S. D. Sturgis. Bridge was played at seven tables. First prize was won by Mrs. Paul B. Malone, second by Mrs. George Apple, of Schofield Barracks, and the consolation went to Mrs. Johnston, of Fort Ruger. Among those invited were Mesdames Rosenbaum, Malone, Gibbs, Lincoln, Watkins, Smith, Roe, French, Appel, Macomb, Lister, Cooper, Moore, Graham, Church, Newcomb, Denman, Phisterer, Walter Johnson, Aplin, Johnston, Clark, Baker, Nichols, Cruikshank and Miss Ballance.

#### COLUMBUS BARRACKS.

Columbus Barracks, Ohio, Jan. 20, 1914.

Col. and Mrs. George A. Dodd received the officers and ladies of the garrison and many Columbus friends on New Year's evening from seven till eleven o'clock. Dancing was indulged in until a late hour. Mrs. Craig R. Snyder has returned from her home in Virginia, where she attended the wedding of her sister. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Charles Willcox were at home to their many friends at noon on New Year's Day. Mrs. Frank Woodbury served eggnog.

Capt. and Mrs. Rittenhouse were dinner hosts Dec. 30 and Jan. 7 for Miss Roberts, Mr. Sampson, Lieut. and Mrs. Randol, Captain Snyder, Capt. and Mrs. Brown, Capt. and Mrs. Kellond and Mrs. Thompson. Last Wednesday evening Lieut. and Mrs. Meador entertained a few of the members of the dancing class at their home in honor of Mrs. McGervey, of Kansas City, Mo. Those who enjoyed the evening were Capt. and Mrs. Kellond, Capt. and Mrs. Olin, Capt. and Mrs. Snyder, Capt. and Mrs. Brown, Captain Pinkston, Mrs. McGervey and Lieut. and Mrs. Caldwell.

On Thursday last Mrs. Robert G. Caldwell gave a bride-luncheon of eight covers for her house guest, Mrs. McGervey, of Kansas City, Mo., and for Miss Mary Fuller, Mesdames Kelley, Parsons, Snyder, Olin, Brown and Meador. Prizes were won by Miss Fuller and Mrs. Snyder.

A pretty and delightful dance was held in the hoproom last Friday evening. The ballroom was beautiful with its stately palms, flags, rugs and cozy corners and tête-à-têtes. The dining room colors were red. Col. and Mrs. Dodd and the adjutant, Captain Brown, and Mrs. Brown received the guests. About 175 guests attended and dancing was enjoyed until 2:30 a.m.

The Misses Turner, of Tennessee, are guests of Dr. and Mrs. Gunkel. Mrs. Olin gave a luncheon yesterday in honor of Mesdames McGervey, Caldwell, Parsons, Kellond, Meador,

## Schlitz Brown Bottle Claims Authenticated

by Dr. Robert Wahl, President of the Wahl-Henius Institute of Fermentology.  
We reprint from his letter:

"Our observations, extending over the last twenty-five years, have convinced us beyond a doubt that exposure of beer to light has a very detrimental influence on its quality generally, but especially upon the flavor of the beer.

We have tested beers repeatedly in this direction, placing the bottles into direct sunlight, and testing the same after one, two, three and five minutes exposure, found that the beer with three and five minutes exposure became undrinkable, on account of the peculiar odor developed.

The detrimental effect of light upon beer can be successfully counteracted by the employment of *brown or dark colored glass bottles*, and such bottles are *therefore recommendable*."

## He quotes famous authorities to corroborate his opinion

Authorities on the subject of the detrimental influence of light on beer are:

C. Lintner, *Lehrbuch der Bierbrauerei* 1875, S. 343.

Beck, *Zeitschrift für das gesamte Brauwesen*, 1882, S. 370.

V. Huth, *Der Bierbrauer*, 1876, S. 127.

Ney, *Allg. Zeitschr. f. Bierbr. u. Malzfabr.*, 1878, S. 273.

**Schlitz**  
The Beer  
That Made Milwaukee Famous.

Light cannot harm  
Schlitz in Brown  
Bottles. It is made  
pure and then  
kept pure.

Brown and Hedges. Mrs. B. N. Rittenhouse has been confined to her bed with pleurisy for the past week. Mrs. McGervey and little daughter, Martha, guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Caldwell, left this morning for Cleveland, Ohio. Lieut. Dean Hall left last Friday for Texas City with a detachment of recruits. Mrs. Hall left the same morning for New York city, where she will visit her father, Colonel Lauderdale.

#### FORT GEORGE WRIGHT.

Fort George Wright, Wash., Jan. 7, 1914.

Mrs. George A. Herbst entertained the Auction Bridge Club this week. Miss Smith won the prize. Present: Mesdames Albright, Benedict, Jepson, Saville, Davis, Herbst, Mullay, Brosius, Westover, Ross, Kobes, Smith, Ellendorf, Misses Flint, Smith and Cooper. Wednesday night Mrs. Benedict asked Mesdames Saville, Westover and Ross in to play bridge and enjoy a "rabbit." Miss Flint, Lieutenants Westover and Benedict joined later.

Lieut. and Mrs. Koehler entertained one table of bridge and a "rabbit" on Thursday night for Capt. and Mrs. Saville and Lieut. and Mrs. Westover. Lieutenant Rentfro invited all the post people on Friday night to partake of a delicious box of "goodies from home." Lieut. and Mrs. Westover were guests of Lieutenants McNeil and Philoon at the Orpheum and Davenport's Saturday night.

Mrs. Koehler and Mrs. Westover were guests of Mrs. Bloom Saturday at an attractive bridge party. Lieut. and Mrs. Ross were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Benedict at supper Sunday. Lieut. and Mrs. Jepson served a delightful supper Sunday at small tables for Major and Mrs. Albright, Major and Mrs. Edgar, Capt. and Mrs. Saville, Capt. and Mrs. Herbst, Capt. and Mrs. Mullay, Miss Tichnor, Lieutenants Winton and Rentfro.

Lieut. and Mrs. Westover's guests at the Auditorium on Tuesday night to see Paylowa were Lieut. and Mrs. Koehler. Others attending were Major and Mrs. Albright, Miss Flint, Major and Mrs. Edgar, Capt. and Mrs. Saville, Lieut. and Mrs. Benedict, Captain Jordan and Lieutenant Winton.

Fort George Wright, Wash., Jan. 14, 1914.

Mrs. Jepson entertained the Card Club this week and Mrs. Mullay won the prizes. Those playing were Mesdames Albright, Benedict, Jepson, Saville, Davis, Herbst, Mullay, Brosius, Westover, Ross, Kobes, Smith, Cowan, Misses Smith, Cooper and Flint. Mrs. Kobes will be the next hostess. Captains Mullay, Martin, Jordan, Lieutenants Benedict, Westover, Philoon, Ross and Perrine are rehearsing for "Jappyland," to be given by the society people of Spokane. Mrs. J. L. Benedict has one of the leading parts in the opera.

The officers and ladies of the post are taking dancing lessons from Miss Boggs, of Spokane, who comes out every Tuesday night. The class numbers thirty. Lieutenant Philoon is away on ten days' leave. Capt. and Mrs. Mullay, Lieut. and Mrs. Kobes, Lieut. and Mrs. Benedict and Captain Martin attended the first of the dinner-dances at the Spokane Hotel Wednesday.

Mrs. Cleveland Rockwell, guest of her daughter, Mrs. Patrick H. Mullay, returned home last Sunday. Major and Mrs. Albright were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Koehler at bridge on Thursday night. Mrs. George A. Herbst asked a few ladies

in Thursday afternoon to meet Mrs. Frederick Copeland, of Bismarck, N.D. Mrs. Davis assisted Mrs. Herbst in serving dainty refreshments. Among the callers were Mesdames Albright, Benedict, Jepson, Stone, Westover and Ross.

A chess tournament has been started by Captain Martin, Lieutenants Jepson, Westover, Winton, Koehler, Harding and Ross. The officers and men of Co. M, 14th Infantry, gave a smoker complimentary to Co. B, 14th Infantry, and Co. H, 2d Infantry, National Guard of Washington. A fine program was presented, special features being wrestling and boxing bouts, recitations, and singing by Mr. Kelly, of Spokane.

#### BOSTON HARBOR NOTES.

Fort Banks, Mass., Jan. 12, 1914

A most attractive New Year's reception was given by Colonel Hawthorne, Coast Defense Commander at Fort Warren. Special boats made trips from town and the various island posts, and many braved the weather and were well repaid by the abundant hospitality of the host. Assisting the Colonel in receiving were the ladies of Fort Warren. Delicious eggnog was served, among many other good things. Among those present were Capt. and Mrs. R. H. C. Kelton, Capt. and Mrs. McMillan, Mrs. Steere, Mrs. Sloan and Miss Julia Steere, Lieutenants Reybold, Steere and Riley, from Fort Banks; Capt. and Mrs. Wilson, Lieut. and Mrs. Stockton, Lieut. and Mrs. Coles, Lieut. and Mrs. Watts, Capt. and Mrs. Blanchard, Lieut. and Mrs. Stark and Lieutenant Krupp, from Fort Strong; Major and Mrs. Ekwurzel, Lieut. and Mrs. Porter, Lieut. and Mrs. Perley, Lieutenant Nickerson and Captain Wheatley, from Fort Andrews; Captain Battle and Lieutenant Kemble, from Fort Revere, and the entire garrison at Fort Warren.

Christmas was fittingly celebrated at all the posts, and elaborate and substantial menus were the rule. Considerable preparation was made for the two holidays, and the dinners served were sufficient to make the days long remembered. The increased number of men allowed to go on pass was appreciated, many taking the opportunity to visit their homes. At Fort Banks both companies had special dinners, which were more than usually first class.

On New Year's Eve Mr. James H. Ellis, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, entertained at a theater party for Miss Julia Steere, of Fort Banks, and her brother, Lieut. T. I. Steere. Mrs. R. H. C. Kelton, of Fort Banks, attended a large reception given by Mrs. Robert Gray Dodge at her home in Boston last week. Capt. and Mrs. Kelton were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Eliot Remick at a dance given at their home in Boston recently.

On Sunday Major and Mrs. H. G. Shaw had supper for Lieut. and Mrs. Reybold, Mrs. Steere, Mrs. Mae Paul, of Winthrop, and Lieutenants Steere, Riley and Dennis. Monday Major and Mrs. Brady had dinner for Lieut. and Miss Dennis, of Fort Banks. Capt. and Mrs. Kelton attended the thé dansant at the Copley Plaza last week. Mr. and Mrs. David Chapman, of Winthrop, entertained at midday dinner Christmas for Miss Dennis, of Wellesley, and Lieutenant Dennis. In the evening Capt. and Mrs. McMillan had dinner for Lieut. and Miss Dennis and Lieutenant Riley.

Col. Harry L. Hawthorne, of Fort Warren, Mr. Frederick McQuesten, of Brookline, and Mr. H. Staples Potter, of Boston, were guests of Capt. R. H. C. Kelton at the December dinner of the Wardroom Club in Boston. Miss Mae Paul, of Winthrop, has been the guest recently of her cousin, Mrs.



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Wheatley, at Fort Andrews. Miss Evelyn Williams, of the Charleston Navy Yard, and Miss Marjorie Owens, of Brookline, were recent guests of Miss Julia Steere, at Fort Banks. Lieutenant Dennis, of Fort Banks, and Lieutenant Barrett, of Fort Warren, will take the examination late this month for detail in the Ordnance Department. Mr. Edward Steere, of Albany, N.Y., spent a part of the holidays with his mother and his brother, Lieutenant Steere, at Fort Banks. Lieutenant Atchison, C.A.C., recruiting officer at Albany, spent some time on the post recently as the guest of Lieutenant Steere. Mrs. Wills and Mrs. Kelton entertained the Deane Winthrop Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and the ladies of the garrison on Jan. 2. There were songs by Capt. and Mrs. Kelton, piano selections by Mrs. William Haines, of Boston, and a paper on "Witchcraft," read by Mrs. Kelton. Mrs. Brady presided at the tea table.

Major and Mrs. Brady had dinner last week for Capt. and Mrs. Kelton. Mrs. Harold Salmon, of Fort Banks, recently gave an elaborate dinner and a theater party at the Georgian, in honor of Mrs. Charles Frohwitter, formerly at Fort Banks. Mrs. Frohwitter leaves shortly for an extended trip to New York and the South. Captains Kelton and McMillan, of Fort Banks, and Captain Bunker, of Fort Warren, attended the Twelfth Night revel at the St. Botolph Club, in Boston, last week.

The dance given by Dr. and Mrs. Donlan last week in the gymnasium at Fort Strong was attended by many guests from the fort and the Doctor's friends in town. An elaborate supper preceded at Dr. Donlan's quarters and the dancing lasted until a late hour. The orchestra of the 10th Artillery band played special dance music, and all the new steps found devotees. Among the Army people present were Major Hall, Capt. and Mrs. Wilson, Lieut. and Mrs. Stockton, Lieut. and Mrs. Coles, Lieut. and Mrs. Watts, Lieutenant Sloan and Lieutenant Riley, of Fort Banks.

Mrs. J. D. Watson, wife of Captain Watson, is visiting Major and Mrs. Moses, at Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y. Dr. McKnight is visiting Dr. McKnight, at Fort Andrews. Dr. McKnight is preparing for his promotional examinations, which will take place shortly. Prior to their departure for Fort Monroe, Major and Mrs. Callan were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Wheatley, at Fort Andrews, and were entertained at dinner by Major and Mrs. Ekwurzel.

Captain McKell is back on the post after a month's leave, spent in the West. Lieut. and Mrs. Perley spent part of the holidays at Wakefield, Mass. Mr. and Mrs. Porter, of Toledo, Ohio, are guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Porter, at Fort Andrews.

Lieutenant Lyon has arrived at Fort Andrews, his new post. He is no stranger in these defenses, as he was previously stationed at Fort Banks, Winthrop. The many friends of Capt. William Menges, now of Fort Du Pont, Del., recently in command of the 59th Company, at Fort Andrews, will be pleased to learn that his injuries, first reported as fatal in an automobile accident near Fort Du Pont, were exaggerated. Although one of the occupants of the car was killed and several others, including Captain Menges, painfully hurt, Captain Menges will completely recover, and is expected to suffer no serious effects from the accident. The automobile in which the Captain was riding was hit by a train, the approach to the tracks being through a culvert that prevented the train from being seen until it was almost upon the car, which was totally demolished.

Lieut. and Mrs. Williams and children have arrived at Fort Andrews and will occupy the quarters recently vacated by Lieut. and Mrs. Lawson. Captain Battle, commander of Fort Revere, is back at that post after a month's leave, spent in Virginia and North Carolina. Lieut. and Mrs. Lemmon and small son, "Bubbles," have left Fort Monroe, where Lieutenant Lemmon will be a student officer.

## PUGET SOUND.

Puget Sound Navy Yard, Wash., Jan. 10, 1914.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. V. L. Cottman, who leave about Jan. 19 for the East, where Admiral Cottman will be retired Feb. 13, are honor guests at a number of social affairs. For them Rear Admiral Robert M. Doyle, Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Reserve Fleet, entertained at dinner on board the West Virginia Tuesday, when other guests were Col. and Mrs. J. H. Pendleton, Comdr. and Mrs. Waldo Evans, Pay Dir. S. C. Calhoun and Mrs. T. P. Magruder, Paymr. and Mrs. E. R. Tricou, Surg. and Mrs. F. C. Cook, Lieut. and Mrs. Kirby Crittenden, Lieut. and Mrs. G. C. Pegram and Lieut. and Mrs. J. T. Blackburn.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Henry N. Jensen returned Jan. 1 from their wedding trip in the East. Mrs. Jensen was formerly Miss Echo Allen, of Pasadena, Cal. In honor of Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Jensen an informal reception was held by Lieut. E. P. Moses, U.S.M.C., and Lieut. C. C. Baughman, U.S.N., at their home on Second street Sunday afternoon. Naval Constr. Daniel C. Nutting, detached from duty at the yard on Jan. 21 and ordered to duty in the Canal Zone, will, with Mrs. Nutting, spend a week with their relations, the Dew families, at Toledo and Centralia. Miss Bertha F. Dew, a sister of Mrs. Nutting, who has been for a few months with the Nuttings, will accompany them to Panama. Mr. and Mrs. George A. Dew, of Centralia, and Mrs. George Dew, of Toledo, who have been spending the holidays with Mr. and Mrs. Nutting, left to-day for their respective homes. Mrs. C. L. Arnold and Mrs. E. D. Almy gave a large bridge and tea at the home of Mrs. Arnold this afternoon. The players were Mrs. V. L. Cottman, the honor guest; Mesdames Draemel, Brown, Jr., Brady, Cook, Williamson, Mossell, Magruder, Shearer, Svarz, Perkins, Hirschinger, Pendleton, Forbes, Evans, Doyle, Soule, Crittenden, Blackburn, Backus, Geiger, Johnson, Thomas, Olson, Wright, Druley, Tricou and Reed. After the game the following came in for tea: Mesdames Blamer, Brown, Nutting, Stibolt, McGill, Pegram, Jensen, Fegan, Wright, Whitmore, Ashbridge, Briggs, Misses Miller, Dew and Mitchell. Mrs. Stibolt and Mrs. Briggs presided at the tea table.

Col. and Mrs. J. H. Pendleton had dinner Wednesday for Rear Admiral and Mrs. Doyle, Comdr. and Mrs. Evans and Dr. and Mrs. Cook. Bishop Rowe Circle, of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, of Bremerton, met Thursday afternoon at the home of Mrs. F. C. Cook. The Royal Auction Club met Monday evening with Col. and Mrs. Pendleton. Mrs. Kelley, wife of Ensign Frank H. Kelley, Jr., of the St. Louis, has arrived from San Diego and, with her husband, will make her home in Bremerton.

In honor of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Cottman, Surg. and Mrs. F. C. Cook entertained at dinner this evening for Paymr. and Mrs. George Brown, Jr., Asst. Naval Constr. and Mrs. J. I. Yates, Comdr. De Witt Blamer and mother, Mrs. Thomas Blamer. Rear Admiral and Mrs. Doyle gave a pretty dinner last Wednesday for Comdr. and Mrs. N. E. Irwin, Lieut. and Mrs. J. C. Pegram, Mrs. T. P. Magruder and Miss Adele Magruder. Complimentary to Miss Bullock, of Seattle, Mrs. Eugene H. Tricou entertained at bridge Monday afternoon for Mesdames Hirschinger, Brady, Cook, Williamson, Brown, Druley and Miss Bullock, of Seattle. Mrs. Doyle and Mrs. Druley won prizes.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Cottman had dinner Thursday for Comdr. and Mrs. Traut, Capt. and Mrs. Wright, Lieut. Comdr.

and Mrs. Jensen, Mrs. T. F. Magruder, Mrs. McGrew, of Springfield, Ohio; Lieutenant Commander Wood, Comdr. De Witt Blamer, Lieutenant Commander Baldwin and Mrs. Harriet Brown. Lieut. and Mrs. J. C. Fegan had dinner last Tuesday for Mr. and Mrs. Thomas and Mr. Ward. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. H. N. Jensen are occupying the home of Lieut. M. F. Draemel, on Second street, Bremerton. Capt. and Mrs. J. N. Wright and family have occupied the marine quarters recently vacated by Major and Mrs. R. C. Berkeley. Mrs. Thomas Phipps and Miss Coutts, of Seattle, are spending a few days with Comdr. and Mrs. Waldo Evans. Comdr. and Mrs. Waldo Evans were guests of Seattle friends over Sunday.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Cottman leave Jan. 19 for New York, to spend the spring months. Further than that they have made no plans for the future. Mrs. Cottman's mother, Mrs. Klink, will accompany them East. Mrs. Cottman's sister, Mrs. Harriet Brown, who has made her home with the Commander's family, will reside in Bremerton, as she is still employed in the Navy Yard Board of Labor office. Paymr. and Mrs. Tricou attended the Dilettanti Club, in Seattle, Wednesday evening, Mrs. Tricou being one of the chaperones. Miss Mary Bullock, of Seattle, was a guest the past week of Paymr. and Mrs. H. N. Tricou. Paymr. H. H. Alkire returned to duty Thursday, as accounting officer, after six weeks spent with relatives at Columbus, Ohio, where he and Mrs. Alkire had gone with the remains of their little son, Robert.

Puget Sound Navy Yard, Wash., Jan. 17, 1914.

Chaplain Le Roy W. Taylor gave a luncheon on board the West Virginia Friday in honor of Prof. L. W. Lynch, Mrs. Lynch and Mrs. Taylor, all of Seattle, and for Lieutenants Pegram, Blackburn, Olson, Ensigns Greig and Thomas and Surgeon Mink. Lieut. Col. R. H. Lane, from San Francisco to inspect the marine recruiting office, was the guest last Tuesday of Col. and Mrs. J. H. Pendleton. Naval Constr. and Mrs. Daniel C. Nutting left Thursday for the South, Mr. Nutting going to duty in the Canal Zone and Mrs. Nutting, in company with her sister, Miss Bertha Dew, and Master D. Nutting, for Toledo, Wash., for a two weeks' visit with Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Howe and the Dew families before joining Mr. Nutting in Panama. In honor of the Nuttings the officers' informal dance Wednesday evening was turned into a farewell party.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. V. L. Cottman were honor guests at a dinner given by Comdr. Waldo Evans on board the West Virginia Thursday for Col. and Mrs. Pendleton, Comdr. and Mrs. Traut, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Arnold and Mrs. Evans. Capt. Charles F. Pond will arrive about Feb. 1, to relieve Rear Admiral V. L. Cottman as commandant of the navy yard. Lieut. and Mrs. C. C. Soule are stopping at the Kitsap Inn while Lieutenant Soule is attached to the South Dakota. Mrs. Soule as Miss Oleta Pettygrove, of Seattle, attended many social affairs at the yard in years past.

Capt. and Mrs. Waldo Evans, Lieut. and Mrs. J. C. Fegan, Miss Emilie Mitchell, Capt. De Witt Blamer, Mr. Frederick G. Forbes, Paymr. George Brown, Mrs. Lillian Wright, Lieut. G. A. Alexander and Paymr. R. B. Lupton went to Seattle Tuesday to attend Gaby Deslys's performance at the Moore Theater. Miss Jessie Miller, making her home with her sister, Mrs. George Brown, for the past year, sailed Thursday on the S.S. Congress for California, to join her parents, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Merrill Miller, in Berkeley. Lieut. and Mrs. J. C. Fegan had dinner Tuesday for Miss Magruder, Miss Mitchell, Lieut. C. C. Baughman and Capt. T. F. Kinkaid.

Lieutenant Buckley gave a bowling party and chicken supper last Saturday for ten guests of the younger set. Lieut. and Mrs. Olson entertained Capt. and Mrs. Brady, Miss Mitchell, Captain Blamer and Lieut. and Mrs. Fegan at a box party at the Dream Theater, Bremerton, Friday. After the show a supper was served at the home of the hosts. Lieut. Joseph D. Little, in the naval hospital for the past six months, was so far improved as to be moved to Chicago Thursday, his sister, Mrs. McGraw, of Springfield, Ohio, accompanying him. Mr. J. C. Fegan had luncheon Thursday for Mrs. Thomas Blamer, Mrs. V. L. Cottman, Mrs. J. H. Pendleton, Mrs. J. N. Wright, Mrs. Ashbridge, Mrs. Geiger, Mrs. Magruder and Miss Mitchell.

Mrs. Doyle, wife of Rear Admiral Robert M. Doyle, gave a large bridge and tea Wednesday in honor of Mrs. Henry N. Jensen, a recent bride. Seven tables were in play and a number of guests joined at tea. Mrs. Pegram and Mrs. Blackburn, wives of the aids on Admiral Doyle's staff, presided at the tea table. Naval Constr. and Mrs. Nutting were honor guests at dinner given by Assistant Naval Constr. and Mrs. Yates Wednesday for Miss Dew, Assistant Naval Constr. and Mrs. W. P. Druley and Lieut. S. A. Taffinder. Miss Kelley, of Tacoma, arrived last Saturday to spend several weeks at the home of her brother, Ensign Frank H. Kelley.

Dr. and Mrs. H. F. Hull were hosts at dinner Wednesday in honor of Rear Admiral and Mrs. V. L. Cottman. Other guests also included Surg. and Mrs. F. C. Cook and Dr. Turner. Col. and Mrs. J. H. Pendleton had dinner last Tuesday complimentary to Lieut. and Mrs. C. C. Soule. Comdr. and Mrs. F. A. Traut entertained at dinner last Tuesday in honor of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Cottman and for Surg. and Mrs. F. C. Cook, Paymr. and Mrs. E. H. Tricou, Lieut. and Mrs. Kirby Crittenden and Lieutenant Gardner. Paymr. and Mrs. E. H. Tricou attended the D.A.R. ball in Seattle Thursday evening. Comdr. and Mrs. Waldo Evans had dinner last Sunday for Mrs. T. P. Magruder, Miss Magruder, Lieuts. E. P. Moses and C. C. Baughman.

The dance given by the enlisted men of the marine barracks in the sail loft last Tuesday evening was a most delightful affair. Hundreds of brilliantly colored flags were intermingled with gaily colored electric lights. The navy yard band played splendid music. The grand march began at 8:45 p.m., led by Rear Admiral V. L. Cottman, commandant of the yard, with Mrs. Pendleton, wife of Col. J. H. Pendleton, of the Marine Corps. They were followed by Colonel Pendleton, with Mrs. Cottman, Capt. J. N. Wright, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Wright, Lieut. S. A. Taffinder and Mrs. H. W. Brown and about 150 couples of Navy and Marine Corps people. Delicious refreshments were served from a prettily decorated booth.

Paymr. and Mrs. George Brown entertained the Royal Auction Bridge Club Friday evening. Chief Gunner E. Alberts, recently of the Mare Island Yard, reported Thursday, to take the place of Gunner Claussey, who left on the New Orleans for duty in Mexico.

Work began Wednesday on the big set of bachelor quarters for marine officers. The building, when completed, will cost \$25,000. The Vicksburg, which has been undergoing repairs for the past six months, returned to Tacoma this week for duty as training ship of the Tacoma branch of the Naval Militia.

## FORT D. A. RUSSELL.

Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., Jan. 17, 1914.

William Bennett, son of Capt. and Mrs. Bennett, gave a party to the moving picture shows for all the children of the garrison on Saturday.

Mrs. Thomas Parker, wife of Lieut. Comdr. T. Parker, U.S.N., arrived at the post Jan. 13 for a short visit with her brother-in-law, Capt. F. LeJ. Parker, 12th Cav. On Wednesday Captain Parker gave a tea for Mrs. Parker, which gave all the people of the garrison and a number from town the pleasure of meeting her. Mrs. Reno, wife of Major Reno, Medical Corps, poured. The house was tastefully decorated, and, after the formalities, dancing was enjoyed. Mrs. Parker left Thursday for San Francisco, her husband being attached to one of the ships on the West Coast.

Capt. William E. Bennett, jr., 11th Inf., who has been spending a month's leave with his family here, left on Wednesday for Texas; en route to his post, he will spend a few days visiting friends in Texas and elsewhere. Capt. Howard H. Bailey, Med. Corps, arrived Thursday from Texas City, where he has been on duty with the 4th Field Artillery. Captain Bailey has been ordered to Hot Springs for duty and came here to pack and ship his property; while in the garrison he was the guest of Colonel Harris. Captain Bailey left on Friday for his new station. Capt. and Mrs. Howard McC. Snyder entertained at dinner on Thursday for Captain Bailey.

Capt. Charles G. Lawrence, 25th Inf., arrived on Friday on leave from the Philippines, where he is stationed. Captain Lawrence's return was necessitated by the serious illness of his father-in-law, Mr. Peckham. Capt. F. LeJ. Parker,

## RUSSIAN CORDOVAN MILITARY RIDING BOOTS

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Recently I have been able to import a number of the famous Russian Cordovan—without doubt the finest I have ever seen in twenty-five years of designing and manufacturing bench-made footwear.

Russian Cordovan leather is a rich mahogany color; soft, but firm and is very pliable, absolutely guaranteed against cracking. Undoubtedly the finest and most serviceable leather used in high grade boots. Made in the latest English military shape. Measurement and order blank from your Post Exchange or direct from me.

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E. VOGEL

64 Nassau St., New York City



commanding officer of this post, has taken a few days' leave, during which he will visit Fort Robinson, his permanent station, for the purpose of checking up property and having his household effects shipped to this point. In his absence, the command of the garrison devolves upon Capt. Herman A. Sievert, 9th Cav., who is here on temporary duty preparatory to transfer to the Philippines.

Commissary Sergeant Howard, 11th Inf., is here on furlough visiting his family.

Lieut. L. L. Cervantes, Philippine Constabulary, is spending a leave with his parents in Cheyenne. At the expiration of his leave he will return to the islands by way of Europe.

## FORT PORTER.

Fort Porter, Buffalo, N.Y., Jan. 18, 1914.

The old frame houses at Fort Porter, heated by a liberal supply of "Uncle Sam's" coal, were the most comfortable quarters around Buffalo during the recent severe cold spell. Captain Paine and his mother had for their house guest Capt. John F. Madden, of Fort Niagara, for a week-end visit, inviting Major and Mrs. Bandholtz and Major and Mrs. Wadhams to meet their friend Saturday evening at dinner.

Mrs. Mitchell entertained informally on Sunday afternoon, asking a number of the post people and Buffalo friends to meet Major and Mrs. Bandholtz. Mrs. Sanford H. Wadhams served the punch and Mrs. Samuel Clubb, of St. Louis, presided at the coffee urn. Among those who called were Gen. Samuel Welch, the former popular colonel of the 65th N.G.N.Y.; Major and Mrs. Frank B. Andrus, Capt. and Mrs. William Parker, of the Marine Corps, and Lieut. John F. Connor, Navy, recruiting officer; Capt. and Mrs. Harold L. Jackson, Capt. and Mrs. Paine, Lieut. and Mrs. Charles Keller, Capt. and Mrs. Walter McCaskey, Major and Mrs. Wadhams and Lieut. John W. Lang; Mrs. John M. Horton, who is always so hospitable to the Service people, and a number of Buffalonians.

Mrs. Walker, of Milwaukee, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Benjamin F. Caskey, at Fort Porter. Mrs. S. S. Paine entertained a few friends at bridge on Friday afternoon. Mrs. Reeder, widow of Admiral Reeder, has opened her beautiful home on Delaware avenue and is enjoying living in Buffalo this winter. On Wednesday she was hostess for a dinner-dance at the Country Club. Major and Mrs. Wadhams were among the guests.

Major and Mrs. Wadhams, Miss Mitchell, Captain Paine and Lieutenant Robb were dinner guests at the University Club on Friday. The dinner was followed by dancing until midnight. Capt. and Mrs. McCaskey gave a Dutch supper on Sunday for Mr. and Mrs. Carskaddon, of Pennsylvania, and for Major and Mrs. Bandholtz and Major and Mrs. Wadhams.

Miss Warren gave a delightful bridge party on Friday. Miss Warren and her father, Col. James G. Warren, C.E., have an attractive home on Elmwood avenue. Miss Mitchell, Captain Paine, Lieutenants Jacobs and Moody were guests of Mrs. M. Davis Smith on Saturday afternoon for the tea-dance at the Iroquois Hotel. Mrs. Smith is a sister of Major Davis, U.S.A. The tea dances at the Lafayette and Iroquois Hotels are much in favor, as Buffalo, like the rest of the world, is dance wild.

Mr. Paulding Sellers has returned from Milwaukee, where he went to see Gen. Walter T. Duggan, who is recovering from a severe illness.

## FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Jan. 14, 1914.

The Lower Post Card Club met this week with Mrs. John Bullis. Six tables were used for five hundred and bridge. Besides the club members there were a number of town friends of the hostess.

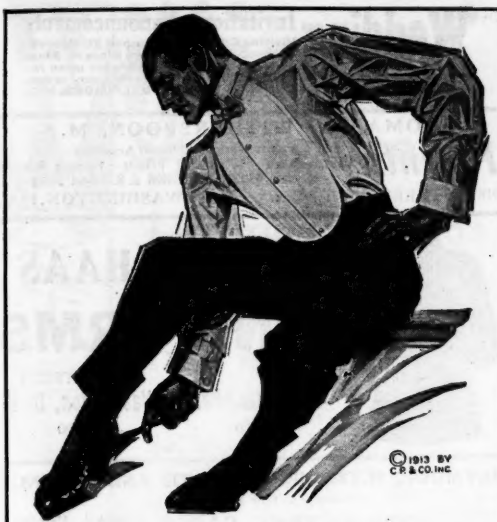
Mrs. Sterling P. Adams, a last week's guest of Mrs. Alonzo Gray, was entertained by Mrs. William S. Scott, Mrs. John W. Heard, Mrs. Matt C. Bristol and others. Gen. and Mrs. Parker's Sunday dinner guests were Col. and Mrs. John W. Heard, Mrs. L. T. Rickason and Mr. G. B. Condit. Dr. A. B. Conard is the guest of Col. and Mrs. William D. Crosby.

Mrs. R. H. Peck and children left Friday to join her husband in Texas City. Capt. and Mrs. John N. Hodges and little son Jack are visiting Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Colman, of San Antonio. Lieut. Falkner Heard, 14th Cav., is the guest of his parents, Col. and Mrs. John W. Heard. Mrs. John E. Stephens entertained the Married Ladies' Bridge Club on Thursday afternoon.

Capt. and Mrs. James D. Tilford entertained at dinner on Friday for Capt. and Mrs. John E. Stephens, Capt. and Mrs. Alvin C. Voris, Capt. and Mrs. Frederick B. Hennessey and Lieut. and Mrs. John S. Hammond. Lieut. and Mrs. John S. Hammond had as dinner guests on Saturday Gen. and Mrs. James Parker, Capt. and Mrs. Frederick B. Hennessey, Mrs. G. E. Nelson and Mrs. G. B. Condit.

The event of the week was a fancy masked ball given by Col. and Mrs. Charles G. Treat at the Country Club for their popular debutante daughter, Miss Marguerite Treat. About 125 guests, mostly in costume, attended and the Country Club was a real carnival scene with bright-faced French dolls, gay Carmens, dashing "toreadors," plodding farmers, grinning clowns, bejeweled princesses, mimicking yama-yama girls, dignified colonial dames, cavaliers and peasants. The military band from the post had been divided into two or-





## ARROW SHIRTS

DONCHESTER, an evening shirt, has a bosom that cannot bulge, because the end slides over the trouser band, keeping it always flat and in its place and up

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chestral sections so that the music and dancing would be continuous. Supper was served from ten thirty until midnight. Mrs. Treat received the strange looking guests in a handsome gown of white satin with touches of black and gold. The usual polo game was played on Sunday. Refreshments were served during the game by Mrs. H. B. Johnson and Mrs. A. W. Smith.

### DEFENSES OF THE DELAWARE.

Fort Mott, N.J., Jan. 18, 1914.

Capt. and Mrs. H. S. Purnell entertained the Du Pont Evening Auction Club on Tuesday. Mrs. F. W. Clark and Capt. F. W. Clark won the first prizes; Capt. R. M. Mitchell received the consolation award. Supper was served about a long table, the appointments and menu being delightfully novel and reminiscent of the Orient. Mr. and Mrs. George McIntyre, of New Castle, were guests of the club for the evening.

On Friday afternoon the dancing class meets in the Du Pont gymnasium, Miss Jackson, of Wilmington, instructing in the new dances. The class includes Capt. and Mrs. L. S. Edwards, Capt. and Mrs. R. M. Mitchell, Capt. and Mrs. L. S. Ryan, Capt. and Mrs. H. S. Purnell, Capt. and Mrs. F. W. Clark, Lieut. and Mrs. P. V. Kieffer, Lieut. M. S. Keene, R. S. Oberly, B. S. Du Bois and E. B. Hochwalt, of Du Pont; Capt. C. E. N. Howard, Lieut. and Mrs. W. R. Bell and Lieut. and Mrs. R. E. Haines, of Mott; Mr. and Mrs. W. U. Reybold and Mrs. Charles Jefferson, of Delaware City.

Last Friday evening Mr. and Mrs. W. U. Reybold, of Delaware City, took Capt. and Mrs. L. S. Ryan and Capt. and Mrs. H. S. Purnell, of Du Pont, to New Castle, where they were guests at a bridge party at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George McIntyre. Miss Florence Hall, of Delaware City, gave a large tea on Thursday, which was attended by a number of the post ladies. Mrs. Howell, wife of the Mayor of Wilmington, was guest of honor.

Lieut. M. S. Keene has arrived at Du Pont and joined the 45th Company. He and his sister have been guests of Capt. and Mrs. R. M. Mitchell while settling in the brick quarters recently vacated by Lieutenant Ashbridge. Capt. W. M. Menges has recovered from his injuries received in the recent automobile accident and is again on duty.

Lieut. and Mrs. A. W. Ford, of Fort Mott, had as their guests for Sunday supper Lieut. and Mrs. R. E. Haines and Miss Lyman. Capt. A. M. Mason and Lieut. and Mrs. C. Thomas-Stable, of Fort Mott, were in Philadelphia on Thursday, taking in the automobile show and Harry Lauder.

### FORT MEADE.

Fort Meade, S.D., Jan. 14, 1914.

Headquarters hall was the scene of a brilliant gathering the night of Dec. 31, when Major and Mrs. Elliott were hosts at a charming hop. Punch was served throughout the evening. At twelve the sounds of "Can't get 'em up" reverberated through the hall and all drank a toast to the new year. Supper followed at the quarters of Major Elliott. The guests were Colonel Clarke, Capt. and Mrs. Morgan, Capt. and Mrs. Dolph, Captain Oliver, Colonel Waltz, the Misses Waltz, Mrs. Loughborough, Clarke and Elliott, Lieut. and Mrs. Edwards, Lieut. and Mrs. Maize, Dr. and Mrs. Foster, Mr. and Mrs. Comegys, Mrs. Morse, Dr. and Mrs. Peck, Lieutenants Robins, Garrison, Patterson, Jacobs, Hayes and Morrisett and Habersham Elliott.

Lieutenants Morrisett and Hayes were dinner hosts at the regimental mess last week for Captain Oliver, Mr. Jacobs, Mr. Patterson, Lieutenants Robin and Garrison spent Sunday, Jan. 4, in Deadwood. The naval bowling tournament was held on Tuesday night, Jan. 6. Saturday night Capt. and Mrs. Dolph entertained Mr. and Mrs. Comegys, Lieut. and Mrs. Maize, Lieutenants Patterson and Casey Hayes.

The Fort Meade Polo Association was organized Friday, Jan. 9. Lieutenants Robin, Garrison and Patterson spent Sunday, Jan. 11, in Deadwood. Lieutenant Jacobs is suffering from ptomaine.

The most successful dance of the season was given by Troop I New Year's Eve in their beautiful amusement hall. Moving pictures will be the form of amusement Sunday afternoons at the post exchange hall until further notice.

### FORT TOTTEN.

Fort Totten, N.Y., Jan. 18, 1914.

Capt. and Mrs. Steele had as supper guests on Jan. 11 Major and Mrs. Abernethy, Miss Catherine Wickham, Captain Cooper, Lieutenants Stanton and Quinton.

The long awaited post dinner took place Tuesday evening in the main dining room of the 1st Artillery mess, all the officers and ladies of the garrison attending. Captain Gardner as toastmaster called on the following for responses: Colonel Cronkhite, Major Sarratt, Captain Tilton, Captain Steele, Lieutenants Mettler, Stanton and Hicks and Major Abernethy. After dinner all adjourned to the hoproom, where dancing was enjoyed until midnight. The affair, which was arranged by Lieutenant Mettler, was voted a huge success, and plans are being made for its repetition as an annual event. Among those present were Miss Stevenson, of Toronto; Mr. and Mrs. Drake, of New York, and Mrs. Hawley, of Bridgeport, Conn.

Miss Helen Stevenson, of Toronto, arrived Tuesday to be the guest of Major and Mrs. Abernethy for ten days. Mrs. Hawley, of Bridgeport, Conn., is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Fenton. Mrs. Abernethy had one table of bridge on Wednes-

day afternoon for Mrs. Rutherford, Mrs. Tilton and Mrs. Hicks. Mrs. Steele entertained attractively at auction on Thursday afternoon for Mesdames Fenton, Abernethy, Hicks, Gearhart, Sarratt, Headley, Dunn, Bishop, Cross, Kimberly, Hawley, Lane, Patterson and Tilton. Mrs. Fenton, Mrs. Cross and Mrs. Kimberly won the prizes.

A post Bridge Club has been organized and will have its first meeting on Friday afternoon at Mrs. Abernethy's. Mrs. Fenton gave a bridge luncheon on Friday for her mother, Mrs. Hawley. The guests were Mesdames Rutherford, Abernethy, Lane, Gearhart, Kimberly and Dunn. Captain Tilton has been confined to his quarters since Wednesday with a severe attack of la grippe.

Col. and Mrs. Beverly W. Dunn and Mr. Kilshaw Dunn, of New York, spent Sunday with Lieut. and Mrs. Kimberly. A meeting of the Army Relief Society was held Saturday morning at Major Sarratt's quarters. Mrs. Cronkhite was elected president of the Fort Totten branch, Mrs. Sarratt treasurer and Mrs. Gearhart secretary.

### VANCOUVER BARRACKS.

Vancouver Barracks, Wash., Jan. 13, 1914.

Mrs. John B. Richardson, wife of Lieutenant Richardson, gave a sewing party on Thursday in honor of Mrs. W. B. Richardson, of Woodville, Miss. Those present were Mesdames George S. Young, Morrison, Clark, Gibner, Fry, Fairfax, Gill, Miss Brambila, Mrs. Rockwell and Mrs. Ossewaarde.

Dr. and Mrs. Ingalls entertained the post Bridge Club on Wednesday evening. On Friday evening, at the usual hop, in the receiving line were Mrs. H. L. Taylor, Mrs. Taintor, Mrs. Vosburg and Miss Seizer. Captain Sayer entertained at a dinner party before the hop.

Lieut. F. J. Riley gave a dinner on Friday evening, before the hop, in his bachelor quarters. His guests included Lieut. and Mrs. W. H. Gill, Miss Thurlkleson, of Portland, and Lieut. G. J. Gonsler. Capt. and Mrs. J. H. Page, Jr., gave a delightful dinner on Saturday for Major and Mrs. Wilson Chase, Lieut. and Mrs. James M. Hobson, Lieut. and Mrs. J. B. Richardson, Mrs. Wright and Miss Margerie Page.

Lieut. and Mrs. J. B. Richardson entertained at supper on Sunday for Capt. and Mrs. Fry, Capt. and Mrs. Parker and Mrs. N. B. Richardson. Capt. and Mrs. R. C. Moore, C.E., arrived on the post Tuesday for station. Lieut. Lee Stewart left Friday on a short leave.

Lieut. and Mrs. Harold H. Taintor entertained at dinner on Friday for Mrs. R. F. Waring and Lieut. F. V. Schneider, Miss Margerie Page, who has been visiting her brother, Capt. J. H. Page, Jr., for a few months left Monday to join her parents, Gen. and Mrs. John H. Page, in Pasadena, Cal.

### FORT LISCOM.

Fort Liscom, Alaska, Jan. 6, 1914.

There has been very little snow-shoeing and skiing this winter on account of the soft snow as a result of an unusually mild winter. A number of men, however, have been hunting and have killed an abundance of ptarmigan. Bowling is a favorite pastime among the enlisted men and a few good matches have been had with the civilian team in Valdez. The moving picture show each week in the post gymnasium is a pleasant diversion and attracts a large crowd.

Capt. and Mrs. William A. Carleton gave a prettily appointed dinner New Year's Day for Captain Erwin, Lieut. and Mrs. Robert G. Sherrard, Lieut. and Mrs. Wyndham M. Manning. The Ladies' Lilly Bridge Club met Christmas week with Mrs. George Walker, of Valdez.

Mrs. Louis A. Kunzig had as her guests at an attractive bridge party last week Mesdames Stuart A. Howard, Clarence A. Dougherty, Walker, Sullivan, Boyle, Millard, Kraemer, Finical, Gougherty, Whitley, Ashby, Blum, Ziegler, Donohue. A lace camisole was won by Mrs. Whitley and a pair of blue satin mules by Mrs. Ashby. Mrs. Whitley was hostess to the Ladies' Lilly Bridge club this week. The personnel included Mesdames Stuart A. Howard, George Walker, Jesse Martin, Harvey Sullivan, Whitley, Kunzig, Brown and Feinblum.

Mrs. B. F. Millard and Mrs. Ray Millard were joint hostesses at bridge on Monday. Those of the Army invited were Mesdames William A. Carleton, Stuart A. Howard, Clarence A. Dougherty, Robert G. Sherrard, Louis A. Kunzig.

### FORT H. G. WRIGHT.

Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., Jan. 15, 1914.

Mrs. George W. Cocheu has returned from a visit to New York. Mrs. Claudius M. Seaman was hostess for the Afternoon Bridge Club last Wednesday. Those playing were Mesdames La Forge, Waterhouse, Moses, Barrette, Pratt, Steger, Weggenmann, Robinson, Wallace, Miss Montgomery and Miss Helen Starr, of New London. The club prizes were won by Mesdames Seaman, La Forge and Steger, and the guest prize by Miss Montgomery.

Mrs. Bosley left last week for New York. Mrs. Ruhlen arrived Saturday to join her husband, Lieutenant Ruhlen. Capt. and Mrs. Seaman entertained after the hop Friday Capt. and Mrs. Worcester, Miss Celeste Hunter, Lieut. and Mrs. Weggenmann, Miss Montgomery, Lieutenants Montgomery, Wood and Booth. Miss Starr has returned to New London after a short visit to Mrs. Seaman.

Capt. and Mrs. Steger entertained at dinner Saturday for Col. and Mrs. Barrette, Capt. and Mrs. Wallace, Lieut. and Mrs. Weggenmann and Capt. and Mrs. Seaman. Captain Barnes has arrived to take command of the 131st Company, and is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Steger. Lieutenant Woodberry arrived Monday to join the same company.

Mr. and Mrs. La Forge entertained the Card Club Monday night, the prizes being won by Mrs. Barrette, Mrs. Steger, Lieutenant Williford and Mrs. Robinson.

### JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Jan. 18, 1914.

Miss Jack Ward, of St. Louis, is spending a week at Jefferson Barracks as the guest of Miss Ethel Jones. On Sunday Capt. and Mrs. H. C. Pillsbury had as guests to supper Capt. and Mrs. A. E. Williams, Capt. and Mrs. A. M. Wetherill, Lieut. and Mrs. J. M. Holmes and Lieut. and Mrs. F. H. Burr. Those at the bowling alley on Monday evening were Capt. G. E. Houle, Capt. and Mrs. A. E. Williams, Capt. F. H. Lomax, Capt. H. G. Humphreys, Capt. G. V. Rukke, Lieut. and Mrs. J. M. Holmes, Lieut. and Mrs. F. H. Burr and Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Morton.

On Tuesday the Ladies' Bridge Club met at Mrs. W. W. Merrill's. Present: Mesdames J. M. Kennedy, F. G. Lawton, A. E. Williams, H. G. Humphreys, H. C. Pillsbury, J. M. Craig, J. M. Holmes, F. H. Burr, J. A. McAllister and Misses Hester and Blanche Nolan. Prizes were won by Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Pillsbury and Mrs. Merrill. Those at the Officers' Club on Tuesday evening for the dancing were Col. J. H. Beacom, Major J. M. Kennedy, Capt. and Mrs. A. E. Williams, Capt. F. H. Lomax, Capt. and Mrs. C. L. Foster, Capt. and Mrs. G. W. England, Lieut. and Mrs. J. M. Craig, Misses Hester and Blanche Nolan, Lieut. and Mrs. J. M. Holmes and Mrs. F. H. Burr. At the roller skating on Wednesday were Major and Mrs. J. M. Kennedy, Lawrence Kennedy, Capt. and Mrs. A. E. Williams, Capt. G. E. Houle, Capt. F. H. Lomax, Capt. and Mrs. H. G. Humphreys, Capt. and Mrs. G. W. England, Miss Ethel Jones, Miss Jack Ward, Lieut. and Mrs. J. M. Holmes, Lieut. F. H. Burr, Miss Blanche Nolan and Mr. James Nolan.

On Friday Capt. and Mrs. A. E. Williams had as dinner guests Lieut. and Mrs. J. M. Craig and Lieut. and Mrs. J. M. Holmes. The party adjourned to the bowling alley for practice and were joined by Capt. G. E. Houle, Capt. F. H. Lomax and Misses Hester and Blanche Nolan. On Friday Mrs. Talbot Smith gave a tea in honor of Miss Jack Ward and for

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Mrs. Hay, Mrs. Gregg, Miss Gregg and Mrs. Higgins, of St. Louis. On Friday Capt. and Mrs. F. G. Lawton had dinner for Capt. and Mrs. H. G. Humphreys, Capt. and Mrs. E. M. Jones and Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Morton.

Dr. Samuel Weiss, of New York city, spent Saturday and Sunday as the guest of Capt. and Mrs. G. W. England. On Sunday Capt. and Mrs. C. L. Foster had as guests to supper Capt. and Mrs. H. C. Pillsbury, Lieut. and Mrs. Talbot Smith and Mr. T. E. Grafton.

### FORT MORGAN.

Fort Morgan, Ala., Dec. 18, 1914.

Lieut. and Mrs. Cullen recently enjoyed a visit of a few days to Mr. and Mrs. Frank, of Chicago, who are wintering at Magnolia Springs, Ala. Mr. and Mrs. Rodemaker and two little daughters were guests Sunday of Lieut. and Mrs. McCaskey. Dr. Boggess, of the Quarantine Station, left Monday for a month's leave, and he will visit New York, Washington and Chicago.

Lieut. and Mrs. Barlow's dinner guests Monday were Captain Doores, Miss Boggess and Lieut. and Mrs. Pepin. Mrs. Geere entertained Mrs. J. Garcia, of Chicago, Monday afternoon at an informal sewing bee, other guests being Mesdames L. Garcia, Taylor, Richardson and Barlow. The French class met Wednesday night at Lieut. and Mrs. Cullen's, Monsieur Roule being their guest.

Mrs. J. Garcia, with her son and attractive little daughter, after a pleasant visit to Capt. and Mrs. Leon Garcia, left Thursday for her home in Chicago. Captain Doores left the same day for Mobile, en route to his new post, Fort Screven, Ga. While in Mobile he will be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Drew Linard.

Mr. Nestor, Engineer Department, returned to the post Thursday after a visit in Mobile. Lieut. and Mrs. Barlow were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Donald, in Mobile, Friday. That evening they attended the masked ball of the "Spinners." Mrs. Newsom visited the post Saturday. Lieut. and Mrs. Smith entertained at an attractive dinner Saturday for Lieut. and Mrs. Pepin and Miss Boggess.

### FORT MORGAN.

Fort Morgan, Ala., Jan. 11, 1914.

Dr. Boggess was a dinner guest of Mr. and Mrs. Donald, in Mobile, Tuesday. Monsieur Roule, of Paris, France, started a series of French classes on the post Wednesday, when he was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Barlow. Miss Boggess gave a delightful luncheon on Friday for Mesdames Boggess, Taylor, Richardson, J. Garcia, of Chicago, L. Garcia, Barlow and Smith. Capt. and Mrs. Taylor that evening gave a dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Garcia, Mrs. Richardson, Mrs. J. Garcia and Lieut. and Mrs. Barlow.

A large number of the garrison visited Mobile Saturday to witness the matinee of "The Blue Bird." Dr. Boggess returned Saturday after a ten days' visit to Mobile. Mr. and Mrs. Donald are guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Barlow for the week-end. Mr. and Mrs. Linard, Mrs. Heakes, Miss Heakes and Miss Hagan are enjoying a week-end visit to Captain Doores.

### FORT CROOK.

Fort Crook, Neb., Jan. 15, 1914.

Mr. J. S. Switzer was a guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. Harrie Hussie at Chambers, when the Qui Vive Club gave their annual holiday dance. Major and Mrs. Hornbrook and Mrs. J. M. J. Sanno were callers in the Harrison on Dec. 21. Chaplain John F. Chenoweth, 4th Inf., arrived at Crook Jan. 4. He will be here for about ten days packing some of his household furniture to ship to Galveston.

Dr. Harley J. Hallett is expected some time this month to visit his family. Mr. J. S. Switzer, Jr., left on Jan. 4 to resume his studies at Ann Arbor, Mich. Mrs. Coleman gave a delightful dinner Jan. 11 for Mrs. Wilson, Major and Mrs. Switzer and Chaplain Chenoweth.

### PRESIDIO OF MONTEREY.

Presidio of Monterey, Cal., Dec. 31, 1913.

Colonel Finley and Mrs. Dewees received for all the officers and ladies on New Year's Day. Lieut. and Mrs. Pegram, who sailed on the November transport for Manila, were guests of honor at the New Year's reception, when all danced the old year out and the new year in. Mrs. Foster, of Pacific Grove, gave a farewell dinner at the Pacific Grove Hotel for Captain Keck, 12th Inf., entertaining Major Grant, Captains Murphy, Thomas, Coughlan, McNab, also Dr. Graham and several other civilian guests.

The Misses Littlebrant gave a delightful little supper party Jan. 4, for Miss Forsyth, Lieutenants Munnikhuysen, Sliney and Spencer. There are many visitors at the post. Mrs. Dean has her sister, Mrs. McCain, 8th Cav., with her. Mrs. Greer is visiting Col. and Mrs. W. W. Forsyth. The Misses Hiller, of San Francisco, are spending a few days with Mrs. Hopwood; Miss Little, of Boise, is with Lieut. and Mrs. Briscoe.

On Dec. 8 Captain Poillon took a party to see the pictures of Captain Scott's expedition to the South Pole, which proved to be unusually interesting. All returned to the Captain's quarters for supper. In the party were Mrs. Greer, Misses Clarke, Marion and Laura Littlebrant, Forsyth, Mary, Dorothy and Helen Grant, Major Collins, Lieutenants Pratt, Munnikhuysen, Rhinehardt, Boles, Clark, Sliney and Spencer. Saturday night a great many went over to the Del Monte to a dancing class.

Miss Murray was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Pratt for



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the week-end. Mrs. Greer was guest of honor at a dance given by Miss Forsyth, other guests being Capt. and Mrs. Coughlan, Lieut. and Mrs. Wainwright, Lieut. and Mrs. Briscoe, Misses Little, Marion and Laura Littebrant, Mary, Dorothy and Helen Grant, Major Collins, Captain Poillon, Lieutenants Symington, Pratt, Minikhuysen, Rhinehardt, Clark, Smith, Sliney and Spencer. Mrs. Hopwood gave a little sewing party Jan. 3 for the Misses Hiller, Clark, Mary and Dorothy Grant and Mrs. Hammond. Mrs. Finley has returned after a month's absence, and Mrs. Coughlan has just joined the Captain.

Mrs. Grant gave a bridge party Jan. 14 for Mesdames Finley, Fonda, Kilburn, Warner, Coughlan, Craig, Clark, Dean, McCain, Forsyth, Hammond, Gleaves, Henning, Pratt, Wainwright, Holley; while Mesdames Moseley, Clark, Littebrant, Briscoe, Offley, Roscoe, Thomas, Dewees, Dobbins, Lowe, Hopwood, Misses Marion and Laura Littebrant, Heller and Lowe joined for tea.

Co. L, 12th Inf., left for San Francisco, Jan. 5.

## THE NAVY.

Corrected up to Jan. 20. Later changes appear elsewhere.

### ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Charles J. Badger, Commander-in-Chief.

WYOMING, battleship—first line, 33 guns. (Fleet flagship and flagship of Rear Admiral Badger.) Capt. James H. Glennon. At Culebra, West Indies. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

#### First Division.

Rear Admiral Frank E. Beatty, Commander.

FLORIDA, battleship—first line, 26 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Beatty.) Capt. William R. Rush. At Culebra, West Indies. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ARKANSAS, battleship—first line, 33 guns. Capt. Roy C. Smith. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

DELAWARE, battleship—first line, 10 guns. Capt. William L. Rodgers. At Culebra, West Indies. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NORTH DAKOTA, battleship—first line, 10 guns. Capt. Charles P. Plunkett. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

UTAH, battleship—first line, 26 guns. Capt. Louis S. Van Duzer. At Culebra, West Indies. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

#### Second Division.

Rear Admiral Clifford J. Boush, Commander.

LOUISIANA, battleship—second line, 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Boush.) Capt. Harry A. Field. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MICHIGAN, battleship—first line, 8 guns. Capt. Albert P. Niblack. Sailed Jan. 13 from Vera Cruz, Mexico, for New York city. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, battleship—second line, 24 guns. Capt. Edwin A. Anderson. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SOUTH CAROLINA, battleship—first line, 8 guns. Capt. Robert L. Russell. At Culebra, West Indies. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

VERMONT, battleship—second line, 24 guns. Capt. George W. Kline. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

#### Third Division.

Rear Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, Commander.

RHODE ISLAND, battleship—second line, 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Fletcher.) Capt. Clarence S. Williams. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

GEORGIA, battleship—second line, 24 guns. Capt. Robert E. Coontz. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NEBRASKA, battleship—second line, 24 guns. Capt. Spencer E. Wood. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NEW JERSEY, battleship—second line, 24 guns. Capt. Frank K. Hill. Sailed Jan. 14 from Vera Cruz, Mexico, for the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

VIRGINIA, battleship—second line, 24 guns. Capt. John C. Leonard. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

#### Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral Henry T. Mayo, Commander.

CONNECTICUT, battleship—second line, 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Mayo.) Capt. John J. Knapp. At Tampico, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MINNESOTA, battleship—second line, 20 guns. Capt. Edward Simpson. At Colon. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

KANSAS, battleship—second line, 24 guns. Capt. William B. Fletcher. At Tampico, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

OHIO, battleship—second line, 20 guns. Capt. Josiah S. McKean. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

#### Torpedo Flotilla.

Capt. William S. Sims, Commander.

BIRMINGHAM, cruiser—third class, 8 guns (ordered as flotilla flagship). Comdr. William V. Pratt. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

DIXIE (tender to Torpedo Flotilla, Atlantic Fleet). 12 secondary battery guns. Comdr. John K. Robison. At Culebra, West Indies. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

#### First Division.

Lieut. William Ancrum, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division to the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

FLUSSER (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. William Ancrum. In reserve at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

LAMSON (destroyer). Lieut. Henry R. Keller. In reserve at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

PRESTON (destroyer). Ensign David H. Stuart. In reserve at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

REID (destroyer). Lieut. Emil A. Liechtenstein. In reserve at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

SMITH (destroyer). Ensign William O. Wickham. In reserve at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

#### Second Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Frank T. Evans, Commander.

MONAGHAN (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Frank T. Evans. In reserve at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

PERKINS (destroyer). Ensign Frederick S. Hatch. In reserve at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

ROE (destroyer). Ensign Frank T. Leighton. In reserve at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

SERRETT (destroyer). Ensign Francis P. Traynor. In reserve at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

TERRY (destroyer). Ensign Wallace B. Phillips. In reserve at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

WALKE (destroyer). Ensign David I. Hedrick. In reserve at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

#### Third Division.

Lieut. Comdr. William L. Littlefield, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

HENLEY (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. William L. Littlefield. At Culebra, West Indies.

DRAYTON (destroyer). Lieut. William D. Puleston. At Culebra, West Indies.

McCALL (destroyer). Lieut. George P. Brown. At Culebra, West Indies.

MAYRANT (destroyer). Lieut. William T. Conn. At Culebra, West Indies.

WARRINGTON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Daniel P. Manix. At Culebra, West Indies.

#### Fourth Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Stafford H. R. Doyle, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PAULDING (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Stafford H. R. Doyle. At Culebra, West Indies.

AMMEN (destroyer). Lieut. Charles Belknap. At Culebra, West Indies.

BURROWS (destroyer). Lieut. Joseph F. Daniels. At Culebra, West Indies.

PATTERSON (destroyer). Lieut. Harold R. Stark. At Culebra, West Indies.

TRIPPE (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Frank D. Berrien. At Culebra, West Indies.

#### Fifth Division.

Lieut. Comdr. William N. Jeffers, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

FANNING (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. William N. Jeffers. At Culebra, West Indies.

JOUETT (destroyer). Lieut. Rufus F. Zogbaum. At Culebra, West Indies.

BEALE (destroyer). Lieut. Charles T. Hutchins. At Culebra, West Indies.

JENKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. John P. Jackson. At Culebra, West Indies.

JARVIS (destroyer). Lieut. William F. Halsey. At Culebra, West Indies.

#### Sixth Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Harris Laning, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CASSIN (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Harris Laning. At Culebra, West Indies.

CUMMINGS (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Arthur Crenshaw. At Culebra, West Indies.

DUNCAN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Charles E. Courtney. At Culebra, West Indies.

#### Submarine Flotilla.

Lieut. Richard S. Edwards, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SEVERN (tender). Ensign Stewart A. Manahan. At Colon. C-1 (submarine). Ensign Thomas E. Van Metre. At Colon.

C-2 (submarine). Ensign Lewis Hancock. At Colon. C-3 (submarine). Lieut. Richard S. Edwards. At Colon.

C-4 (submarine). Ensign Freeland A. Daubin. At Colon. C-5 (submarine). Lieut. John W. Rankin. At Colon.

#### Second Division.

Lieut. Lewis D. Causey, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TONOPAH (tender). Lieut. Robert A. Burg. At Jacksonville, Fla.

D-1 (submarine). Ensign Miles P. Refo. At Jacksonville, Fla.

D-2 (submarine). Lieut. Maurice R. Pierce. At Jacksonville, Fla.

D-3 (submarine). Ensign Edgar A. Logan. At Jacksonville, Fla.

E-1 (submarine). Lieut. Lewis D. Causey. At Jacksonville, Fla.

E-2 (submarine). Ensign Dallas C. Laizure. At Jacksonville, Fla.

#### Third Division.

Lieut. Kenneth Whiting, Commander.

OZARK (tender). Lieut. Lee P. Warren. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

G-1. Lieut. Kenneth Whiting. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

G-2. Lieut. Ralph C. Needham. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

#### Fleet Auxiliaries.

CELTIC (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. George E. Gelm. Sailed Jan. 19 from New York for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CULGOA (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Edwin H. De Lany. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

LEBANON (ammunition ship). Chief Btsn. Christian Crone. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MONTANA (torpedo training ship). Comdr. Louis M. Nulton. At Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ONTARIO (tug). Chief Btsn. Stephen McCarthy. At Culebra, West Indies. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PATAPSCO (tug). Chief Btsn. Robert Rohange. At Culebra, West Indies. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PATUXENT (tug). Chief Btsn. John P. Judge. At Culebra, West Indies. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SAN FRANCISCO (mine depot ship). Comdr. William K. Harrison. At Culebra, West Indies. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SOLACE (hospital ship). Med. Insnr. Luther L. Von Wedekind. At Tampico, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SONOMA (tug). Chief Btsn. Karl Rundquist. At Culebra, West Indies. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

VESTAL (repair ship). Comdr. Edward L. Beach. At Culebra, West Indies. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

YANKTON (tender). Lieut. Charles S. Joyce. At Culebra, West Indies. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

#### ATLANTIC RESERVE FLEET.

Rear Admiral William B. Caperton, Commander-in-Chief.

Send mail for the vessels of this fleet to the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

TENNESSEE, armored cruiser. 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Caperton.) Comdr. Louis A. Kaiser. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

ALABAMA, battleship—second line, 18 guns. Comdr. Julian L. Latimer. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Alabama is in ordinary.

IDAHO, battleship—second line, 20 guns. Lieut. Comdr. John S. Graham. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

ILLINOIS, battleship—second line, 18 guns. Comdr. Julian L. Latimer. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Illinois is in ordinary.

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INDIANA, battleship—second line, 12 guns. Comdr. William P. Scott. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Indiana is in ordinary.

IOWA, battleship—second line, 22 guns. Comdr. William P. Scott. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Iowa is in ordinary.

KEARSARGE, battleship—second line, 26 guns. Comdr. Julian L. Latimer. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Kearsarge is in ordinary.

KENTUCKY, battleship—second line, 26 guns. Comdr. Julian L. Latimer. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Kentucky is in ordinary.

MAINE, battleship—second line, 20 guns. Comdr. Milton E. Reed. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Maine is the receiving ship at Philadelphia.

MASSACHUSETTS, battleship—second line, 12 guns. Comdr. William P. Scott. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Massachusetts is in ordinary.

MISSOURI, battleship—second line, 20 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Pope Washington. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

PANTHER (repair ship). Lieut. Louis P. Davis. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Panther is in ordinary.

SALEM, cruiser—third class. Lieut. Paul E. Dampman. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

WISCONSIN, battleship—second line, 20 guns. Comdr. William P. Scott. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Wisconsin is in ordinary.

#### PACIFIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Walter C. Cowles, Commander-in-Chief.

Rear Admiral Thomas B. Howard ordered to command.

Address mail for vessels of the Pacific Fleet as follows:  
Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

PITTSBURGH, armored cruiser, 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Cowles.) Capt. William W. Gilmer. At Mazatlan, Mexico.

CALIFORNIA, armored cruiser, 18 guns. Capt. Newton A. McCully. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

MARYLAND, armored cruiser, 18 guns. Comdr. Philip Andrews. At Mazatlan, Mexico.

#### Fleet Auxiliary.

GLACIER (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Charles M. Toser. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

#### Pacific Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Comdr. Edwin H. Dodd, Commander.

IRIS (tender to Pacific Torpedo Flotilla). Lieut. Allen B. Reed. At San Francisco, Cal.

#### First Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf, Commander.

WHIPPLE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf. At San Diego, Cal.

PAUL JONES (destroyer). Lieut. Earl R. Shipp. At San Diego, Cal.

PERRY (destroyer). Lieut. Abner M. Steckel. At San Diego, Cal.

STEWART (destroyer). Lieut. Charles L. Best. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

TRUXTON (destroyer). Lieut. Edwin Guthrie. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

#### First Submarine Division.

Lieut. Charles E. Smith, Commander.

ALERT (tender). Lieut. Joseph V. Ogan. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

F-1. Lieut. Charles E. Smith. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

F-2. Lieut. Charles M. Yates. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

F-3. Lieut. Leo F. Welch. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

F-4. Lieut. Kirkwood H. Donavin. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

#### Second Submarine Division.

Lieut. Henry M. Jensen, Commander.

CHEYENNE (tender). Lieut. Kenneth Heron. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

H-1. Lieut. Henry M. Jensen. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

H-2. Ensign Howard H. J. Benson. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

#### PACIFIC RESERVE FLEET.

Rear Admiral Robert M. Doyle, Commander-in-Chief.

Send mail to the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

COLORADO, armored cruiser, 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Doyle.) Lieut. Comdr. Edward Woods. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. The flag of Rear Admiral Doyle has been temporarily transferred to the West Virginia.

ALBANY, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Emil P. Svaz. In reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

CHARLESTON, cruiser—first class, 14 guns. Comdr. Frederick A. Traut. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. The Charleston is the receiving ship at Puget Sound.

CHATTANOOGA, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Lieut. Ed-  
ward H. Campbell. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

MILWAUKEE, cruiser—first class, 14 guns. Lieut. Comdr.  
Henry N. Jensen. In ordinary at the navy yard, Bremerton,  
Wash.

OREGON, battleship—second line, 12 guns. Lieut. Comdr.  
Henry N. Jensen. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. The  
Oregon is in ordinary.

SOUTH DAKOTA, armored cruiser, 18 guns. Lieut. Comdr.  
Frank P. Baldwin. In reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton,  
Wash.

ST. LOUIS, cruiser—first class, 14 guns. Lieut. Walter E.  
Whitehead. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

WEST VIRGINIA, armored cruiser, 18 guns. Comdr. Waldo  
Evans. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

FORTUNE (tender). Lieut. Joseph S. Hulings. At the  
navy yard, Puget



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## First Division.

SARATOGA, cruiser—first class, 14 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Nicholson.) Comdr. John H. Dayton. At Manila, P.I. The flag of Rear Admiral Nicholson has been temporarily transferred from the Saratoga to the Rainbow. CINCINNATI, cruiser—third class, 11 guns. Comdr. Jehu V. Chase. At Olongapo, P.I. GALVESTON, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Comdr. Richard H. Leigh. At Olongapo, P.I.

## Second Division.

ELCANO, G., 4 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Sinclair Gannon. Cruising on the Yang-tze River. HELENA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. William C. Cole. Cruising on the Yang-tze River. QUIROS, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Harry E. Shoemaker. Cruising on the Yang-tze River. SAMAR, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Cleveland McCauley. At Shanghai, China. VILLALOBOS, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. John M. Poole. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

## Third Division.

CALLAO, gunboat, 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. William L. Beck. At Hong Kong, China. PISCATAQUA (tug). Lieut. Lawrence P. Treadwell. At Olongapo, P.I. WILLIAMINGTON, gunboat, 8 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Provost Babin. At Amoy, China.

## Fourth Division.

MONADNOCK, monitor, 6 guns. Lieut. Frank Rorschach. In first reserve at Olongapo, P.I. MONTEREY, monitor, 4 guns. Ensign William M. Quigley. In first reserve at Olongapo, P.I. PAMPANGA, gunboat. Lieut. Harry H. Forgas. At Olongapo, P.I.

## Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Comdr. Cyrus W. Cole, Commander.

Address mail for the boats of the Asiatic Torpedo Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal. POMPEY (tender). Lieut. Nelson H. Goss. At Olongapo, P.I.

## First Division.

Lieut. Raymond A. Spruance, Commander.

BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Raymond A. Spruance. At Olongapo, P.I. BARRY (destroyer). Lieut. Charles S. Keller. At Olongapo, P.I. CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Ensign Eugene M. Woodson. At Olongapo, P.I. DALE (destroyer). Lieut. Fred T. Berry. At Olongapo, P.I. DECATUR (destroyer). Lieut. Ernest Durr. At Olongapo, P.I.

## First Submarine Division.

Lieut. Selah M. La Bounty, Commander.

MOHICAN (tender). Ensign Joseph R. Mann. At Manila, P.I. A-2 (submarine). Ensign Gerard Briddford. At Manila, P.I. A-4 (submarine). Ensign James R. Mann. At Manila, P.I. A-6 (submarine). Ensign John L. Rihelaffer. At Manila, P.I. A-7 (submarine). Ensign Ralph F. Wood. At Manila, P.I. B-2 (submarine). Lieut. Selah M. La Bounty. At Manila, P.I. B-3 (submarine). Ensign Carroll Q. Wright. At Manila, P.I.

## Auxiliaries.

ABARENDIA, fuel ship, merchant complement. Edward W. Keene, master. At Nanking, China. AJAX, fuel ship, merchant complement. Thorwald Lundberg, master. At Olongapo, P.I. RAINBOW, transport, 14 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Comdr. Daniel W. Wurtzbaugh. Sailed Jan. 17 from Shanghai, China, for Manila, P.I. The flag of Rear Admiral Nicholson has been transferred temporarily from the Saratoga to the Rainbow. WOMPATUCK (tug). Chief Bsn. Birney O. Halliwell. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

## VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

ALBATROSS, Lieut. Comdr. Henry B. Soule. Engaged in survey work for Bureau of Fisheries. Address care of P.S. San Francisco, Cal. AMPHITRITE, monitor. Chief Bsn. Patrick Shanahan. At New Orleans, La. Address there. The Amphitrite is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the Louisiana Naval Militia. ANNAPOLIS, gunboat, 6 guns. Comdr. Henry J. Ziegemeier. At San Diego, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal. AYLWIN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Leigh C. Palmer. Placed in commission Jan. 17 at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there. ARETHUSA, fuel ship, merchant complement. William R. Kennedy, master. Sailed Jan. 13 from Port Arthur, Texas, for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. BRUTUS, fuel ship, merchant complement. Isaac Carver, master. Sailed Jan. 17 from Hampton Roads for Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. BUFFALO (transport). 6 guns. Comdr. Montgomery M. Taylor. At Corinto, Nicaragua. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal. CAESAR, fuel ship, merchant complement. Francis N. Le Cain. Sailed Jan. 13 from Pensacola, Fla., for Hampton Roads. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. CHESTER, cruiser—third class, 8 guns. Comdr. William A. Moffett. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. CHICAGO, cruiser—second class, 18 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Robert A. Abernathy. At Boston, Mass. Address there. The Chicago is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the Massachusetts Naval Militia. CLEVELAND, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Lieut. Comdr. John J. Raby. In reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island,

Cal. Address there. The Cleveland is the receiving ship at Mare Island. CYCLOPS, fuel ship, merchant complement. George Worley, master. At Culebra, West Indies. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. DENVER, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Comdr. Ashley H. Robertson. Sailed Jan. 19 from San Francisco, Cal., for Santa Barbara, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal. DES MOINES, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Comdr. Andrew T. Long. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there. DOLPHIN, gunboat, 2 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Ralph Earle. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. EAGLE, converted yacht, 2 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Aubrey K. Shoup. Surveying on the coast of Haiti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. H-3 (submarine). Lieut. William R. Munroe. Placed in commission Jan. 16 at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there. HANCOCK (transport). Comdr. Arthur L. Willard. At Culebra, West Indies. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. HANNIBAL (surveying ship). Comdr. George N. Hayward. Surveying on the Atlantic coast of Central America. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. HECTOR, fuel ship, merchant complement. Robert B. Powers, master. In reserve at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there. JASON, fuel ship, merchant complement. Arthur M. Whitton, master. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. JUPITER, fuel ship. Comdr. Joseph M. Reeves. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there. JUSTIN, fuel ship, merchant complement. Henry T. Meriwether, master. At Mazatlan, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal. MARBLEHEAD, cruiser—third class. Lieut. Comdr. William V. Tomb. At San Francisco, Cal. Address there. The Marblehead is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the California Naval Militia. MARIETTA, gunboat, 6 guns. Chief Bsn. George E. McHugh. The Marietta is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the New Jersey Naval Militia with headquarters at Hoboken, N.J. Address there. MARS, fuel ship, merchant complement. Arthur B. Randall, master. In reserve at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there. MAYFLOWER, converted yacht, 6 secondary battery guns. Comdr. William D. MacDougall. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there. MISSISSIPPI (aeronautic station ship). Lieut. Comdr. Henry C. Mustin. Sailed Jan. 14 from Annapolis, Md., for Pensacola, Fla. Address there. MONTGOMERY, cruiser—third class, 2 secondary battery guns. Chief Gunner Hugh Sinclair. In reserve at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there. NANSHAN, fuel ship, merchant complement. William D. Prideaux, master. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal. NASHVILLE, gunboat, 8 guns. Comdr. Lucius A. Bostwick. At Port au Prince, Haiti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. NEPTUNE, fuel ship, merchant complement. Charles O. Tilton, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va. NEREUUS (fuel ship) merchant complement. Joseph S. Hutchins, master. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. NERO, fuel ship, merchant complement. William J. Kelton, master. In reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there. NEW ORLEANS, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Comdr. Noble E. Irwin. At Ensenada, Lower California. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal. NORTH CAROLINA, armored cruiser, 20 guns. Capt. Frank W. Kellogg. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there. The North Carolina is the receiving ship at Boston. OLYMPIA, cruiser—second class, 14 guns. Lieut. James W. Hayward. In ordinary at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there. ORION, fuel ship, merchant complement. Fred E. Horton, master. Sailed Jan. 14 from Annapolis, Md., for Pensacola, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. PADUCAH, gunboat, 6 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Henry L. Wyman. Surveying off the southern coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. PARKER (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Charles P. Nelson. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there. PETREL, gunboat, 4 guns. Comdr. Stephen V. Graham. At Santo Domingo City. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. PRAIRIE, transport, 10 guns. Comdr. Herman O. Stickney. At Culebra, West Indies. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. PROTEUS, fuel ship, merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. Sailed Jan. 18 from Hampton Roads for Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. RALPH, cruiser, third class, 11 guns. Comdr. Thomas P. Magruder. At Guaymas, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal. SATURN, fuel ship, merchant complement. Isaac B. Smith, master. In reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there. SCORPION, converted yacht. Lieut. Comdr. Edward McCauley, jr. At Constantinople, Turkey. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. SYLPH, converted yacht, 1 secondary battery gun. Lieut. Christopher R. E. Rodgers. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there. TACOMA, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Comdr. Nathan C. Twining. Sailed Jan. 17 from Vera Cruz, Mexico, for the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there. TALLAHASSEE, monitor, 6 guns. Comdr. John B. Patton. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there. VESUVIUS (torpedo-experimental ship). At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I. Address there. VICKSBURG, gunboat, 6 guns. Chief Bsn. Frederick R. Hazard. At Tacoma, Wash. Address there. VULCAN, fuel ship, merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. In reserve at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there. WHEELING, gunboat. Lieut. Charles H. Shaw. At New Orleans, La. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. YORKTOWN, gunboat, 6 guns. Comdr. George B. Bradshaw. At Mazatlan, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

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RANGER (Public Marine School, of Boston, Mass.). Comdr. Charles N. Atwater, U.S.N., retired. At Boston, Mass.

## RESERVE TORPEDO DIVISIONS.

Reserve Torpedo Division, Annapolis.

At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

Lieut. William D. Brereton, Commander. Torpedoboats—Bagley, Bailey, Barney and Biddle. The destroyer Worden is at Philadelphia under orders to proceed to Annapolis and join this division. The Bailey is repairing at the Norfolk Yard.

Reserve Torpedo Division, Charleston.

At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

Lieut. James W. Hayward, Commanding.

Torpedoboats—Dahlgren, De Long, Shubrick, Thornton and Tingey and the submarine B-1.

Reserve Torpedo Division, Mare Island.

At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Lieut. John E. Pond, Commander.

Destroyers—Hopkins, Hull, Lawrence and Preble. Torpedoboats—Farragut and Goldsborough.

Reserve Torpedo Division, Newport.

At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I.

Destroyer—Macdonough. Torpedoboats—Blakely, Dupont and Morris.

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NAVAJO, Chief Gun. Charles B. Babson. At the naval station, Honolulu, H.T. Address there. OSCEOLA, Bsn. Thomas Macklin. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. PEORIA, Bsn. Thomas James. At the navy yard, Key West, Fla. Address there. POTOMAC, Bsn. Thomas J. Wilkinson. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va. UNCAS, Chief Bsn. John Danner. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

## RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

CLEVELAND (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. See "Cleveland" under "Special Service." The Manila is an auxiliary to the Cleveland. CHARLESTON (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. See "Charleston" under "Pacific Reserve Fleet." The Philadelphia is an auxiliary to the Charleston. CONSTELLATION (stationary training ship). Capt. Roger Welles. At Newport, R.I. Address there. CUMBERLAND (station ship). Lieut. Merritt S. Corning. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. FRANKLIN (receiving ship). Comdr. Archibald H. Scales. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va. The Richmond is an auxiliary to the Franklin. HARTFORD (station ship). Comdr. Warren J. Terhune. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there. INTREPID (station ship). Lieut. Francis D. Pryor. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there. MAINE (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. See "Maine" under "Atlantic Reserve Fleet." NORTH CAROLINA (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. See "North Carolina" under "Special Service." PRINCETON (station ship). Comdr. Clark D. Stearns. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal. REINA MERCEDES (station ship). Comdr. William W. Phelps. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there. The Boxer is an auxiliary to the Reina Mercedes. SOUTHERY (receiving and prison ship). Chief Bsn. William L. Hill. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there. The Topeka is an auxiliary to the Southery. SUPPLY (station ship). Lieut. John P. Miller. At the naval station, Guam. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal. Lieut. Robert Henderson ordered to command. The Supply arrived at Manila, P.I., Jan. 13. WASHINGTON, armored cruiser, 20 guns. (Receiving ship.) Capt. Edward W. Eberle. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

## FISH COMMISSION STEAMER.

FISH HAWK, Bsn. James J. O'Brien. At Norfolk, Va. Address there.

## TUGS.

Pawnee, New York. Pawtucket, Puget Sound. Penacook, Portsmouth, N.H. Pentucket, New York. Pontiac, New York. Powhatan, New York. Rapido, Cavite. Rocket, Norfolk. Samoset, Philadelphia. Sebago, Charleston, S.C. Sioux, Boston. Sotoyomo, Puget Sound. Vigilant, San Francisco, Cal. Unadilla, Mare Island. Waban, Guantanamo Bay. Wahneta, Norfolk.

## VESSELS OUT OF COMMISSION.

Adams, Philadelphia, Pa. Baltimore, Charleston, S.C. Brooklyn, Philadelphia. Castine, Boston. Columbia, Philadelphia. Constitution, Boston. General Alava, Cavite. Gwin, Newport, R.I. Leonidas, Portsmouth, N.H. Manly, Annapolis.

## VESSELS LOANED TO NAVAL MILITIA.

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## STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

(Continued from page 646.)

24th Inf. (colored).—In Philippines—address Manila, P.I.—arrived Jan. 1, 1912. Regiment is permanently stationed in P.I. Hqs. and Co. A, B, I, K, L and M, Camp McGrath, Batangas; C, D, E, F, G, H and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. 25th Inf. (colored).—Entire regiment at Schofield Bks., Honolulu, H.T.—arrived January, 1913. 26th Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas. 27th Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas. 28th Inf.—Entire regiment at Galveston, Texas. 29th Inf.—Hqs. and Cos. E, F, G and H, Ft. Jay, N.Y.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Porter, N.Y.; I, K, L and M and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Niagara, N.Y. 30th Inf.—Hqs., band, Cos. I, K, L and M, and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. William H. Seward, Alaska; Cos. A and D, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska; Cos. B and C, Ft. St. Michael, Alaska; Cos. G and H, Ft. Liscomb, Alaska; Cos. E and F, Ft. Davis, Alaska. Regiment arrived in Alaska in June, 1912. Porto Rico Regiment.—Hqs. and A, B, C, D, F and G and Machine-gun Platoon, San Juan, P.R.; E and H, Henry Bks., Cayey, P.R.

Philippine Scouts.—Cos. 1 to 52, Manila, P.I. All mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed simply Manila, P.I., and not to the stations outside that city mentioned.

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